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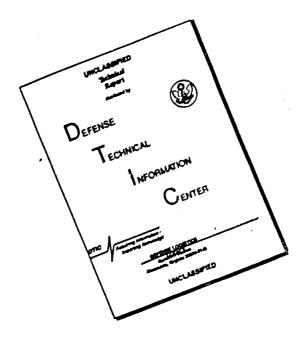
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TRAFFICABILITY OF SOILS

SOIL CLASSIFICATION



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 3-240
SIXTEENTH SUPPLEMENT
August 1961
(Supersedes TM 3-240, 11th Supplement)

U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Vicksburg, Mississippi



REPORTS OF THE SERIES ENTITLED "TRAFFICABILITY OF SOILS" TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 3-240

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2	Trafficability Studies, Fort Churchill, Summer 1947	Aug. 1948
3	Development of Testing Instruments	Oct. 1948
4	Tests on Self-propelled Vehicles, Yuma, Arizona, 1947	Apr. 1949
5	Analysis of Existing Data	May 1949
6	Tests on Self-propelled Vehicles, Vicksburg, Miss., 1947	Sept. 1949
7	Tests on Towed Vehicles, 1947-1948	June 1950
8	Slope Studies	May 1951
9	Vehicle Classification	May 1951
10	Tests on Natural Soils with Self-propelled Vehicles, 1949-1950	Jan. 1954
11	Soil Classification	Aug. 1954
12	Tests on Natural Soils with Self-propelled Vehicles, 1951-1953	Nov. 1954
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5 April 1961

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- 1. A draft copy of TM No. 3-240, 16th Supplement, "Trafficability of Soils, Soil Classification," dated March 1961, is inclosed for your review and comments or approval for publication.
- 2. We plan to distribute this publication according to List A. Your approval of the proposed distribution is requested.

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- 1. The report is approved for publication and distribution as requested.
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l Incl n/s ROBERT F. JACKSON
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TRAFFICABILITY OF SOILS

SOIL CLASSIFICATION



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 3-240
SIXTEENTH SUPPLEMENT

August 1961
(Supersedes TM 3-240, 11th Supplement)

U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Vicksburg, Mississippi

ARMY-MRC VICKSBURG, MISS.

PREFACE

The study reported herein was made to obtain information in furtherance of Corps of Engineers Research and Development Project 8S70-05-001, "Trafficability and Mobility Research," Subproject 8S70-05-001-02, "Surface Mobility (Trafficability)."

The study was performed by engineers of the Trafficability Section, Army Mobility Research Center, Soils Division, U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, under the general supervision of Messrs. W. J. Turnbull and C. R. Foster and under the direct guidance of Messrs. S. J. Knight and A. A. Rula. Part of the data used in this study was collected by the U. S. Forest Service and Purdue University, under contract to the Waterways Experiment Station. The data were analyzed and the report was written by Messrs. M. P. Meyer and S. J. Knight. Mr. N. H. Smith assisted in the compilation and analysis of data.

Col. Edmund H. Law, CE, was Director of the Waterways Experiment Station during preparation of this report. Mr. J. B. Tiffany was Technical Director.

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SUMMARY

The study described herein consisted of a statistical analysis of the principal factors that influence soil trafficability and the application of the analysis to the development of a scheme for classifying soils under generally wet conditions in a temperate climate. The scheme developed is an improvement over the one reported in the 11th Supplement in this series of reports.* This report supersedes the 11th Supplement.

The original scheme was based on data from 321 sites; in the present scheme 1310 were considered. The former scheme recognized only the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) for identifying soils; the present scheme also recognizes the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) textural classification system. The first scheme considered the trafficability of soils under average wet-season conditions and ignored topographic position and water table. This scheme differentiates between average wet-season conditions (called simply "wet-season condition") and poorest trafficability conditions in the wet season (called "high-moisture condition") and considers topographic position and water table. The first scheme classified soils into four general trafficability groups; this scheme rates the trafficability of each soil type separately.

Although the scheme presented herein for classifying soils from a trafficability standpoint is considered to have exploited available data and knowledge to a maximum extent and is, therefore, the best available scheme to date, it is admittedly limited in scope. Some of the major limitations are: (a) the scheme considers only soils in humid, temperate climates; (b) it does not consider thawing or recently thawed soils, e.g. soils during the spring breakup; and (c) it does not attempt to describe the specific effects of certain environmental factors known to be important influences on soil trafficability, such as parent material, landform, land use, second-order climatic variations, and second-order soil textural variation. Initial attempts to quantify the effects of these environmental factors were temporarily abandoned when it was determined that valid data were not sufficiently numerous for statistical soundness. Collection of additional data and further analysis will be accomplished in the future.

The classification scheme presented in this report is essentially a listing of soil types (USCS and USDA) in decreasing order of median rating $\frac{1}{2}$

^{*} Listed on back of front cover of this volume.

cone index. Means and ranges are shown for each soil type in high- and low-topography positions and at times of wet-season and high-moisture conditions. The probability of successful negotiation of a soil type by military vehicles can be ascertained by comparing vehicle cone indexes with the frequency distribution of rating cone index for the soil. Results of the various studies performed in developing the trafficability scheme are summarized as follows:

- a. Under wet-season condition, USCS soils are rated in the ollowing order from a trafficability standpoint (i.e. in order of decreasing trafficability): clean sands and gravels, sands and gravels with fines, highly plastic finegrained soils, moderately plastic fine-grained soils, silty soils, and organic soils.
- \underline{b} . Under high-moisture condition, USCS soils are rated as follows: clean sands and gravels, highly plastic fine-grained soils, moderately plastic fine-grained soils, sands and gravels with fines, silty soils, and organic soils.
- \underline{c} . A general correlation between USCS types and USDA types for the same soils was found.
- \underline{d} . The USDA soil type in the 6- to 12-in. layer was the same as that in the 0- to 6-in. layer of the profile at 71% of the sites.

Two appendices, giving sources of and procedures used in obtaining the data used in the analyses, are included.

TRAFFICABILITY OF SOILS

SOIL CLASSIFICATION

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Background

1. The study reported herein is a part of an extensive investigation to develop (a) techniques and equipment that will enable reconnaissance parties to determine off-road soil conditions, and (b) a graphic means of presenting these conditions which will show field commanders the relation between vehicle mobility, soil type and moisture condition, and slope. This study consisted of a statistical analysis of the principal factors that influence soil trafficability, and the application of the analysis in developing a scheme for classifying soils under generally wet conditions in a temperate climate. The scheme developed is an improvement over that reported in the 11th Supplement in this series of reports,* also entitled Soil Classification, which it supersedes.

General Concepts

Present limitations of scheme

2. A soil trafficability classification scheme, if it is to be practicable, must first name or identify the soils according to some recognized system of soil classification, then establish trafficability limits for each soil type, and finally, if feasible, collect the various soil types into a small number of groups, each exhibiting a discrete trafficability behavior. The ideal scheme would be one that considered and evaluated all aspects of the environment (pedologic, geologic, hydrologic, physiographic, climatic, and vegetative) that affect the trafficability of the soil. The scheme reported herein, while it more nearly approaches the ideal than ind the previous scheme (described in TM 3-240, 11th Supplement), considers the soil types under general space and time conditions in a temperate climate.

^{*} Reports of this series are listed on the inside of the from cover of this volume.

Tropical soils, arctic soils, and soils during spring thaw will require separate treatment. Further refinement according to the environmental parameters mentioned previously must await the collection of additional data and further analysis.

3. Because clean sands and gravels are clearly the best soils from a trafficability standpoint they have been given a distinct place in the soil trafficability classification scheme, and have been excluded from the various statistical analyses that are presented in this report. For further information on the trafficability of sands, refer to WES TM 3-240, 15th Supplement.

Moisture references

- 4. Since it is generally true that every soil is trafficable when dry, and that every soil, with the possible exception of clean sand or gravel, can become untrafficable if sufficiently wet, it is necessary that some common moisture reference be employed if a classification scheme is to be meaningful. In the scheme developed herein, two general topography positions, termed "high topography" and "low topography," have been used with respect to space. Each position reflects a general water table condition of an area and thus a general moisture condition of the soil for a given time. "High topography" is assigned to a medium- to well-drained area of generally high topographic position where the water table always is more than 4 ft below the surface. "Low topography" is assigned to a poorly drained area of generally low topographic position where the water table lies 4 ft or less below the surface at some time during the year. Two common moisture references have been used with respect to time, a wetseason condition and a high-moisture condition. Wet-season condition refers to the average moisture condition of a soil during the period of the wet season. High-moisture condition refers to the time of approximately highest moisture content (lowest strength) of a soil.
- 5. The time and space terms are described in more detail in Part III. It can be shown statistically that the type of soil (clean sands and gravels excepted) will control the trafficability of an area under wetseason or high-moisture conditions. One soil type will exhibit a higher strength than a second type, which in turn will be more trafficable than a third, etc. Thus, relative ratings of trafficability by soil types

can be determined, and a classification scheme is feasible. Soil classification systems

6. The soil trafficability classification scheme presented in this report may be considered a composite classification scheme because it uses two well-known systems of soil identification and is based on the moisture references mentioned in paragraph 4. The two soil classification systems used are the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) that and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil textural classification system. The USCS employs soil texture, plasticity, and organic content to name or type soils, whereas the USDA system is based solely on grain size. Because the USCS characterizes soils on the basis of their engineering behavior, and engineering behavior includes the reaction of soil to excavation, spreading, and rolling by construction equipment (closely analogous to trafficability operations), it is considered that the USCS-based trafficability scheme is the more reliable. However, since many areas are mapped in USDA terms or their foreign equivalents (and only a few in USCS terms), it was considered desirable to develop a scheme in USDA terms.

Purpose

7. The purpose of this study was to improve the soil trafficability classification scheme previously reported in the 11th Supplement in this series through analysis of additional data collected since development of the original scheme.

Scope

8. Data collected on coarse-grained soils with fines and on fine-grained soils during the period 1950-1958 were statistically analyzed in the development of the soil trafficability classification scheme. As noted previously, clean sands and gravels were assigned a distinct place in the scheme on the basis of their known excellent trafficability as compared to other soils; therefore, data on them were not subjected to statistical

^{*} Raised numerals refer to similarly numbered items in List of References at end of text.

analysis. Data used in the analysis were obtained from 1310 sites used in six different trafficability studies, including traffic-test, field-trip, prediction-development, survey, airphoto-trafficability, and high-watertable sites.* In the traffic-test program, data were collected from 36 natural-ground sites during the spring months of 1950 through 1953 for the purpose of determining the relations between vehicles and soils. In the field-trip program, 206 sites were each visited once during the springs of 1951 and 1953 to obtain information on the remolding effects of different soils. In the prediction-development program, data were collected frequently from 128 sites at various times from 1951 through 1954 for use in development of a means for quantitatively predicting daily moisture conditions of the surface soil. Data collected in the survey program at 618 sites in 1954 and 1955 were used to check the accuracy of soil-moisture prediction based on relations developed from prediction-development site data. Airphoto-trafficability data were obtained from 262 sites during the period 1950 through 1958 by the Engineering Experiment Station, Purdue University, under contract to the Waterways Experiment Station (WES), for use in a study to develop criteria for defining the trafficability characteristics of major landform environments from aerial photography. Data for the high-water-table study were collected in 1957 from 60 sites for the purpose of obtaining information on soil strength under conditions of maximum wetting. Most of these data were collected in the United States during the wet season in humid, temperate regions; however, some of the data were obtained from soils in subhumid and arid temperate regions under highmoisture conditions.

- 9. The following studies, directly or indirectly pertinent to the improvement of the soil trafficability classification scheme, were conducted:
 - a. A mean and standard deviation analysis of strength, moisture content, density, and per cent saturation for high- and lowtopography sites under wet-season condition, and for lowtopography sites under high-moisture condition for soils in the 6- to 12-in. layer classified in USCS and USDA terms.
 - b. A cumulative frequency analysis of rating cone index for

^{*} These sites are discussed in detail in Appendix B.

high- and low-topography sites under wet-season condition, and for low-topography sites under high-moisture condition for soils in the 6- to 12-in. layer classified in USCS and USDA terms.

- \underline{c} . Study of USDA soil types classified in terms of USCS types for soils of the 6- to 12-in. layer.
- $\underline{\underline{d}}$. Study of USCS soil types classified in terms of USDA types for soils of the 6- to 12-in. layer.
- e. Determination of the degree of similarity between 0- to 6-in. and 6- to 12-in. layer soil types in terms of the USDA classification.

Previous Investigations

and soil data contained herein are included in the 3rd and 8th through 15th Supplements of the <u>Trafficability of Soils</u> series of reports listed inside the front cover of this volume, and in the series entitled <u>Forecasting Trafficability of Soils</u>. TM 3-331. Some of the data are included in a series of reports written by personnel of the Engineering Experiment Station, Furdue University, under contract to WES during the period June 1951 to December 1957 under the general title, <u>Application of Airphoto Pattern Analysis to Soil Trafficability Studies</u>. A summary report with the same title, written by Purdue University personnel and to be published by WES, contains most of the information and data included in the individual reports.

PART II: BASIC SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

11. The two soil classification systems, the USCS and the USDA, used in this study are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

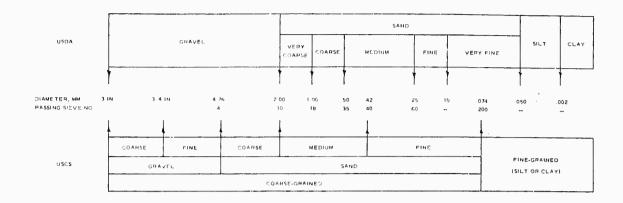
Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)

- 12. The USCS is based on the identification of soils according to their textural, organic, and plasticity qualities, and on their grouping with respect to engineering behavior. A condensation of the classification system is contained in table 1.
- 13. The soils are divided into coarse-grained soils, fine-grained soils, and highly organic soils. The coarse-grained soils may be subdivided into sands with fines, gravels with fines, clean sands, and clean gravels.
- 14. The soil types within the fine-grained and coarse-grained with fines groups are, for the most part, differentiated by their plasticity properties which are described in terms of moisture content limits, termed Atterberg limits. The limits, designated the liquid and plastic limits and the plasticity index, are defined in the 14th Supplement.

U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Classification

Textural classification system

- 15. The USDA system, utilized chiefly by the agronomist and soil scientist, is based on the identification of soils according to their texture. Texture is identified by the proportion of sand, silt, and clay in a sample. Limiting grain sizes corresponding to these three terms are shown in the following chart which also shows subdivisions under sand. Gravel includes sizes above 2.00 mm. The basic USCS soil names and corresponding sizes are shown in the lower half of the chart for comparison.
- 16. Four broad fundamental textural groups are recognized: sands, loams, silt, and clays. Soils containing more than 20% organic matter usually are classified as peat or muck if the mineral portion is silty or clayey. The sands, loams, and clays are subdivided into types based on



defined ranges of percentage of sand, silt, and clay. The textural composition of the four groups and the twelve basic types included within them are as follows:

- <u>a. Sands.</u> Two specific types, <u>sand (S)</u> and <u>loamy sand (LS)</u>, are recognized within this group.
- b. Loams. The loam soils are heterogeneous mixtures of varying proportions of sand, silt, and clay. The predominant texture or textures are usually denoted by the first name or names, respectively, of the loam types, i.e. sandy loams have appreciable amounts of sand, and sandy clay loams appreciable amounts of sand and clay. Soil types within the group include loam (L), sandy loam SL), sandy clay loam (SCL), clay loam (CL), silt loam (SiL), and silty clay loam (SiCL).
- \underline{c} . Silt. This group is a type in itself. Comparatively few soils classify as silt.
- d. Clays. The specific types in this group include sandy clay (SC), silty clay (SiC), and clay (C).
- 17. The type name may be modified by the textural terms "stony," "cobbly," or "gravelly," or by the grain size of sand (very coarse, coarse, medium, fine, or very fine).
- 18. Once the percentages of sand, silt, and clay are determined, the type name is established by reference to the textural classification triangle (fig. 1). Soils falling on a line between two types normally are denoted by the names of both types. For purposes of this study, however, such soils are gouped into the type having the greater percentage of silt or the smaller percentage of sand, i.e. the type that normally would be the more critical from a trafficability standpoint.

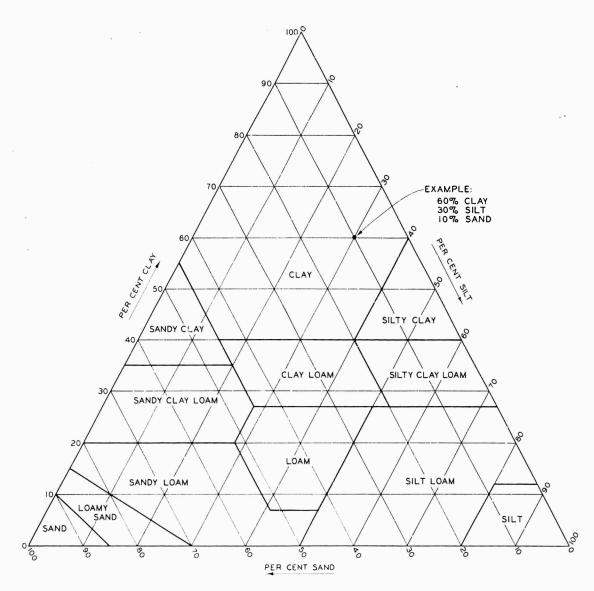


Fig. 1. USDA soil textural classification

Soil series

19. A soil series is a group of soils with similar characteristics and arrangement of soil horizons in the soil profile, except for the texture of the surface or "A" horizon. The soils within a series are developed from a particular type of parent material within a specific climatic environment, and are essentially homogeneous with respect to such features as slope, stoniness, degree of erosion, topographic position, and depth to bedrock. The series names are place names taken from the area where the soil was first defined, such as Miami, Hagerstown, Norfolk, and Houston. A soil series is normally subdivided into types based on the texture of the

- surface or "A" horizon, which is the zone of organic accumulation and/or eluviation (mineral leaching). The type-textural name follows the series name, as Miami silt loam or Norfolk sand loam.
- 20. The Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been actively engaged in describing and mapping soil series areas of the United States. To date, approximately 4000 series have been distinguished and many areas, especially agricultural areas, have been mapped in units of these series. Information usually contained in the detailed description of the series includes the texture, color, structure, and range of thickness for each horizon within the profile; range in variation of soil characteristics; topography; external and internal drainage and permeability characteristics; typical and predominant vegetation; land use; and geographic distribution.
- 21. The wealth of environmental information implicit in a soil series name suggests that use of soil series names would provide a more accurate trafficability classification scheme than one based on texture alone. Unfortunately there was not sufficient soil series information in the data available to warrant the development of such a system at this time. Also there was no knowledge of the variation in trafficability which might be expected in a given soil series. Studies are presently being conducted by the Forest Service, USDA, in cooperation with WES, to determine the horizontal and vertical variations of soil properties and strength characteristics for four different soil series areas in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The results of these and future studies in other soil series areas will determine the feasibility of using soil series descriptions to interpret trafficability conditions.

PART III: TRAFFICABILITY FACTORS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT

22. Trafficability is defined as the capacity of a soil to withstand traffic by vehicles. It is an important aspect of cross-country movement which may be defined as the ability of terrain and environment to permit the movement of vehicles. The factors that influence cross-country movement are numerous. They not only include the many variables which combine to determine the strength and other physical properties of soils, but also include slope and other natural obstacles such as drainageways, scarps, dense vegetation, and microrelief features, as well as man-made obstacles such as railroad embankments, canals, etc. Investigations conducted by WFS thus far have been limited to the trafficability of level and sloping soils and have not considered obstacles.

Soil Strength

Factors influencing strength

23. The principal factor affecting the trafficability of a soil is its shear strength. Physical soil properties that influence the shear strength of a soil include moisture content, grain size, grain shape, mineralogical composition, organic content, plasticity, and density. There is also evidence that environmental conditions play an important part in the existing soil strength. From laboratory studies of soils molded at a given moisture content and then soaked to produce a higher moisture content, it is known that the strength after soaking is influenced to a very large degree by the molding maisture content. Thus, the existing strength of natural soils is probably influenced by the specific conditions that prevailed during formation or deposition of the soil, and by subsequent cycles of wetting and drying, dessication by vegetation, and all the other environmental influences, such as natural cementing agents, that served to bring the soil to its present condition. The relative significance of each of these factors is difficult to evaluate since one factor may influence another in numerous combinations of interrelations.

Strength measurements

24. Cone index (CI). The shear strength of a soil is evaluated for

trafficability purposes by means of a cone penetrometer. This instrument employs a right 30-degree circular cone which has a base end area of 1/2 sq in. The force necessary to push the cone slowly through the soil is indicated by a dial that ranges from 0 to 300. The value 300 occurs under a force of 150 lb. The measured value, a dimensionless number termed cone index, is used as an index of soil strength (see 14th Supplement).

- 25. Remolding index (RI). When traffic is applied to a moist or wet soil in its natural condition, the soil is remolded and its strength usually is changed. Remolding tests, one for fine-grained soils and another for poorly drained, coarse-grained soils with fines, have been devised that will permit an estimate of the magnitude and direction of these strength changes. The tests yield a remolding index which expresses the proportion of original strength that will be retained under traffic. The test equipment is described in detail in the 14th Supplement; the procedures for the two remolding tests are discussed in paragraph 3, Appendix A.
- 26. Rating cone index (RCI) and vehicle cone index (VCI). The rating cone index is the product of the cone index and the remolding index, and expresses the probable strength of the soil under a moving vehicle. The minimum CI required for 50 passes of a specific vehicle is called its vehicle cone index. If the RCI of a soil is higher than the VCI of a particular vehicle, 50 such vehicles can be expected to travel successfully in the same straight-line path, or one vehicle can be expected to execute severe maneuvers without becoming immobilized.

Soil Bearing and Traction Capacities

27. Bearing and traction capacities are primarily functions of strength (or shearing resistance) of a soil. Bearing capacity is the ability of a soil to support a vehicle without undue settlement; traction capacity is the ability of a soil to provide sufficient resistance between the moving wheel or track of a vehicle and the soil for the necessary thrust to move the vehicle forward. The trafficability of a soil is considered adequate for a given vehicle if the soil has sufficient bearing capacity to support the vehicle and sufficient traction capacity to enable the vehicle to develop the forward thrust necessary to overcome its rolling

resistance. When the rolling resistance is equal to or greater than the forward thrust, the vehicle becomes immobilized.

Soil Slipperiness and Stickiness

28. Two other soil properties, slipperiness and stickiness, affect the operation of a vehicle. Slipperiness is a condition of deficient traction capacity in a thin surface layer of a soil which is otherwise trafficable. A vehicle imabilized solely because of slipperiness spins its wheels or tracks but neither moves forward nor sinks excessively. Stickiness is the ability of soils to cling to and build up on the running gear of vehicles. When this happens, the rolling resistance of the vehicle is increased and steering becomes more difficult. In extreme cases, stickiness can produce enough rolling resistance to "freeze" the running gear of a vehicle.

Critical Soil Layer

29. Correlations between vehicle performance and soil strength are most consistent when the strength in the critical layer is considered. For most Army vehicles, in an area with a normal soil profile (cone indexes increase or remain constant with depth) the critical layer is that between the 6- and 12-in. depths. Detailed procedures for determining the critical layer for very light or very heavy vehicles in normal and abnormal profiles are described in the 14th Supplement. The analyses and trafficability classification scheme described herein are based on soils data from the 6- to 12-in. layer.

Soil Moisture

30. The principal factor influencing the strength of a given soil is its moisture content. Any soil in a comparatively dry state may be trafficable to all military vehicles; but at a higher moisture content, its strength, and consequently trafficability, may be such that only certain vehicles can pass. At even higher moisture contents the soil may be

untrafficable for all vehicles. It is apparent that moisture conditions must be taken into account in any evaluation of the trafficability of soils and, further, that soils must be at similar or equivalent conditions of moisture in order that they can be rated fairly in comparison with each other.

31. Moisture is added to the surface soil through precipitation, a rising water table, flooding, irrigation, melting of snow, or thawing of frozen ground. Moisture is generally depleted from the surface soil by runoff, gravitational percolation, evaporation, or transpiration through plants. The rate and magnitude of moisture gain or loss and the capacity of the soil to hold water are controlled not only by the above-listed physiographic, hydrologic, and climatic environmental factors, but also by the porosity and permeability characteristics of the soil. These latter characteristics, for the most part, are determined by the plastic, organic, and textural properties of the soil that are defined in terms of the USCS and the USDA soil classification system.

Soil-moisture terms

- 32. The soil-moisture terms used in this report are defined as follows:
 - a. Field capacity. The field capacity may be defined as the amount of water held in a soil with adequate opportunity for drainage after the excess gravitational water has drained away, and after the rate of downward movement of water has materially decreased. The moisture-content value at 0.06-atmosphere tension, defined below in subparagraph e(1), is sometimes used to approximate field capacity.
 - <u>b.</u> Per cent saturation. Per cent saturation is commonly defined as the ratio, in percentage, of the volume of water in a given soil mass to the total volume of intergranular space (voids). A soil is theoretically 100% saturated when its total pore space is completely filled with water. This condition, however, seldom occurs in nature because air is trapped in the voids.
 - c. Field-maximum moisture content. The field maximum is the naturally recurring, average highest moisture content of a soil layer in its natural position. The field-maximum moisture contents of the 6- to 12-in. soil layer normally are greater than field capacity and approach saturation at low-topography sites, and are generally slightly greater than or at field capacity at high-topography sites.
 - d. Field-minimum moisture content. The field minimum is the

- naturally recurring, average lowest moisture content of a soil layer in its natural position. It occurs frequently during the dry season, but is seldom reached during the wet season in humid climatic areas.
- e. Moisture tension. The moisture tension is defined as the force, or tension, by which water is held to the soil surface or within interstices. The tension for a specific soil varies inversely with its moisture content. The moisture content-tension relation for a particular soil is determined by means of a laboratory tension-table device at a sequence of tension, or pressure, settings. At a given moisture content, the tension is equal to the negative or gage pressure to which free water in the instrument has been subjected in order to be in hydraulic equilibrium, through a permeable wall or membrane, with the water in the soil. The tension values considered in this report include the following:
 - (1) <u>0.06-atmosphere tension (60 cm water)</u>. The moisture content at this tension value is sometimes used either to approximate the field capacity of soils or to estimate the field-maximum soil-moisture content of sites classified as high topography wherein water tables are more than 4 ft below the surface.
 - (2) <u>0.005-atmosphere tension</u>. The moisture contents at this tension are close to saturation moistures for fine-grained soils, and are approximately equal to field-maximum soil-moisture contents of low-topography sites where the water table is less than 1 ft below the surface.
 - O-atmosphere tension. The moisture contents of soil samples at O-atmosphere tension are determined in the laboratory using the same equipment and technique employed in determining the moisture content-tension relations noted above, except that tension is not applied to the sample. For a given soil, the moisture value at O-atmosphere tension, as would be expected, is slightly greater than the value at O.005-atmosphere tension, and is very close to the saturation moisture content (discussed in paragraph 15, Appendix A).

Climate and season

33. Climate must be considered in any type of soil-moisture analysis. The principal elements of climate consist of precipitation, temperature, atmospheric humidity and pressure, and wind velocity. Of these, precipitation and temperature are the two most important factors controlling the gain and loss of soil moisture. Similar soils within a specific climatic area will have qualitatively similar seasonal soil-moisture conditions; and, conversely, similar soils of different climates will have

dissimilar seasonal soil-moisture conditions. Soils in humid climatic areas, for example, generally have higher moisture contents than soils in arid climatic areas because of the difference in the amount of precipitation.

- 34. For purposes of this study wet and dry seasons are considered, based on the qualitative moisture conditions of the soil. The wet season is defined as the period of the year when generally high soil-moisture contents prevail; it does not necessarily correspond to the period of maximum precipitation. The dry season is defined as the period of generally low soil-moisture contents, although maximum moisture contents may occur for short periods during and immediately after heavy rainfall. Moisture studies conducted at specific sites (prediction-development) in various sections of the United States for continuous periods of at least one year (discussed in paragraphs 12-23, Appendix B) have been used to develop a system for predicting the effects of meteorological factors on the trafficability of soils. 7e The studies show, among other things, that the top 12 in. or so of soils at sites in humid temperate climatic regions attain relatively high moisture contents in the late autumn months and, as a result of low evapotranspiration losses, maintain these moisture contents with relatively little deviation through the winter and early spring months. Transpiration is negligible because most plants are dormant or dead and require very little or no water, and evaporation to the atmosphere is small because of the normally cool or cold weather. The temporal limits of the wet season vary geographically and with local and regional microclimate.
- 35. Thornthwaite has developed a method for determining the ground moisture conditions based on precipitation and evapotranspiration for particular climatic environments. In his scheme the nonfrozen ground conditions are classified into five categories: W (wet), MM (very moist), M (moist), D (dry), and DD (very dry). In W, MM, and M conditions the soil has a water surplus and the moisture content of the root zone is greater than field capacity; in D and DD conditions the soil has a water deficiency and the moisture content of the root zone is less than field capacity. These conditions and those of frozen and snow-covered ground are shown on monthly maps of the United States in Thornthwaite's report.

In order to provide an estimate of temporal and spatial limits for wetseason conditions in this study, the information from the Thornthwaite
maps has been incorporated into a single map of the United States showing
the distribution and months duration of wet-season conditions (fig. 2).
The W, MM, and M ground conditions occurring between November and May were
assumed to be wet-season conditions with the following exception: the last
month of the wet season is transitional to the dry season and some lowtopography areas and most high-topography areas can be considered to be
under dry-season conditions for this time. W, MM, and M ground conditions
shown by Thornthwaite in months other than the period November through May
were assumed to be dry-season conditions. Areas in which Thornthwaite
showed no W, MM, or M conditions for any month of the year were assumed to
be areas with no wet season. In the northern tier of states, months
omitted from the range are periods of predominantly frozen or snow-covered
ground conditions.

Space and time factors affecting soil-moisture content

36. The moisture content of a soil at a site depends significantly on the topographic position and water-table level (drainage features) and the general precipitation-evapotranspiration balance at the time the site is investigated. Take, for example, a large area of essentially the same soil type consisting of hills and drainageways or valleys. (The loessial deposits in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, constitute such an area. Whether at the top of a ridge or at the bottom of a drainageway, examination shows that the soil in the top foot is a silt loam (SiL) in USDA terms and a lean clay (ML) in USCS terms.) Suppose that this area had sustained a heavy rainfall during the wet season, when soil-moisture and water-table levels are generally high (evapotranspiration low). Following this rainfall, a test of the trafficability conditions on a transect through the area would show that the low-lying, poorly drained sites with water tables close to the surface had very poor trafficability, that better drained low-lying areas with deeper water tables had somewhat better trafficability, and that, in fact, trafficability improved directly with improvement in topographic position and drainage characteristics, until on ridgetops trafficability was excellent. It is obvious that a

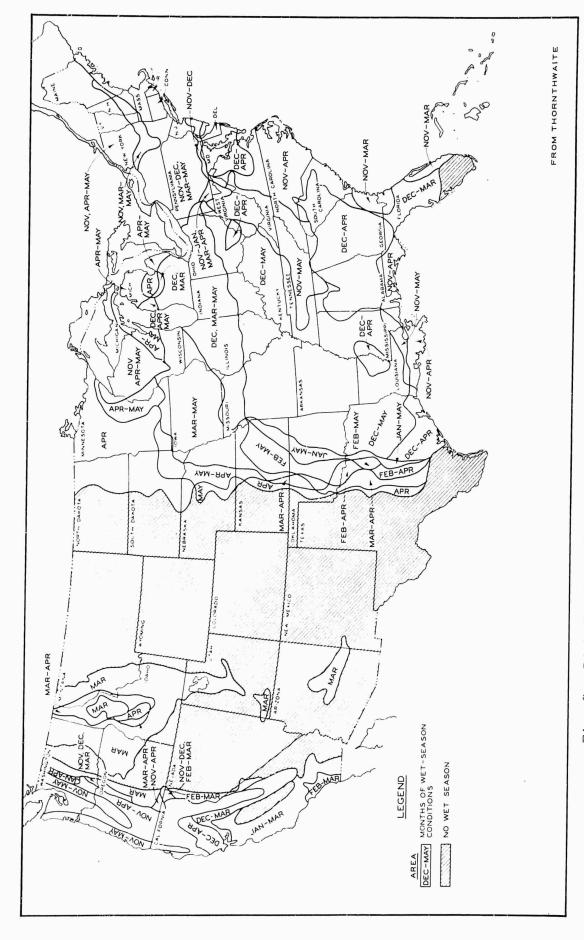


Fig. 2. Distribution and months duration of wet-season conditions

classification of the trafficability of this soil type would have to be "very poor to excellent," and would therefore be of little value from a practical standpoint. Similarly, suppose a rain fell during the dry season, when soil-moisture and water-table levels were generally low (evapotranspiration high). A few very poorly drained sites might be brought to a very poor trafficability condition and ridgetops would still enjoy excellent trafficability. Again one would have to say that trafficability varied from very poor to excellent, even though site for site, the trafficability under the latter assumption was generally much better than under the former.

- 37. In order to estimate the trafficability of a site more accurately, consideration must be given not only to its soil type but to its topographic position, and to its general relative moisture-content level. From a study of the data available, certain arbitrary "space" and "time" factors have been designated. These are considered essential for optimum accuracy in estimating trafficability on the basis of existing knowledge and available data. Additional data and further study may produce more explicit criteria for estimating the trafficability at a site. However, at the present time, two space factors, low and high topography, and two time factors, wet-season and high-moisture conditions, will be used. These are illustrated in fig. 3 and explained in the following paragraphs.
- 38. Space factors. The depth to the water table has been found to be a significant factor in determining how wet a site may become. Sites which have a water table within 4 ft of the surface become wetter in the top foot than do sites with the water table below the top 4 ft, even though all other conditions appear to be the same.
 - a. Low topography. A site of low topography is one at which a water table is known to exist within 4 ft of the surface, perennially or at some time during the year. Such sites usually occur as bottomlands, lower terraces, depressions, or bottoms of slopes, or occasionally as upland flats associated with impervious subsurface layers or pans. They are generally characterized by poor to fair external drainage and moderately poor to very poor internal drainage. If the water table is actually observed at depths of less than 4 ft from the surface at a site at least once, the site automatically qualifies as a low-topography site. If observed data on water-table depth are not available, sites which appear, from observation or from soil series descriptions,

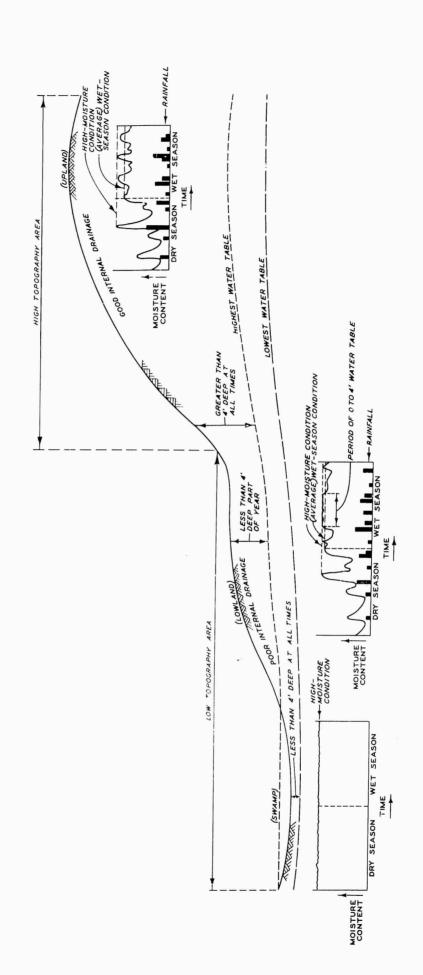


Fig. 3. Profile of a typical area showing various topography-moisture conditions during year

- likely to have high water tables on the basis of their topographic position, drainage characteristics, proximity to surface water bodies, or soil coloring (gray or blue mottled soils usually indicate the presence of a consistent water table) are judged to be low-topography sites.
- <u>b.</u> <u>High topography.</u> Sites of high topography have water tables at depths greater than 4 ft from the surface at all times. These sites are characterized by soils with no impervious layers or pans and moderate to good internal and external drainage. They are usually located on ridges or upper slopes. If information on water table is not available, it is usually possible to determine when a site is one of high topography through a study of the topographic position and other environmental data available.
- 39. Time factors. While, for this study, it would have been desirable to have examined the means and ranges of pertinent soil values measured at a time when the moisture content was at rigorous reference levels, such as field maximum or field capacity, this was not feasible because only a few sites were known to have been tested when the moisture content was at these levels. In order to realize the benefit of values derived from large masses of data, the less rigorous moisture levels, wet-season condition and high-moisture condition, were selected. These conditions; or time factors as they are called in this report, are discussed in the following subparagraphs.
 - a. Wet-season condition. The wet-season condition is intended to represent the average condition prevailing in soils during the wet season. In effect, it probably represents slightly wetter-than-average conditions, because data were obtained from some sites visited only once, specifically during a time of very wet moisture conditions, and because data from some of the drier sites were not utilized. The drier sites were usually visited only once or just a few times. At many of these sites, it was not possible to obtain a sample for the remolding test. Since remolding index (and therefore rating cone index) could not be determined for such sites, the other parameters, cone index, moisture content, and density, were not used for averaging. This treatment of the data permits straightforward comparisons of cone index, remolding index, rating cone index, moisture content, and density within a soil type. Exclusion of data from drier sites tended to bias the averages toward the wet end, and inclusion of data from the wetter sites strengthened this bias.
 - <u>b</u>. <u>High-moisture condition</u>. The high-moisture condition represents the worst trafficability condition that can occur at

sites that undergo seasonal changes. (Marshes, bogs, swamps, and other perennially wet, soft, spongy areas are prime examples of low-topography areas under high-moisture condition at all times.) Low-lying areas with fluctuating water tables and upland areas with seasonal perched water tables are typical examples of low-topography areas where highmoisture condition occurs intermittently. Low- and hightopography areas that have been subjected to moderate or heavy rainfall are normally under high-moisture condition during and immediately following the rainfall. In this study high-moisture condition at high-topography sites could not be identified from the collected data. Consequently, an analysis was not made for this topographymoisture condition and the classification scheme does not include data for this category. Only one set of highmoisture data (cone index, remolding index, rating cone index, and moisture content) was used in the analysis for a given low-topography site. At sites where high-moisture data were collected on more than one day, the set of data selected was for the day of lowest rating cone index. The moisture content for this day was usually, but not necessarily, the highest recorded at the site. The per cent saturation at high-moisture condition for all low-topography sites except those of the survey sites was based upon the moisture content of this day. The per cent saturation data for the survey sites was based on laboratory-determined moisture content at 0-atmosphere tension. In analyzing the data, a high-moisture condition was considered to have been prevalent at a low-topography site when it was known that the water table was within the top 4 ft of a fine-grained soil or within the top 2 ft of a coarse-grained soil with fines. If the precise elevation of the water table was not known a high-moisture condition was assumed to have prevailed if:

- (1) The measured field moisture content was not more than 1% less than the laboratory-determined 0-tension moisture content for the site. This criterion was used for survey sites of low topography at which no water-table measurements were made.
- (2) The measured moisture content was slightly less than, equal to, or greater than the field-maximum moisture content. This criterion was used for prediction-development sites of low topography at which no water-table measurements were made.
- (3) The per cent saturation was greater than the per cent saturation mean of the soil type minus one standard deviation. This criterion was used for traffic-test and field-trip sites of low topography at which no water-table measurements were made and for all airphoto-trafficability sites of low topography. The

data for a few field-trip sites located next to streams and with exceptionally low rating cone index values were also included under high-moisture condition even though the per cent saturation was a few per cent below one standard deviation from the mean of the soil type. The data used in the per cent saturation analysis were derived from low-topography sites assumed to be under high-moisture condition based on conditions discussed above, or because of the site's proximity to a water body, or because it was tested during or immediately after a period of heavy rainfall. The statistical values for this assumed high-moisture condition approximate those obtained in the final analysis of per cent saturation discussed in paragraph 72.

Slope

- 40. Vehicles that can traverse certain soils on level surfaces often become immobilized when climbing slopes on similar soil conditions. These immobilizations can be attributed primarily to a downhill force, a function of the vehicle's weight and the angle of slope, which opposes the vehicle's forward thrust.
- 41. In this report slope is expressed in terms of per cent (vertical rise divided by horizontal distance multiplied by 100).

 Slope index
- 42. The adverse effect of slope on vehicle performance can be expressed by an increase in rating cone index requirements above the vehicle's requirements for level terrain. These excess RCI points, called slope index, may be added to the vehicle cone index and the determination of "go"* or "no go" is made by comparing this value with the measured RCI. Detailed procedures for determining slope effects and for estimating the maximum slopes negotiable for various vehicle types are described in the 8th and 14th Supplements. Three slope index values, one for tracked vehicles with grousers longer than 1-1/2 in., another for tracked vehicles with grousers shorter than 1-1/2 in., and the third for wheeled vehicles, can be obtained for a given slope from the three respective curves shown

^{*} In this report "go" means that 50 vehicles can pass in careful straightline traffic or one vehicle can execute severe maneuvers without becoming immobilized.

in plate 1. If, for example, the slope is 30%, the slope indexes for the three vehicle classes would be 13, 15, and 20, respectively.

Effective rating cone index (ERCI)

43. The ERCI is a combined soil strength-slope value which rates the trafficability of a sloping soil. The index is computed by subtracting the slope index from the rating cone index. For example, if the RCI of a soil is measured to be 50 and the slope is 30%, the ERCI would be 50 minus 13 or 37 for tracked vehicles with grousers longer than 1-1/2 in.; 50 minus 15 or 35 for tracked vehicles with grousers shorter than 1-1/2 in.; and 50 minus 20 or 30 for wheeled vehicles. The determination of "go" or "no go" on sloping terrain is based on comparison of the vehicle cone index with the ERCI for the vehicle class. If the VCI is greater than the ERCI, vehicles of this type will not be able to climb the slope; if the VCI is less than the ERCI, the slope is considered negotiable. The ERCI can also be applied and, if desired, mapped in regard to level terrain. In this case, the slope index is zero for all vehicle classes and the ERCI is equal to the RCI of the soil.

PART IV: ANALYSIS OF DATA

Types of Analyses Made

- 44. The following studies of direct pertinence to the main purpose of this report, improvement of the soil trafficability classification scheme, are described in this part of the report.
 - a. A statistical study of the occurrence of strength, moisture content, density, and per cent saturation in the 6- to 12-in. layer of soils, classified in both USCS and USDA terms, under wet-season condition for low-topography, high-topography, and all sites (includes high- and low-topography sites), and under high-moisture condition for low-topography sites.
 - b. A cumulative frequency analysis of rating cone index in the 6- to 12-in. layer of soils, classified in both USCS and USDA terms, under wet-season condition for low- and high-topography sites and under high-moisture condition for low-topography sites.
- 45. In addition, three studies closely related to the classification scheme are described. The studies are:
 - a. Determination of the frequency of USDA soil types classified in terms of USCS types for soils of the 6- to 12-in. layer.
 - \underline{b} . Determination of the frequency of USCS soil types classified in terms of USDA types for soils of the 6- to 12-in. layer.
 - c. Determination of the degree of similarity between 0- to C-in. and 6- to 12-in. soil layers in terms of the USDA classification.

Basic Data

46. The data used in the above-listed studies were derived from six sources. The number of sites for each source and the number of sites which provided data for each of the studies are shown in the following tabulation. The sources of data are discussed in Appendix B, locations of sites are shown in fig. Bl, and data are presented in tables Bl through B6.

		Number of Sites Used in Analysis of							
			Mean and Standard Deviation						
		We	t-Seas	on	Hi	gh-Mois	ture		
	No.		Condition	orı		Conditi	.on	Com	mparison of
	of		Mois-			Mois-		USCS	0- to 6-in.
	Sites	CI	ture		CI	ture	76	with	with
	in	RI	Con-	Den-	RI	Con-	Satura-	USDA	6- to 12-in.
Data Source	Table	RC1	tent	sity	RCI/	tent	tion	Soils	USDA Soils
Traffic-test sites	36	31;	34	30	27	27	23	27	11
Field-trip sites	206	150	178	167	103	102	99	169	167
Prediction-development sites	12"	-78	67	64	23	22	11	125	128
Survey sites	.]:.	3::0	379	379	111	103	55	618	618
Airphoto-trafficability sites	2.2	(#	91	÷.,,,	19	16	11.	194	186
High-water-table sites	0		t.	0	36	27	30	40	30
Total	1310	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	7.14	12-	319	297	550	1176	1140

The rating cone index (Reff) values were also used in analysis of cumulative frequency of rating cone index.

Statistical Study of Strength, Moisture Content, and Density Under Wet-Season Condition

Procedures and presentation of data

47. This study establishes the statistical mean and standard deviation values of strength parameters (cone index, remolding index, and rating cone index), moisture content, and density for soils in the 6- to 12-in. layer under wet-season condition. Values were computed for low- and hightopography sites and all sites (high- and low-topography sites combined) for each of the soil types in the USCS and USDA systems, respectively. The data are presented in tables 2-6. The USCS soil types are arranged from top to bottom and the USDA soil types from left to right in order of decreasing mean rating cone index for all sites under wet-season condition (table 4). The same order of soil types is used for the cone index, remolding index, moisture content, and density tabulations (tables 2, 3, 5, and 6, respectively). The summary data for given soil types are also shown as histograms in plates 2-6. The first three bar graphs in the histogram for each soil type represent high topography, all sites, and low topography, under wet-season condition, respectively; the fourth bar graph represents low topography under high-moisture condition (discussed in

paragraphs 67-72). Each bar shows the range from +1 to -1 standard deviation. The mid-point of the bar is the mean value, and the number of samples (sites) used in the analysis is shown at the top of the bar.

- 48. The data used in these analyses were obtained from 767 sites in 41 states generally located in the humid, temperate regions of the United States. Some of the data were derived from sites located in subhumid or arid climatic areas wherein moisture contents were similar to wet-season moisture contents in the humid, temperate regions.
- 49. The IBM 650 computer was employed in this and in the highmoisture condition study. Two IBM data cards were used for each site. The
 first card tabulated the USCS and USDA types and the topography by code
 number, and listed the wet-season condition values for strength, moisture
 content, and density. The second card repeated the tabulations of USCS and
 USDA types and topography; noted by code number the site number, location
 by state, and type of study the site was used in; and listed the highmoisture condition strength and moisture-content values for each lowtopography site.
- 50. The data were analyzed in terms of mean and standard deviation because these are probably the most widely used and most readily understood statistical measures. The mean (commonly termed arithmetic mean or average) is computed by summing the individual measurements and dividing by the total number of measurements. The standard deviation is a measure of the dispersion of the data around the mean. The standard deviation (s) for less than 30 measurements was computed by means of the formula

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \overline{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

where

 Σ = the sum of

 $(x - \overline{x})$ = the deviation of an individual measurement from the mean of all measurements

n = the number of measurements

(The -1 may be omitted from the denominator of the formula if more than 30 measurements are used in the computation.) When the number of measurements for the specific condition exceeds 30, the interval defined by +1 and -1 standard deviation from the mean will usually contain approximately 68% of

the data; or assuming the data are universally valid, if three additional measurements were taken, the values of two would usually fall within this interval. Mean and standard deviation values of a condition with less than 30 measurements, and especially of a condition with less than 5 measurements, should be viewed with skepticism.

51. The histograms in plate 5 show that mean moisture contents for a given soil type are generally highest under low topography, high-moisture condition and lowest under high topography, wet-season condition, and the mean moisture content for low topography, wet-season condition is properly arranged. If data had been developed for high topography, high-moisture condition, the mean moisture content would probably lie between those for low topography, wet-season condition, and low topography, high-moisture condition. This consistent pattern for all soil types (except USCS type SC and USDA sandy clay loam (SCL)--see paragraph 63 for discussion) is presumed to be evidence in support of the proper identification of site data into the four arbitrary space-time categories used in this report.

Analysis of strength

52. <u>Cone index.</u> The results of the analysis of CI are given in table 2 and the summary data for each scil type-wetness condition are shown graphically in plate 2. The following tabulation lists the soil types in decreasing order of mean CI for all sites under wet-season condition.

USCS Type	Mean Cone Index	USDA Type	Mean Cone Index
SP-SM	194	LS	188
SC	178	S	184
SM-SC	175	SCL	180
SM	172	SL	159
ML	160	Si	158
CH	155	SiL	156
\mathtt{CL}	150	SiCL	156
MH	143	\mathtt{CL}	151
CL-ML	139	SC	148
OL	115	С	146
OH	114	SiC	142
Pt	83	${f L}$	140
	•	Pt	83

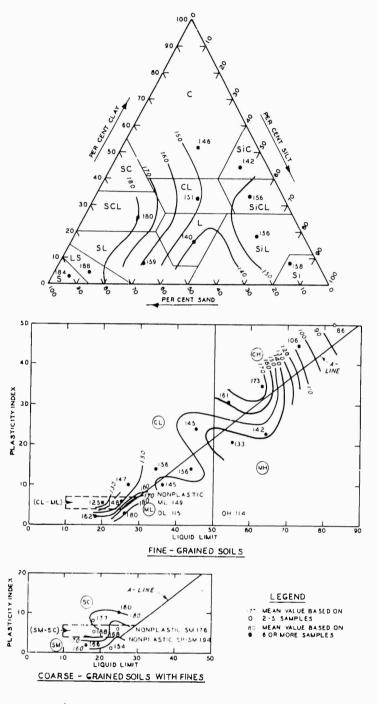


Fig. 4. Mean cone index for all sites under wet-season condition

53. On the textural triangle in fig. 4, the mean CI for a USDA soil type for all sites under wet-season condition has been plotted at the coordinate of the average sand, silt, and clay percentage derived from the data for the soil type, and lines of equal CI have been sketched. The isograms show low CI's at 40 to 50% silt with minimum values of less than 145 for soils that are predominantly mixtures of sand and silt or silt and clay. From these low values the CI increases slightly with an increase in silt content, and increases rapidly with an increase in the sand content to maximum values greater than 180. On the plasticity charts for fine-grained soils and coarse-grained soils with

fines in fig. 4, the mean CI within an increment of 10 liquid limit values (10-19, 20-29, 30-39, etc.) for a USCS soil type has been plotted at the coordinate of the average liquid limit and plasticity index for the data, and lines of equal CI have been drawn. The coarse-grained soils with fines show relatively high CI's that increase with an increase in the plasticity

index of the fine-grained portion. The isograms for the fine-grained soils show: a decreasing CI with an increase in the plasticity index for soils with liquid limits less than 30; a general increase in CI with an increasing plasticity index for soils with liquid limits between 30 and 65; and a decrease in CI with an increasing liquid limit for soils with liquid limits greater than 65. The organic soils (OL, OH, Pt) have the lowest CI values (see tabulation in paragraph 52).

54. The CI of a soil at low topography is generally lower than that of the same soil at high topography (shown in table 2 and plate 2) because of higher moisture contents. An apparent reversal of this condition for USCS soil type SM-SC and USDA soil types S and CL (plate 2) can probably be attributed to a large variance of the low- or high-topography mean from the true mean due to an insufficient number of samples.

55. Remolding index. The results of the analysis of RI are given in table 3, and the summary of data is shown graphically in plate 3. The following tabulation lists the soil types in decreasing order of mean RI for all sites under wet-season condition.

USCS Type	Mean Remolding Index	USDA Type	Mean Remolding Index
SP-SM	1.61	S	1.61
SM	1.09	LS	1.24
CH	0.95	SC	1.07
SC	0.86	C	0.96
SM-SC	0.84	SiC	0.85
MH	0.73	SL	0.84
\mathtt{CL}	0.71	SCL	0.83
ML	0.63	CL	0.81
OL	0.56	SiCL	0.79
Pt	0.56	L	0.66
OH	0.55	SiL	0.63
CL-ML	0.54	Pt	0.56
		Si	0.47

56. On the textural triangle in fig. 5 the mean RI for a USDA soil type for all sites under wet-season condition has been plotted at the co-ordinate of the average grain-size percentages for the soils of that type (same as in plots of cone index in fig. 4), and lines of equal RI have been sketched. RI is at a minimum when per cent silt is at a maximum and increases as per cent silt decreases, reaching values of nearly 1.00 in soils

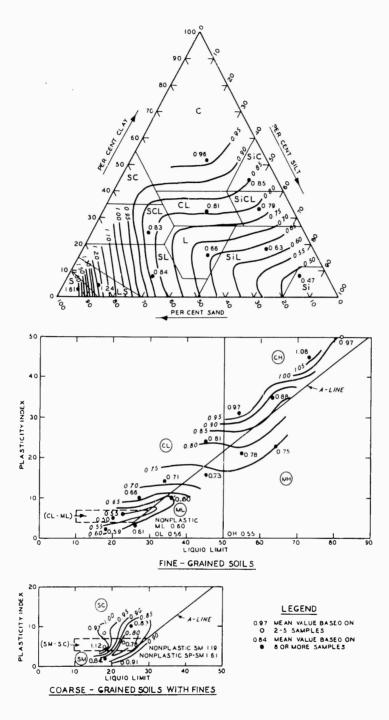


Fig. 5. Mean remolding index for all sites under wet-season condition

that are predominantly clay and well over 1.00 in soils that are predominantly sand. On the plasticity charts the mean RI for an increment of 10 liquid limit values of a soil type has been plotted at the same coordinate as for CI, and lines of equal RI have been sketched. The coarse-grained soils with fines show relatively high RI's with values of about 0.80 to 1.00 for the slightly plastic sands and appreciably over 1.00 for the nonplastic SP-SM and SM sands. The isograms for the fine-grained soils . show a definite increase in RI with an increase in plasticity index above 5. Accordingly, highest RI's (close to 1.00) are indicated for the CH soils and lowest (0.50 to 0.55) for the CL-ML soils. The

mean RI values for the organic soil types are similar to that for CL-ML.

- 57. The soil type data in table 3 and plate 3 generally show higher RI's for soils at high topography than for those at low topography. This may be attributed to lower moisture contents for soils at high topography.
 - 58. Rating cone index. The results of the analysis of RCI are given

in table 4; the summary data are shown graphically in plate 4.

59. On the textural triangle in fig. 6 the mean RCI for a USDA soil type for all sites under wet-season condition has been plotted at the same coordinate as for CI and RI, and lines of equal RCI have been sketched. The pattern of the isograms is similar to that for RI. Minimum RCI's occur in silty soils. RCI increases with a decrease in silt content to relatively high values (greater than 120) in clayey soils and to maximum values of over 150 in sandy soils. On the plasticity charts for fine-grained soils and coarse-grained soils with fines, the mean RCI value for an increment of 10 liquid limit values of a soil type was plotted at

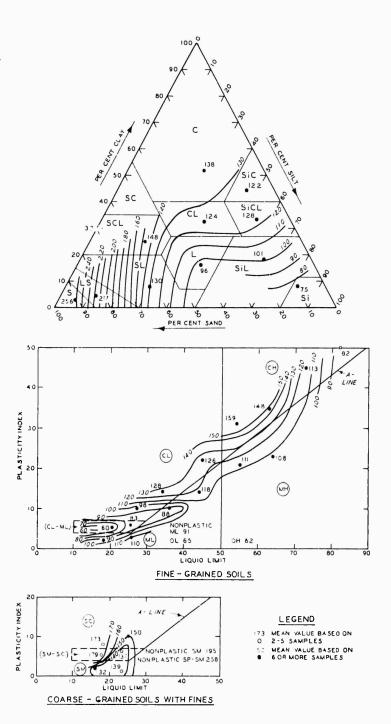


Fig. 6. Mean rating cone index for all sites under wet-season condition

the average liquid limit and plasticity index for the data (same coordinates as for CI and RI), and lines of equal RCI were drawn in. The pattern of the isograms, like that for RI, is of increasing strength with increasing plasticity index. Maximum RCI values for the fine-grained soils occur in the CH soils with liquid limits less than about 65, and minimum values in the organic soils and the CL-ML soils with liquid limits below 20. The plastic coarse-grained soils with fines (SM, SM-SC, SC) have relatively high strengths; the nonplastic SP-SM and SM scils have the highest RCI values.

60. The soil types of sites at low topography should and usually do have lower mean RCI's than sites at high topography (see table 4 or plate 4) because of normally higher moisture contents. Data that show the reverse of this condition are based on too few samples to be reliable and should be viewed with skepticism.

Analysis of moisture content

61. Results of the analysis of moisture content are given in table 5, and summary data are shown graphically in plate 5. The following tabulation lists the soil types in increasing order of mean moisture content for all sites under wet-season condition.

USCS Type	Mean Moisture Content in per cent Dry Wt	USDA <u>Type</u>	Mean Moisture Content in per cent Dry Wt
SP-SM	8.1	S	10.8
SM	17.0	LS	15.1
SM-SC	17. 3	SCL	19.9
SC	17.5	SL	21.3
CL-ML	23.4	L	25.8
CL	25.9	\mathtt{CL}	27.9
ML	29.0	SiL	28.7
OL	31.7	SiCL	28.8
CH	34.3	SiC	31.9
Pt	42.7	Si	32.0
ΜН	45.9	C	36.6
OH	65.7	SC	39.5
		Pt	42.7

62. On the textural triangle in fig. 7 the mean moisture content (to the closest unit) for a USDA soil type for all sites under wet-season condition has been plotted at the same coordinate as previously, and lines of equal moisture content have been sketched. A minimum moisture content occurs in sand. The moisture content increases at a moderate rate with an increase in silt content and at a faster rate with an increase in clay content. The nonsandy, predominantly clayey soils have the highest moisture contents. On the plasticity charts for fine-grained soils and coarsegrained soils with fines the mean moisture content for an increment of 10

liquid limit values of a soil type was plotted at the same coordinate as previously used for the strength variables, and lines of equal moisture content were sketched. The moisture contents are lowest for the coarsegrained soils with fines, with values increasing with an increase in liquid limit. A minimum mean moisture content of 8.1% may be noted for the nonplastic SP-SM sands. The values for the finegrained soil types on the chart increase with an increasing liquid limit and a decreasing plasticity index (for a given liquid limit) from a minimum moisture content for the ML-CL soils to a maximum for the MH soils. The highest mean moisture content (65.7%) of the USCS soil types is indicated for OH soils. However, it should be pointed out

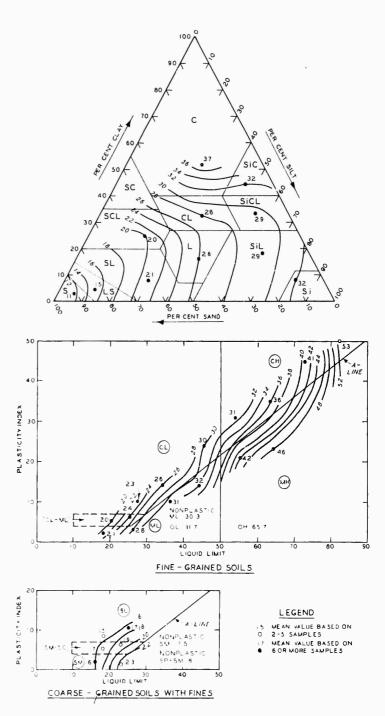


Fig. 7. Mean moisture content in per cent dry weight for all sites under wet-season condition

that the mean moisture content for Pt soils (42.7%) is based on only one sample, and that these soils usually exhibit very high moisture contents and probably would be the type with highest mean moisture content if sufficient samples had been available for analysis.

63. Soils of a specific type at low topography should and usually do exhibit higher moisture contents than those at high topography. Data for soils showing the reverse of this condition (table 5 and plate 5, USCS type SC and USDA sandy clay loam) were based on an insufficient number of samples, and thus may not be reliable.

Analysis of dry density

64. Density values are given in table 6 and shown graphically in plate 6. The following tabulation lists the soil types in decreasing order of mean dry density for all sites under wet-season condition.

	Mean Dry		Mean Dry
USCS	Density in	USDA	Density in
<u>Type</u>	lb/cu ft	<u>Type</u>	lb/cu ft
SM-SC	101.1	SCL	102.2
SC	100.0	S	95.8
SP-SM	98.0	LS	93.9
SM	93.9	SL	92.9
CL-ML	93.7	\mathtt{CL}	92.6
\mathtt{CL}	91.3	SiCL	90.8
ML	85.7	${f L}$	90.3
CH	84.8	SiC	88.6
OL	82.3	\mathtt{SiL}	86.9
MH	69.9	Si	85.6
OH	63.1	C	82.4
		SC	79.3

65. On the textural triangle in fig. 8 the mean dry density (to the closest unit) for a USDA soil type for all sites under wet-season condition has been plotted at the same textural coordinate as used for the strength variables, and lines of equal density have been sketched. The highest densities are indicated for the predominantly sandy soils, with maximum values of over 100 lb per cu ft shown for sands containing about 25% clay. The densities decrease moderately with an increase in silt and very rapidly with an increase in clay content above 25% to a minimum mean value of 82 lb per cu ft for the clay soil type. On the plasticity charts for fine-grained soils and coarse-grained soils with fines, the mean density value for an increment of 10 liquid limit values of a soil type was located at the same liquid limit and plasticity index coordinate as for the strength variables, and lines of equal density were sketched. The general pattern of the isograms is similar to that for moisture content, but the density

values decrease with an increasing liquid limit and a decreasing plasticity index (for a given liquid limit). Maximum densities are shown for the coarsegrained soils with fines, with peak values greater than 110 lb per cu ft indicated for SC soil types having liquid limits less than 20. Minimum mean values of less than 70 lb per cu ft occur in the MH and OH soil types. Densities of the Pt soils would undoubtedly have been the lowest, but were not measured.

66. It is interesting to note (table 6 or plate 6) that the mean density of a soil type at low topography is generally higher than that at high topography. The difference between the two values is generally greater for the

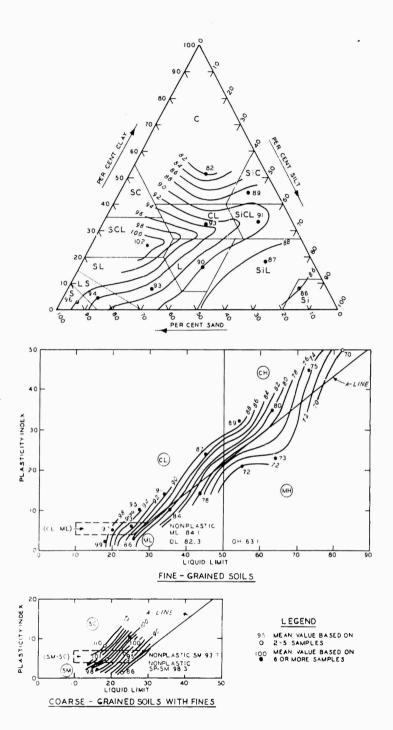


Fig. 8. Mean dry density in pounds per cubic foot for all sites under wet-season condition

nonclayey soils than for the clayey soils. The higher values may be attributed to settlement and compaction of soils due to fluctuating high water tables.

Statistical Study of Strength, Moisture Content, and Per Cent Saturation Under High-Moisture Condition

Procedures and presentation of data

67. The procedures for analysis, general source of the data (see tabulation in paragraph 46), and the statistical derivations required for this study were the same as those for the study of wet-season condition, but the data used in this analysis were measured only for low-topography sites under a condition of high moisture. As previously mentioned, hightopography sites under a condition of high moisture could not be identified from the data and therefore were not used. Mean and standard deviation values for cone index, remolding index, rating cone index, moisture content, and per cent saturation were computed for USCS and USDA soils of the 6- to 12-in. soil layer. The information is presented in table 7 in which the soils are listed in descending order of RCI as determined from the analysis. The data for CI, RI, RCI, and moisture content are also graphically shown as the fourth bar in the series of soil-type histograms in plates 2-5. The histograms permit visual comparison of the data for the various topography-moisture conditions. The data are also plotted and isograms drawn on a textural triangle and plasticity chart for CI, RI, RCI, moisture content, and per cent saturation in figs. 9-13, respectively. In these figures the mean value for the USDA soil type is plotted on the triangle at the coordinate of the average sand, silt, and clay percentage; the mean value for USCS fine-grained soils falling within an increment of 10 liquid limit values of a soil type is plotted on the plasticity chart at the coordinate of the average liquid limit and plasticity index for the data (the same procedure as followed in the wet-season condition study). There were appreciably less data to work with in this study than in the wet-season condition study. The number of samples (sites) for each USCS-USDA soil-type combination was generally less than 15 and in many cases less than five. Because values derived from a study based on such small numbers of samples are questionable, a statistical analysis of the various USCS-USDA soil-type combinations was not made.

Analysis of strength

68. Cone index. Soil strength data from 319 and 285 sites were used

in the analysis of the USCS and USDA soils, respectively. The following tabulation lists the soils in decreasing order of mean CI.

USCS	Mean	USDA	Mean
Type	CI	Type	CI
SM-SC	166	\mathtt{CL}	140
SM	132	SCL	135
\mathtt{ML}	126	LS	132
CH	118	\mathtt{SL}	132
\mathtt{CL}	11:8	\mathtt{SiL}	122
MH	117	SiC	118
CL-ML	113	\mathtt{SiCL}	117
OL	87	${ m L}$	1.09
OH	87	C	102
Pt	83	Si	96
		Pt	83

The textural data in fig. 9 show low mean CI's for the very silty soils and very clayey (more than 50% clay) soils, and high mean CI's for the clay loam and predominantly sandy soils. The CI's on the plasticity chart generally decrease with an increasing plasticity index at a constant liquid limit. The preceding tabulation shows the organic soils to have the lowest mean CI values.

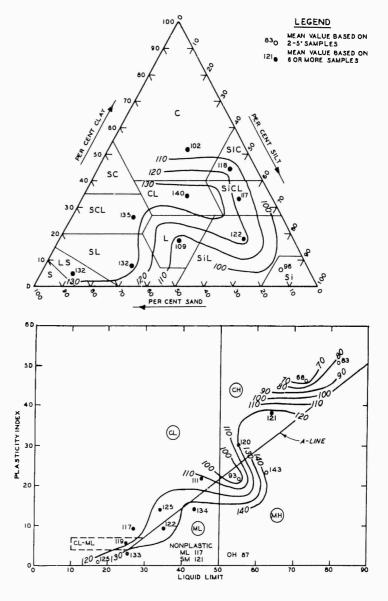


Fig. 9. Mean cone index for low topography under high-moisture condition

The data in plate 2 show that for soil types under high-moisture condition the CI decreases in approximately the same order as for soils under wet-season condition. The mean values of CI for soils at low-topography sites range from 15 to 40 points lower under high-moisture condition than under wet-season condition.

69. Remolding index. The following tabulation lists the soils in decreasing order of mean RI.

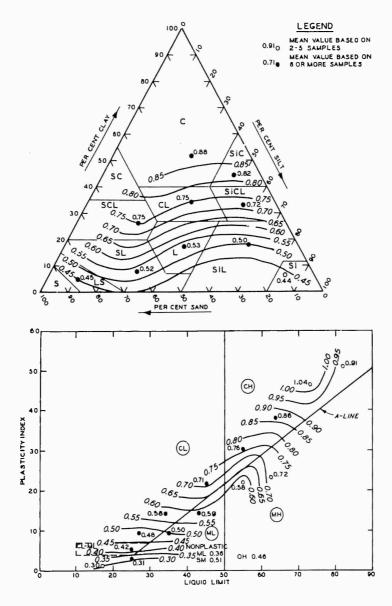


Fig. 10. Mean remolding index for low topography under high-moisture condition

USCS	Mean	USDA	Mean
<u>Type</u>	RI	<u>Type</u>	RI
CH	0.83	C	0.88
MH	0.69	SiC	0.82
\mathtt{CL}	0.61	SCL	0.75
OL	0.56	\mathtt{CL}	0.75
Pt	0.56	\mathtt{SiCL}	0.72
SM-SC	0.54	Pt	0.56
SM	0.51	${f L}$	0.53
OH	0.46	\mathtt{SL}	0.52
ML	0.43	\mathtt{SiL}	0.50
CL-ML	0.40	LS	0.45
		Si	0.44

The isograms of mean RI in the textural triangle of fig. 10 show a constant increase in RI with an increase in percentage of clay from a minimum of 0.45 for soils with less than 10% clay to a maximum of 0.85 for soils with about 50% clay. The RI increases slightly at a given clay content with an increase in percentage of sand. The isograms on the plasticity chart show an increasing RI with an

increasing plasticity index and liquid limit. At a given liquid limit the RI increases with an increase in the plasticity index. The mean RI's for the fine-grained soils of low topography under high-moisture condition, shown graphically in plate 3, range from 0.04 to 0.12 units less than those of corresponding soil and topography under wet-season condition; the means for the coarse-grained soils with fines, or sandy nonclayey soils, generally are more than 0.12 units below their wet-season means. The appreciable differences in the RI's of the coarser materials as compared to the smaller differences for the fine-grained soils can be attributed to a

larger difference in the moisture content of the coarser materials as compared to the finer materials for wet-season and high-moisture conditions, respectively.

70. Rating cone index. As mentioned previously, table 7 lists the soils in decreasing order of mean RCI. The peat and muck soil type (Pt) is listed at the bottom of the group because it probably would have had the lowest mean RCI if more samples had been available for analysis. The isograms on the textural triangle in fig. ll show an increase in RCI with an increase in the percentage of clay from a minimum of less than 50 for silty soils with less than 10% clay to a maximum of over 100 for soils with about 40% clay. An increase in the percentage of clay above 40 results in a decrease

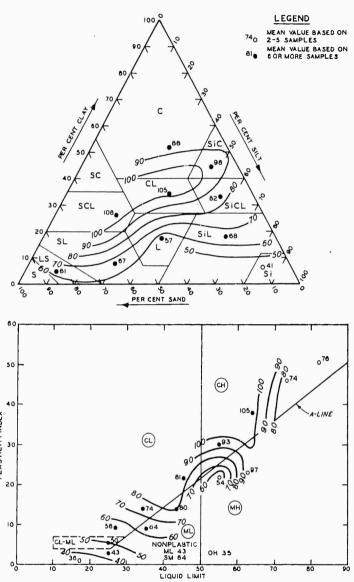


Fig. 11. Mean rating cone index for low topography under high-moisture condition

in the RCI. The data also show a general increase in RCI at a constant clay content with an increase in the percentage of sand. The isograms on the plasticity chart show a general increase in the RCI with an increase in the plasticity index and liquid limit of the soil type. At a given liquid limit the RCI increases with an increase in plasticity index. A comparison of the mean RCI's under low topography, high-moisture condition with the means for the respective soil types under low topography,

wet-season condition (plate 4) shows strengths that are between 15 and 58 RCI units lower under high-moisture condition. The differences in strength are between 15 and 40 for the fine-grained materials and between 40 and 58 for the USCS coarse-grained soils with fines and the USDA sandy nonclayey soils. The greater differences for the coarser materials agree with a similar set of strength differences for RI which, as explained in the preceding paragraph, is due to greater differences in moisture contents for the coarser materials than for the finer materials.

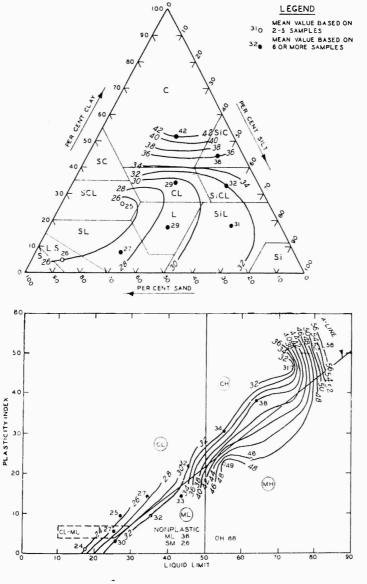


Fig. 12. Mean moisture content in per cent dry weight for low topography under high-moisture condition

Analysis of moisture content

71. The moisture-content data used in the analysis of the USCS and USDA soil types were derived from 297 and 263 sites, respectively. The soils are listed below in increasing order of mean moisture content.

Mean		Mean
Mois		Mois
Content		Content
in $\%$	USDA	in %
Dry Wt	Type	Dry Wt
23.0	SCL	24.7
25.7	LS	26.3
26.5	SL	27.0
28.5	L	28.6
32.5	\mathtt{CL}	29.2
36.3	\mathtt{SiL}	30.7
42.7	SiCL	31.6
46.0	Si	34.8
47.4	SiC	35.9
94.5	C	42.0
	Pt	42.7
	Mois Content in % Dry Wt 23.0 25.7 26.5 28.5 32.5 36.3 42.7 46.0 47.4	Mois Content in % USDA Dry Wt Type 23.0 SCL 25.7 LS 26.5 SL 28.5 L 32.5 CL 36.3 SiL 42.7 SiCL 46.0 Si 47.4 SiC 94.5 C

The isograms on the textural triangle in fig. 12 show lowest mean moisture contents of less than 28%

for the predominantly sandy soils. The moisture content increases slowly with a decrease in percentage of sand and rapidly with an increase in clay content above 35%. The isograms on the plasticity chart show an increase in moisture content with an increase in the liquid limit and a decrease in the plasticity index (for a given liquid limit). Lowest values are indicated for the coarse-grained soils and low-plasticity ML and CL-ML soils, and highest values are indicated for the MH and OH soils. A comparison of mean values for the soil types, plate 5, shows the moisture contents increasing in approximately the same order as for wet-season condition. The mean moisture contents of both USCS and USDA soil types under low topography, high-moisture condition range from about 4 to 6% for the coarser materials, and from about 1 to 3% for the finer materials, higher than the means for the respective soil types under low topography, wet-season condition. The greater differences for the coarser materials may be attributed to better drainage characteristics and faster rates of depletion for these soils as compared to the fine materials. It is interesting to note that even at high-moisture condition most of the MH soils and practically all of the CH soils, in situ, do not attain moisture contents greater than their liquid limit (greater than 50%); the OH soils generally have moisture contents much greater than their liquid limit.

Analysis of per cent saturation

72. The per cent saturation data used in the mean and standard deviation statistical analysis of the USCS types were obtained from 229 sites; the data from 198 of these sites were used in the analysis of the USDA soil types. Per cent saturation was not computed for the organic soils (OL, OH, and Pt) because an average specific gravity could not be assigned to these soils with any degree of confidence. Per cent saturations appreciably greater than 100%, or otherwise questionable, are indicated by an asterist in the data tables in Appendix B and were not used in the analysis. Values of saturation slightly greater than 100% (generally between 100 and 110%) were included in the analysis even though such values are theoretically impossible. The slight excess over 100% is considered inconsequential for analysis purposes. Elimination of these data would have biased the mean values toward the low side. The tabulation on the following page lists the soils in decreasing order of mean per cent saturation.

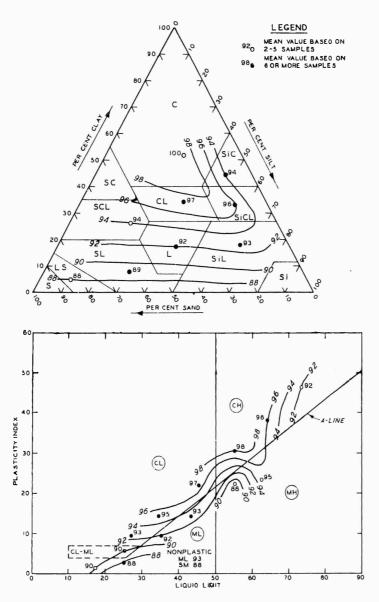


Fig. 13. Mean per cent saturation for low topography under high-moisture condition

USCS Type	Mean % Satu- ration	USDA Type	Mean % Satu- ration
CH CL MH ML CL-ML SM SM-SC	96.1 93.4 92.0 91.6 89.4 87.1 77.0	C CL SiCL Si SCL SiC SiL L SL LS	100.0 96.7 96.4 94.0 93.6 93.5 92.8 91.6 89.4 87.6

The isograms on the textural triangle in fig. 13 show a constant increase in per cent saturation with an increase in clay content from a minimum of 8% saturation at 5% clay to a maximum of 100% saturation at about 50% clay. The isograms on the plasticity chart show an increase in per cent saturation with an increase in plasticity index.

<u>Cumulative Frequency Analysis of Rating Cone Index</u> <u>Under Wet-Season and High-Moisture Conditions</u>

Procedures and presentation of data

- 73. The data used in this analysis are the same that were used in the mean and standard deviation analyses of RCI under wet-season and high-moisture conditions, respectively. The only difference between this and the previous analysis is in the statistical treatment of the data.
 - 74. RCI's for each soil type-moisture condition were grouped into

increments of 10 RCI's from 1 to 300, i.e. 1 to 10, 11 to 20, 21 to 30, etc. The number of measurements for each increment was tallied and its per cent of the total number was computed. The percentages were added cumulatively starting with the one corresponding to the 291-to-300 increment and progressing in order of decreasing RCI. Thus the larger value of the highest RCI increment for which data were available always was 0% frequency, and the smaller value for the lowest RCI increment for which data were available was 100% frequency. The RCI at 50% frequency is the median value. This value, incidentally, generally was smaller than the mean RCI previously established for a soil type.

- 75. The data are plotted in cumulative frequency graphs in plates 7-10 for the USCS soil types and in plates 11-14 for the USDA soil types. Graphs for three moisture conditions are generally shown for each soil type: low topography, high-moisture condition, indicated by a solid line; and wet-season condition of low and high topography indicated by a dotted line, and a dashed line, respectively. Data were not available for sandy clay nor were data available for analysis of one or more of the wetness conditions in some of the other soil types. The number of samples (sites) used in each analysis is indicated on its graph.
- 76. It is noted that where an appreciable number of samples were available for analysis the three graphs drawn for each soil type seldom cross each other, and further that the general range of RCI increases from the high-moisture graph through that for low-topography wet-season to the high-topography wet-season graph. This is taken to be evidence of proper categorization of the basic field data into the three general moisture conditions.

Explanation of graphs

77. Each graph shows the manner in which RCI varied. For example, refer to the solid-line graph for CH soils in plate 7, and it can be seen that 10% of the CH soils under low topography, high-moisture condition had RCI's greater than 170, 20% had values greater than 125, and 30% had values greater than 10, etc.

Estimating probability of vehicle "go"

78. The graphs can be used for estimating the probability of "go"

for military vehicles. Soils with RCI greater than the VCI will permit 50 vehicles to pass in straight-line echelon or one vehicle to execute severe maneuvers. Thus, the cumulative frequency corresponding to the VCI indicates the probability of a vehicle's success in a given soil type under a given general moisture condition. For example, refer to the solid-line graph for ML soils in plate 9. If it is known that the soil type is ML and that the water-table conditions are such that the soil is under low topography, high-moisture condition (but specific data on strength cannot be obtained), it can be hypothesized that the M48 tank (VCI = 49) would have a 52% probability of "go."

Study of USDA Soil Types Classified in Terms of USCS Soil Types

79. This study was performed on soils of the 6- to 12-in. layer to determine the frequency of each USDA soil type occurring as a USCS soil type, and the predominant USCS soil type from the position of the soil on the USDA textural triangle (fig. 14). The information derived from the study may be used to estimate the most likely USCS soil type if the USDA type or the general textural composition of the soil is known. Source and reliability of data

80. The soil-type information used in the analysis was based on data obtained from 1176 sites located in 44 states. The USCS type was identified from Atterberg limits and mechanical analysis (generally sieve analysis) data. The USDA type generally was identified from textural information derived from a hydrometer analysis. Grain-size distributions determined by the hydrometer method do not always yield exactly the same results as would have been obtained by the rather time-consuming pipette method, which is the official USDA method for determining soil textures. Some textural designations therefore probably are not the same as would have been obtained by the pipette method. The two methods frequently give differences in the order of 2 or 3% clay, which are enough to cause some soils to be classed as loams, for example, by one method and silt loams by another. The 0.005-mm grain size usually was the smallest measured in the hydrometer analysis. The distinction between silt and clay sizes is at 0.002 mm. The USDA class for most sites, therefore, was based on values of

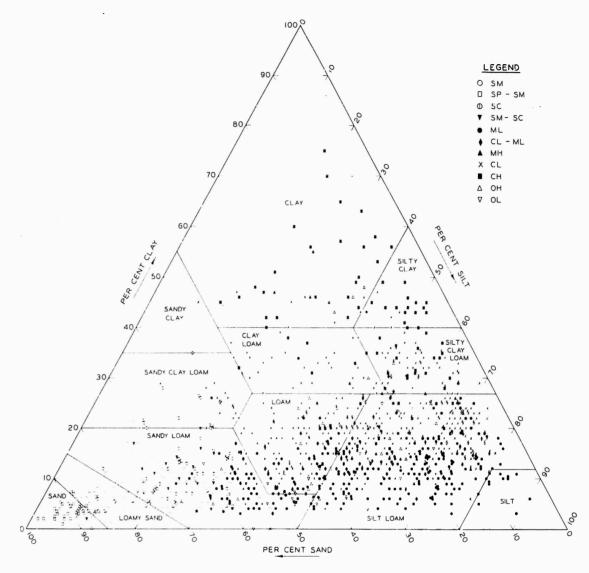


Fig. 14. Distribution of USCS soils on USDA textural triangle

per cent silt and clay extrapolated from an extension of the mechanical analysis curve to 0.002 mm. The USDA types at many of the 1951 field-trip sites, where hydrometer analyses were not run, were estimated with, it is believed, a fair degree of reliability from textural information of the profile contained in the soil series descriptions.

Results of the study

- 81. The results of the study are presented in table 8 and as points identified in USCS terms plotted on a USDA textural triangle, fig. 14. Fig. 15 shows USDA soil types in the textural triangle classified as predominant USCS soil types based on data shown in fig. 14.
 - 82. Table 8. In table 8 the USCS soils are arranged from left to

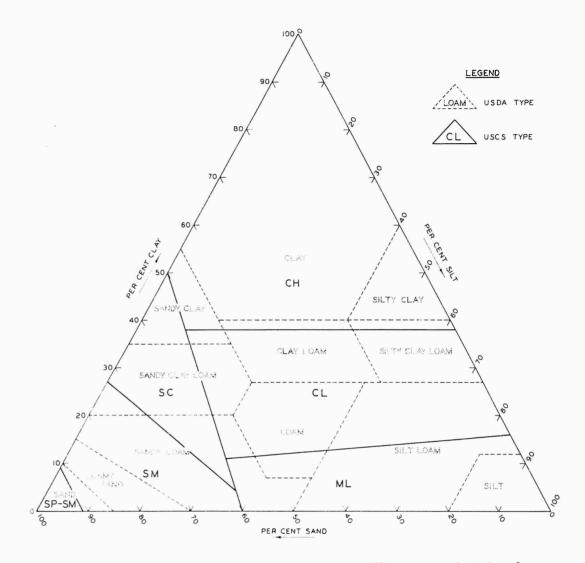


Fig. 15. Predominant USCS soil types in USDA textural triangle

right and the USDA soils from top to bottom in approximate order of decreasing grain size. The organic soils are grouped at the right and bottom positions of their respective soil classification systems. The sequence of numbers in the upper left corner of each box reads from left to right for a particular USDA soil type and represents the respective percentages of all samples of that type that classified as specific USCS soil types; e.g. of all USDA S (sand) soil samples 47% classified as SP-SM, 50% as SM, and 3% as SM-SC. The figure in the lower right corner of the box represents the number of samples of the particular USCS-USDA soil used in the analysis. The circled number represents the largest percentage of samples, and thus the predominant USCS type occurring for a given USDA type. A sample interpretation of the figures in the SiL-CL box is presented in the table.

- 83. Since the USCS and the USDA soil classification system both employ texture, a rough correlation between the two identifications of the same soils is to be expected. If the USDA system considered plasticity as well, the correlation might have been better than it was. In general terms, the USDA sandy soils classified as USCS coarse-grained soils with fines; and the USDA silty, clayey, and loamy soils classified as USCS finegrained soils. More specifically, the sandy nonclayey USDA soils (S, IS, SL) usually classified as USCS coarse-grained soils with fines and were predominantly SM soils; the sandy and clayey USDA soils (SCL and SC) classified as either a coarse-grained soil with fines or fine-grained USCS soil and the USDA SCL soil was predominantly a USCS CL soil. The number of soils classified as sandy clay (two) was not sufficient to provide a reliable basis for estimating the probability of its occurrence as USCS soil types. The fine-textured, nongravelly USDA soils all classified as finegrained USCS soils. The L (loam), SiL (silt loam), CL (clay loam), and SiCL (silty clay loam) soils were predominantly CL; the Si (silt) soils were predominantly ML; the SiC (silty clay) and C (clay) soils were predominantly CH; and Pt (peat and muck) soils classified as Pt in the USCS.
- 84. <u>Textural triangle</u>. Each point on the USDA textural triangle (fig. 14) is plotted according to the respective percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the soil sample, and the point is identified by its USCS name.
- 85. From an analysis of the distribution of USCS soil-type data on the textural triangle it was possible to subdivide the USDA soil types into component parts of predominant USCS types. Fig. 15 shows the distribution of predominant USCS types superimposed on the USDA textural divisions, based on the soil data in fig. 14. If the relative amount of clay or sand is known for a particular USDA soil type, the most likely USCS type can be estimated with a greater degree of confidence than if the texture is not known and the type is based upon estimates from table 8. For example, the table shows USDA silt loam soils (SiL) to be predominantly CL although only 45% of the SiL soils are so classified. The table also shows that SiL soils occur as ML 36% of the time. In the textural triangle in fig. 15 the silt loam configuration is subdivided by a line projected from 13% clay (at 50% silt) to 16% clay (at 0% sand) into sections of high-clay silt loam and low-clay silt loam. The high-clay portion has a predominance of over

50% CL soils whereas the low-clay portion has a predominance of over 50% ML soils. Further analysis of the triangle indicates the following. Loams with clay contents greater than 11 to 13% were predominantly CL soils and those with less than that percentage were primarily ML soils. Clay loams and silty clay loams were predominantly CL soils but usually were CH soils when the clay contents were greater than 38%. Depending upon the textural locations on the triangle, sandy loams were predominantly SM, SC, CL, or ML soils; sandy clay loams were predominantly SM, SC, or CL soils; and sandy clays were predominantly SC, CL, or CH soils. Silts were usually ML soils and loamy sands were almost always SM soils. Sands with less than 91% sand sizes classified as SM soils and sands with more than 91% sand sizes as SP-SM soils. Sands with more than 95% sand sizes probably would classify as SP or SW soils if data for these clean sands had been used in this study.

Study of USCS Soil Types Classified in Terms of USDA Soil Types

86. This study was performed to determine the frequency of each USCS soil type occurring as a USDA type.

Source and reliability of data

87. The soil data used in this analysis were the same as those employed in the study of USDA soil types classified in terms of USCS soil types; therefore, the source and reliability of data are the same (see paragraph 80).

Results of the study

- 88. The results of the study are presented in table 9. The mechanics of analysis, and the symbols and arrangement of soil types in the table are the same as those employed in the USDA-USCS comparison study.
- 89. The study indicated the following. All of the USCS coarse-grained soils with fines (GM, GC, SP-SM, SM, SM-SC, and SC), with the exception of GM and GC, classified as sandy USDA soils. The GM and GC soils classified as either a sandy or a fine-textured USDA soil when the USDA type was prefixed with the term gravelly, cobbly, or stony. The names of all USDA soil types classified as a GM or GC soil are not known and the per cent frequency values, noted in the table, are unreliable as

probabilities of occurrence due to the insufficient number of samples (two for GM and one for GC) used in the analysis. The SP-SM soils all classified as S (sand), the SM and SM-SC soils were predominantly SL (sandy loam), and the SC soils were predominantly IS (loamy sand). The fine-grained and organic USCS soils usually classified as fine-textured and occasionally as sandy-textured USDA soils. The ML, CL-ML, MH, CL, and OL soils were predominantly SiL (silt loam); the CH soils were predominantly C (clay); the OH soils were predominantly SiL (silt loam) or L (loam); and the Pt soils all classified as Pt (peat or muck) in the USDA system.

Study Comparing USDA Soil Types of the 0- to 6-in. and 6- to 12-in. Layers

90. The frequency of occurrence of USDA soil types in the 6- to 12-in. layer for given USDA soil types in the 0- to 6-in. layer of the soil profile was studied. The relations developed should be useful in estimating the type of soil in the 6- to 12-in. layer when USDA data for the surface soil only are available. It should be noted that the 0- to 6-in. and the 6- to 12-in. layers are depths relevant to trafficability and are not necessarily naturally occurring soil layers.

Source and reliability of data

91. The 0- to 6-in. and 6- to 12-in. USDA soil-type data used in this study were derived from 1140 sites located in approximately 44 states. The 6- to 12-in. layer data for these sites were employed in the USCS-USDA soil-type comparison studies discussed earlier; consequently, the procedures used in identifying the soil types for the 6- to 12-in. layer are the same as those discussed in paragraph 80. The textural types for about 80% of the 0- to 6-in. soil layer data were identified from values derived by means of a mechanical hydrometer analysis of the soil; the remaining 20% of the data were derived from textural-type names included in the soil series descriptions. The hydrometer analysis method of identification is, of course, the more valid method since it is based on measured values. The type name based on this textural data was used, therefore, where the soil type as identified by both methods differed.

Results of the study

- 92. Results of the study are shown in table 10. The soil types of the 6- to 12-in. and the 0- to 6-in. layers are arranged from left to right and from top to bottom, respectively, in order of decreasing strength as determined from the study of rating cone index values under low topography, high-moisture condition (discussed in paragraph 70). The numbers in the upper left corner of the boxes are percentages and read from left to right. Each value represents the percentage of all sites of a particular 0- to 6-in. soil type that is characterized by a specific soil in the 6- to 12in. layer of the profile. The circled value for each 0- to 6-in. soil type designates the predominant soil of the 6- to 12-in. layer underlying the surface soil in the profile. The number in the lower right corner of the box represents the number of sites of a particular 0- to 6-in. and 6- to 12-in. soil-type combination used in the percentage analysis. The heavyoutlined boxes progressing from the upper left to the lower right in the table indicate that the soil of the 0- to 6-in. layer is the same as that of the 6- to 12-in. layer. For example, the 0- to 6-in. soil of six sites has been classified as SCL (sandy clay loam). At only one site (1/6 or 17% of all the sites) was the soil type in the 6- to 12-in. layer the same as that in the O- to 6-in. layer, i.e. SCL throughout the profile. However, at three sites (3/6 or 50% of the SCL sites), the predominant number, the 6- to 12-in. soil layer was classified as C (clay). Thus, by reason of this analysis, if the surface soil is sandy clay loam the most likely underlying soil (with a probability of 50%) will be clay.
- 93. The analysis showed the soil types of the 6- to 12-in. layer to be the same as those of the 0- to 6-in. layer 71% of the time. In general, soils of the 6- to 12-in. layer are predominantly the same type as those of the 0- to 6-in. layer with the following exceptions. Clays are usually found below sandy clay loams and silty clays, and silt loams are more commonly found below silt. No data were available for the analysis of sandy clay.

PART V: SOIL TRAFFICABILITY CLASSIFICATION SCHEME AND RELATED STUDIES

- 94. The soil trafficability classification scheme presented in this part is essentially a listing of soil types in descending order of their median rating cone indexes under three of four general conditions of moisture: high and low topography under wet-season condition, and low topography under high-moisture condition. Information for high topography, high-moisture condition will be included in the scheme when sites under this condition are properly identified and the data from them have been analyzed. Soil types according to both the USCS and the USDA soil classification system are employed. Thus it can be considered an eightfold scheme for the classification of soils from a trafficability standpoint. The scheme considers the strength of soils in the 6- to 12-in. layer located in temperate climatic areas.
- 95. This part of the report summarizes the vehicle classification categories developed in an earlier study, and describes the soil trafficability classification scheme and its possible application in detail. Tables 11 and 12 supplement the classification scheme in that they provide specific data on the per cent probability of "go" for military vehicles on level and sloping terrain for each of the three general moisture conditions and the two soil classification systems.

Vehicle Categories

- 96. Different military vehicles require different minimum soil strengths for operation. A soil condition that is easily trafficable to one vehicle may be impassable to another. In order to make the soil trafficability classification meaningful, it was thus necessary to introduce the idea of vehicle requirements and incorporate it into a scheme for estimating the probability of vehicle "go."
- 97. In a previous study described in TM 3-240, 9th Supplement, Vehicle Classification, a system was developed for classifying vehicles on the basis of the minimum soil strength each required for 50

straight-line passes or one severe maneuver on level ground. This system is condensed and repeated here.

Vehicle Category	Vehicle Cone Index Range	Vehicles
1	20-29	The M29 weasel, M76 otter, and Canadian snow-mobile are the only known standard vehicles in this category
2	30-49	Engineer and hi-speed tractors with comparatively wide tracks and low contact pressures
3	50-59	The tractors with average contact pressures, the tanks with comparatively low contact pressures, and some trailed vehicles with very low contact pressures
λ ‡	60-69	Most medium tanks, tractors with high contact pressures, and all-wheel-drive trucks and trailed vehicles with low contact pressures
5	70-79	Most all-wheel-drive trucks, a great number of trailed vehicles, and heavy tanks
6	80-99	A great number of all-wheel-drive and rear- wheel-drive trucks, and trailed vehicles in- tended primarily for highway use
7	100 or greater*	Rear-wheel-drive vehicles and others that generally are not expected to operate off roads, especially in wet soils

^{*} Limited to maximum of 200 vehicle cone index in the trafficability classification table. Few vehicles within this category have VCI's greater than 200.

The vehicle cone indexes for individual vehicles within the categories are included in Appendix A of WES TM 3-240, 14th Supplement.

Soil Trafficability Classification Scheme, Level Terrain

98. The soil trafficability classification scheme for level terrain is presented in USCS terms in table 11 for high topography and low topography under wet-season condition and low topography under high-moisture condition. The scheme is presented in USDA terms in table 12 for the same set of moisture conditions, respectively. Information presented in the scheme for each soil type includes a general estimate of the probability of "go" on level terrain of vehicles of various categories, measurements of soil strength, and general effects of slipperiness and stickiness.

Classification of vehicle "go"

99. For the sake of simplicity of presentation the per cent probabilities of vehicle "go" have been arbitrarily classified as follows:

Excellent greater than 90% probability of "go"

Good 76 to 90% probability of "go"

Fair 50 to 75% probability of "go"

Poor less than 50% probability of "go"

The probability-of-"go" information is illustrated in tables 11 and 12 by a series of bar graphs, one for each soil type.

Procedure for deriving "go" information

100. The vehicle cone indexes corresponding to 50, 75, and 90% probability of "go," the limiting values of the vehicle "go" groupings, were derived from the cumulative frequency rating cone index graphs (plates 7-14). For example, from the ML soil-type graph for low topography, wetseason condition (plate 9) it can be seen that the RCI's at 50, 75, and 90% cumulative frequency are 77, 47, and 32, respectively. This means that the soil strength will be greater than 77 RCI 50 times out of 100, greater than 47 RCI 75 times out of 100, and greater than 32 RCI 90 times out of 100. This in turn indicates that vehicles with a VCI greater than 77 will have less than a 50% probability of "go" (black area of graph in table 11, classified as poor); those with a VCI ranging from 47 to 77 will have a 50 to 75% probability of "go" (diagonal-line area, classified as fair); those with a VCI ranging from 32 to 46 will have a 76 to 90% probability of "go" (stippled area, classified as good); and those with a VCI less than 32 will have greater than 90% probability of "go" (white area, classified as excellent).

Reliability of "go" information

- 101. The probability lines delineating the vehicle "go" groupings on the bar graphs in tables 11 and 12 are solid where the data were based on more than four samples and the information shown was considered to be reliable. The lines are broken where less than five samples were used in the analysis or the data were otherwise questionable. The positioning of these broken lines was based on an assumed rating cone index estimated from the textural, plasticity, and organic properties of the soil.
 - 102. It should be particularly noted that the occurrence of obstacles

was not considered in the probability of "go" estimates for level or sloping terrain. Obstacle components of terrain, such as trees, hedges, boulders, and streams, that present a definite deterrent or obstruction to mobility of vehicles would certainly decrease the probability of "go." Soil strength information

103. The range of cone index, remolding index, and rating cone index, and the mean rating cone index (discussed in Part IV) are presented again in tables 11 and 12. It may be noted that the mean RCI for a soil generally is slightly greater than its median RCI, which is the same value as the VCI at 50% probability of "go."

Soil slipperiness and stickiness information

104. The effects of slipperiness and stickiness were estimated qualitatively on the basis of experience, and noted in tables 11 and 12. Severe slipperiness will often cause the immobilization of wheeled vehicles that are not equipped with traction devices and, in combination with relatively low RCI (a few points above VCI), will often cause even chain-equipped wheeled vehicles to become immobilized. Slipperiness may adversely affect control of tracked vehicles, but will seldom be responsible for their immobilization. Soils designated as having moderate to severe stickiness will, when wet, cling to a vehicle's running gear; slight stickiness has never been found sufficiently detrimental to cause "freezing" of a vehicle's running gear and immobilization of the vehicle, except in one case where sticky soil trapped between the tracks and body of an M29C weasel caused it to become immobilized.

Probability of Vehicle "Go" on Level and Sloping Terrain

105. The per cent probabilities of vehicle "go" on level and sloping soils classified in terms of the USCS are presented in table 13 for high topography and low topography under wet-season condition, and low topography under high-moisture condition; these data on soils classified in terms of the USDA system are presented in table 14. The data for each soil type-moisture condition include the probabilities of negotiation of level terrain (0% slope) and slopes of 15, 30, and 45% by vehicles in each

of the seven vehicle categories. The probabilities were established for the median VCI within vehicle categories 1 through 6 (i.e. 25 VCI for category 1, 40 VCI for category 2, etc.) and for the minimum VCI (100) in category 7, for tracked vehicles with grousers shorter than 1-1/2 in. and wheeled vehicles, respectively. Tracked vehicles with grousers longer than 1-1/2 in. would have a slightly better probability of "go" on sloping soils than that computed for tracked vehicles with shorter grousers. For all practical purposes, however, the difference is insignificant and the probabilities of "go" listed under the "tracked" column in tables 13 and 14 may be applied to both types of tracked vehicles. The probability of "go" established for a vehicle with a median VCI of a category will closely approximate and may be used to estimate the probabilities of "go" for other vehicles within the respective category.

Procedure for deriving "go" information

106. The probability data were obtained from the cumulative frequency-rating cone index graphs presented in plates 7-14. If vehicle cone index is substituted for rating cone index and probability of "go" for cumulative frequency, an estimate of the probability of "go" on level terrain can be made for any vehicle for which a vehicle cone index has been computed (discussed in paragraph 78). In order to determine the probability of "go" for a given slope the slope index, derived from the curve of the vehicle type shown in plate 1, was added to the VCI and the probability of "go" for the soil type-moisture condition was based upon the cumulative frequency reading for this new VCI value. For example, the probabilities of "go" for tracked and wheeled vehicles of 55 VCI (median VCI of category 3), respectively, on 0, 15, 30, and 45% slopes of a silt loam soil area under low topography, high-moisture condition were derived as follows. The vehicle cone index was substituted for rating cone index in the abscissa and the probability of "go" was substituted for cumulative frequency in the ordinate of the silt loam low topography, high-moisture condition graph shown in plate 13. At 55 VCI the probability of "go," read from the graph, was 55%. This value applies to tracked and wheeled vehicles at 0% slope. The slope index at 15% slope, read from the curves of plate 1, was 7 for tracked vehicles with grousers shorter than 1-1/2 in. and 9 for

wheeled vehicles. This index was added to the VCI to provide values of 62 (55 plus 7) for the tracked vehicle and 64 (55 plus 9) for the wheeled vehicle, respectively. The probabilities of "go" for the VCI values of 62 and 64, read from the silt loam low topography, high-moisture condition graph in plate 13, were 47 and 44%, respectively. At 30% slope the slope indexes were 15 and 20, the VCI's became 70 and 75, and the resulting probabilities of "go" were 35 and 30% for the two vehicle types, respectively; at 45% slope the slope indexes were 27 and 40, the VCI's became 82 and 95, and the probabilities of "go" read from the graph were 23 and 14%, respectively. The probability of "go" can be estimated for any slope and for any vehicle for which a VCI has been computed by using data read from the proper soil type-moisture condition graph and slope index curve, and following the procedures discussed above.

Reliability of "go" information

107. The probability values for wet-season condition are undoubtedly influenced by the high-moisture low-strength bias associated with the basic data (previously discussed in paragraph 39a); thus, the actual probability of "go" would be somewhat higher than that indicated.

108. The number of samples used in the analysis of a particular soil type-moisture condition provides a rough estimate of its reliability. Those based on more than 30 samples would generally have a small plus and minus probability error, i.e. the true probability based on an infinite number of the same type of samples would not vary by more than plus or minus a small standard error of estimate. The probabilities of "go," therefore, are considered to be of good reliability. An analysis based on less than 30 samples and especially less than 15 samples, but more than 4 samples, would have a moderate standard error of estimate (estimated at +10 to +25% probability of "go"). Probabilities based on an analysis of this number of samples are considered to be of fair reliability and should be viewed with skepticism. Five was arbitrarily chosen as the minimum number of samples needed to provide a reasonably reliable probability value; probabilities of "go" were only estimated for the analyses based on fewer than 5 samples. The estimations were based on assumed strengths estimated from the textural, plasticity, and organic properties of the soil.

Application of Information for Estimating Trafficability Conditions

- 109. The information presented in the trafficability classification scheme and probability of "go" tables should be especially useful in military intelligence, military-operations planning, and vehicle-design work. The information may be applied in quantitative or qualitative terms to military problems or studies of a tactical or strategic nature.
- ability conditions for areas that, in most cases, will not be accessible for measurements. It may be reasoned that the information would not be needed for accessible areas because direct strength measurements with the cone penetrometer could be taken where and when desired. The information, however, could be used in these areas to facilitate a particular study, e.g. the speedy selection of one of several possible access routes; the selection of possible barrier areas (mine fields, etc., that normally would have good to excellent probabilities of "go"); or the selection of broad areas providing the best positions for offensive or defensive operations.

Use of trafficability classification scheme

- lll. The following paragraphs explain how the classification scheme can be used by means of examples.
- 112. Season, soil type, and topography. If the season, say wet season, the soil type, say CL, and the topography, say low topography, of an area are known, the data in table 11 for low topography, wet-season condition would be used. In this case, the probability of "go" on the CL soil would be less than 50% for vehicles with VCI's greater than 85, between 50 and 75% for vehicles with VCI's between 60 and 85, between 76 and 90% for vehicles with VCI's between 41 and 59, and greater than 90% for vehicles with VCI's less than 41.
- 113. Season, soil type, topography, and rainy weather or high-water-table condition. If in addition to the knowledge of the season, soil type, and topography it is known that the soil has been subjected to several days of rain, or a high water table is known to exist, the low topography, high-moisture condition data presented in table 11 (or table 12 for USDA soils)

would be used. The probability of vehicle "go" on CL soils under these conditions would be less than 50% for vehicles with VCI's greater than 67, between 50 and 75% for vehicles with VCI's between 43 and 67, between 76 and 90% for vehicles with VCI's between 31 and 42, and greater than 90% for vehicles with VCI's less than 31.

114. Probability of one or two straight-line passes for a vehicle. A rating cone index equal to 75% of the vehicle cone index usually will permit one or two straight-line passes of the vehicle. The probability of a successful operation may be derived from the classification scheme (tables 11 and 12) by projecting a line down from the VCI value multiplied by 0.75 and reading the probability at its intersection with the particular graph of soil type-wetness condition under consideration. For example, a vehicle with a VCI of 100 would have a recomputed index of 75 (100 \times 0.75). The probability of its making one or two straight-line passes on a CL soil under low topography, wet-season condition (from table 11) would be 50 to 75% (estimated at 60%).

Use of probability of "go" tables

- 115. The following paragraphs explain how the probability tables (tables 13 and 14) may be used. The particular data to be used, like that for the soil trafficability classification scheme, will depend upon the amount and type of information known, i.e. the topography, moisture condition, and the soil type and system in which the soil is classified.
- 116. Probability of "go" for vehicles within specific VCI categories. The probability of "go" on sloping ground may be estimated for tracked or wheeled vehicles within VCI categories. If, for example, low topography, high-moisture condition prevails and the soil is a CL with a 15% slope, the probability of "go" for tracked vehicles in category 3 (VCI 50 to 59) would be 57% (from table 13).
- 117. Comparison of probabilities between two vehicle of "go" may be compared for vehicles within two different categories to estimate the advantage that vehicles in one category would have over vehicles in another. For example, under the same set of conditions as those stated in the preceding paragraph, tracked vehicles in category 5 (VCI 70 to 79) would have a 35% probability of "go" (table 13). Since the table shows the probability of "go" for vehicles in category 3 to

be 57%, the difference, 57 minus 35 or 22%, indicates the advantage in performance of vehicles in category 3.

slopes. The probabilities of "go" for vehicles within a given category may be compared for two or more different soil types and slopes in order to determine quantitatively the advantage that one route would have over another. For example, if tracked vehicles in category 3 vere being considered for use in a low-topography area under high-moisture condition (table 13), the probability of "go" along route A, an ML soil with maximum slopes of 30%, would be 35%; the probability of "go" along route B, a CH soil with maximum slopes of 15%, would be 80%. Thus, route B would have a decided advantage of 45% (80 - 35) over route A from the standpoint of soil type and slope.

PART VI: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

- 119. On the basis of the assumption of the significance of the effects of space factors (high and low topography) and time factors (wetseason and high-moisture conditions) on the trafficability of soils, and the subsequent logical-appearing variation in mean values and ranges of pertinent parameters of soil trafficability, it is concluded that the trafficability scheme devised herein fully exploits available knowledge and data and is, therefore, a feasible scheme. The scheme has the following advantages.
 - a. It rates soil types (both USCS and USDA) according to their median rating cone index under high and low topography, wet-season condition, and under low topography, high-moisture condition. (Data for high topography, highmoisture condition will be added at a later date.)
 - <u>b</u>. From a consideration of cumulative frequency of occurrence of rating cone index, it permits a ready estimate of the chances of successful travel of any military vehicle (whose vehicle cone index is known) on any soil type, under three of the four general space-time moisture conditions.
 - 120. The scheme has the following limitations.
 - \underline{a} . It considers only soils in humid, temperate climates.
 - <u>b</u>. It does not take into account thawing or recently thawed soils.
 - <u>c</u>. It ignores the specific effects of certain environmental factors known to be significant to trafficability.
- 121. The conclusions that follow are based on the soil information derived from the various analyses of the basic data. For the convenience of the reader, the principal paragraphs, tables, plates, or figures supporting the conclusion are given.
 - a. Soil strength:
 - (1) A soil of a particular environment generally will have a lower strength in a low-lying position (low topography) than the same soil type in a high-lying position (high topography). (Refer to paragraphs 54, 57, and 60 and plates 2, 3, and 4.)

- (2) Under a given space-time moisture condition, the initial strength (cone index) is highest for the coarse-grained soils (USCS coarse-grained soils with fines and USDA sandy soils), moderate for the fine-grained soils, and lowest for the organic soils. (Refer to paragraphs 52 and 68 and plate 2.)
- (3) The silty USCS coarse-grained soils with fines (SP-SM, SM) and USDA very sandy soils (S, IS) of high topography will generally show an increase in strength after repetitive traffic (indicated by a remolding index greater than one) during times of wet-season condition. These same soils, especially the SM and loamy sand types, in low topography will lose about 50% of their initial strength under repetitive traffic during times of wet-season and high-moisture conditions. (Refer to plate 3.)
- (4) The remolding index of a soil decreases with a decrease in the plasticity or clay content and a decrease in the sand content of the soil type. The organic soils have the lowest remolding indexes. (Refer to paragraph 56 and fig. 5, and to paragraph 69 and fig. 10.) The slightly plastic to nonplastic silty soils and organic soils under low topography, high-moisture condition retain about 40 to 55% of their original strength, and the highly plastic soils retain about 70 to 90% of their original strength after remolding. (Refer to paragraph 69.)
- (5) The strength of a remolded soil (rating cone index) under wet-season condition is highest for coarsegrained soil, moderate for plastic soil, low for predominantly silty fine-grained soil, and lowest for organic soil (refer to paragraph 59, fig. 6, and plate 4); the strength sequence of these soil types is the same under high-moisture condition except that silty coarse-grained soils are characterized by relatively low strengths slightly greater than those of silty fine-grained soils (refer to plate 4).
- (6) The mean rating cone indexes for the soil types in low-topography areas range from about 15 to 58 units lower under high-moisture condition than the respective strengths under wet-season condition. The differences in strength between the two conditions range from 15 to 40 for the fine-grained materials and from 40 to 58 for the coarser soils. (Refer to paragraph 70 and plate 4.)

b. Soil-moisture content:

(1) The moisture content of a soil is influenced by its texture, plasticity, and organic content; the organic

- and hi is postic or clayey soils have the highest mear a stur contents, and the coarse-grained non-plastic soils the lowest. (Refer to paragraph 62 and fig. 12.)
- (2) The mean moiscure contents of soils of low topography range from about 4 to 6% for the coarser materials, and from about 1 to 3% for the finer materials, higher under high-moisture condition than the mean soil-moisture contents for the respective soil types under wet-season condition. (Refer to paragraph 71 and plate 5.)
- (3) Soils seldom attain 100% saturation. The mean per cent saturations under low topography, high-moisture condition range from about 87 to 90% for coarsegrained silty soils, 90 to 93% for fine-grained silty soils, and 93 to 97% for moderately to highly plastic soils. (Refer to paragraph 72.)

c. Density:

- (1) The dry densities of soils appear to decrease with an increasing silt content and an increasing clay content above 25%, and with an increasing liquid limit and decreasing plasticity index (for a given liquid limit) of the soil type. Organic soils have the lowest densities. (Refer to paragraph 65 and fig. 8.)
- (2) Soils of low-lying (low topography) positions usually have higher densities than those of the same soil type situated on high-lying (high topography) positions. (Refer to paragraph 66 and plate 6.)

d. Soil-type identification:

- (1) The USCS coarse-grained soils with fines generally classify as USDA sandy soils, and the USCS fine-grained soils are comparable to the USDA silty, clayey, and loamy soils (refer to paragraph 83). The USDA clay loams, silty clay loams, and high-clay-content loams and silt loams are predominantly CL when classified in USCS terms; the silts and low-clay-content loams and silt loams are predominantly ML; and the silty clays and clays are primarily CH. (Refer to paragraph 85 and fig. 15.)
- (2) Soils (USDA) of the C- to 12-in. layer are the same as those in the O- to 6-in. layer of the profile 71 times out of 100. (Refer to paragraph 93 and table 10.)

Recommendations

122. The recommendations that follow are main on the basis of

consideration of the general reliability of the test data and analysis information, the limitations of the scope of the analysis, and the conclusions drawn from the study.

- a. Soil data on GM, GC, SP-SM, and SC soils at moisture conditions (wet-season and/or high-moisture) for which no rating cone index information is available should be collected in a planned test program for use in improving and refining the trafficability classification scheme and providing additional significant information on the probability of "go."
- <u>b</u>. Additional soil field data, especially rating cone index information, should be collected on soil type-moisture conditions with less than 30 test observations for use in checking the validity and improving the reliability of probability of "go" information. These data should include data for CH soils of high topography, and data for SC, SM-SC, MH, OL, OH, and Pt soils of low and high topography under wet-season condition, and under high-moisture condition, respectively.
- An analysis of rating cone index and probability of vehicle "go" should be made for the high-moisture condition of USCS and USDA soils of high topography. This study will require a preliminary analysis to establish criteria for reliably determining conditions of high moisture. Additional samples will probably be required to supplement usable data already collected.
- <u>d</u>. Studies of the type reported herein should be made on soils located in humid, tropical climates, in arctic climates, and in areas of freeze-thaw.

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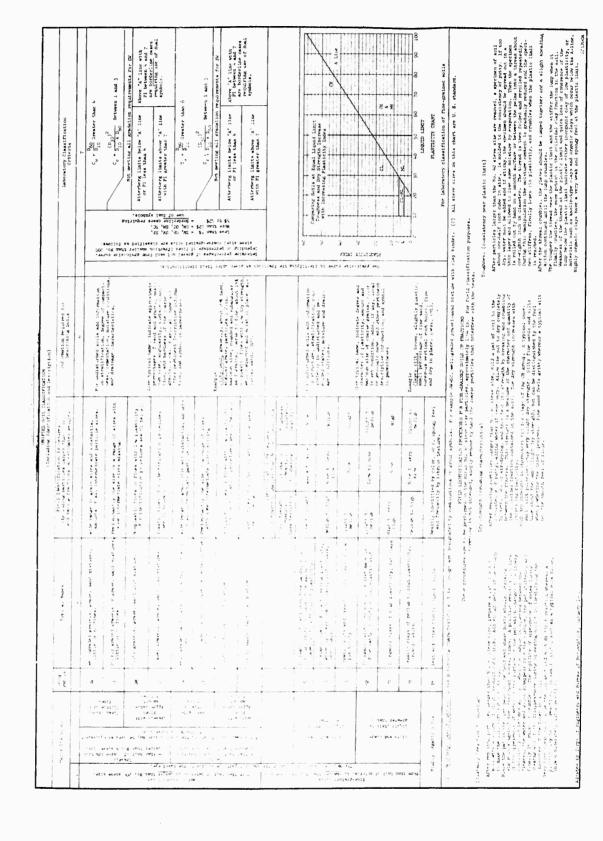


Table 2

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Table 3

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Seam and Translard Deviation Values for USES and USDA Soil Types, Wet-Season Condition, 6- 5: 12-in. Layer

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Table 6

Table 7

Mean and Standard Deviation Values for USCS and USDA Soil Types, 6- to 12-in. Layer

Low Topography, High-Moisture Condition

Soil Type	Cor	ne Ind	lex	F	Remoldi Index		Rat	ing (Index			Moistur Ontent,		5	Per Cer Saturati	
Symbol	rı	x	s	n	<u> </u>	s	n	x	s	n	x	S	n	<u>x</u>	S
							USCS								
СН	28	118	49	28	0.83	0.19	28	97	49	25	36.3	9.5	21	96.1	4.2
SC						N	lo dat	a							
MH	9	117	34	9	0.69	0.23	9	83	40	8	47.4	12.9	6	92.0	4.9
SM-SC	2	166	16	2	0.54	0.09	2	82	16	2	23.0	2.8	1	77.0	
CL	159	118	47	159	0.61	0.19	159	78	39	152	28.5	6.6	124	93.4	5.0
SP-SM						N	lo d a t	a					*		
SM	21	132	51	21	0.51	0.36	21	69	57	18	26.5	8.0	14	87.1	5.9
ML	63	126	45	63	0.43	0.17	63	55	33	58	32.5	8.3	40	91.6	5.8
OL	1	87	- <i>-</i>	1	0.56		1	49		1	46.0				
CL-ML	27	113	42	27	0.40	0.13	27	46	20	27	25.7	5.0	22	89.4	5.9
ОН	7	87	45	7	0.46	0.20	7	35	14	5	94.5	54.6			
Pt	2	83	7	2	0.56	0.11	2	46	5	1	42.7				
All soils	319	118	47	319	0.57	0.23	319	71	64	297	31.2	13.4	229		
							USDA				•				
SC						N	o dat	а							
SCL	6	135	69	6	0.75	0.15	6	108	64	5	24.7	3.6	5	93.6	4.3
CL	18	140	69	18	0.75	0.21	18	105	54	16	29.2	6.3	13	96.7	4.5
SiC	15	118	58	15	0.82	0.16	15	98	54	14	35.9	8.2	11	93.5	4.2
C	12	102	36	12	0.88	0.24	12	88	38	10	42.0	11.9	4	100.0	2.6
SiCL	28	117	47	28	0.72	0.16	28	82	38	27	31.6	7.2	24	96.4	4.0
S (fine)						N	o dat	a							
SiL	131	122	44	131	0.50	0.17	131	68	32	125	30.7	9.2	92	92.8	5.4
SL	22	132	45	22	0.52	0.33	22	67	43	19	27.0	10.6	13	89.4	5.6
LS	6	132	45	6	0.45	0.23	6	61	49	5	26.3	6.5	5	87.6	8.3
L	43	109	41	43	0.53	0.19	43	57	29	40	28.6	8.6	30	91.6	4.9
Si	2	96	37	2	0.44	0.06	2	41	11	1	34.8		1	94.0	
Pt	2	83	7	2	0.56	0.11	2	46	5	1	42.7				
All soils	285	119	48	285	0.58	0.23	285	73	66	263	30.5	9.4	198		

Note: $n = number of samples; \bar{x} = mean or average; s = one standard deviation.$

Tuble 8 Frequency of UCDA Red1 Types Occurring as USCS Soil Types

									USC	S Soil T	λbe							
						Soils wi				Fine-	Grained	Soils		 	ganie S	oils	To	tal
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215

Sample Interpretation

45% of all SiL samples were CL. The circle indicates that a greater number of SiL samples occurred as CL than as any other UCCC type. 215 samples were classified as SiL and CL.

n Number of samples.

• Less than if.

• Prefixed with the term gravelly, bubbly, or on my fir 4M or 4C boil types.

									USDA Sc	і1 Туре				···			
					landy Soi	15			Cla	ye y, Sil	lty, und	Longy Sc	tls		Organic Soils	Tot	al
L			ß	Tr.	SLt	SCL	ac	L1	FiL	Si	CL	SICL	SiC	C	Pt	%	n
		om 4			50			50						-		100	2
	Fes	ic 1						10)								100	
	42	:-						1				ļ	ļ <u>.</u>	<u> </u>	ļ		1
	Coils with	.:::::: ¹	21													100	21
			13.	54		2 .										100	
	17.5	:.	55	50											ļ		166
	Coarse-Trained	DM_DC [®]	² .		(0)	. 1										100	19
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		∷: f					٠	· .	1'		7.	2l. 20	16 15	(30)		100	 83
	55	.L 1			9-			2.	(1,2)							100	10
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	remile	:	•	•			•	<u>).</u>			1	. 2		. 3			30
	î.	; - 1											•		13).	130	61

Timel comples

1176

<sup>Temper of samples.
Less than If.
Fredhed with the term grazelly, today, not by for Word Wood Object.</sup>

brequency of UFDA Foll Types of J- to 6-in. Layor Occurring in 6- to 12-in. Layer

					- U	DA Cell	Type.	- to 12-	in. Laye	r		,	,	,
	.'c	:"CI.	CI.	Sic	C	nici.	n(tr)	SHL	::L	ıı	L	Si	Pt	Tota
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CI.		,	53) 15	3.	10	21,		3,	,	!!!	10 ;			100
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: 1								(i) 				43		120
: •				: 7							12.	•	75).	100

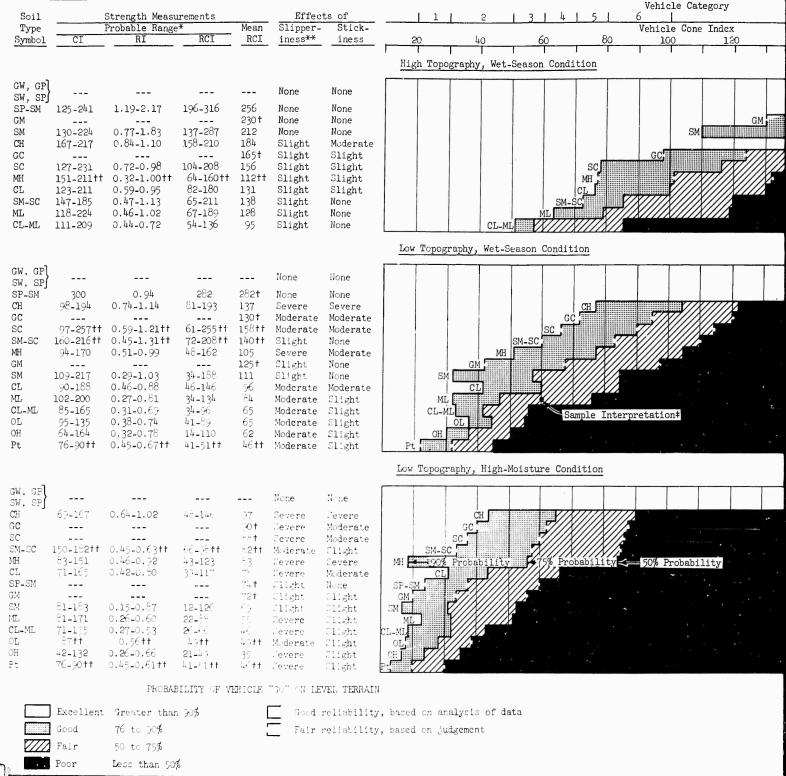
Number Contest Less than 14.

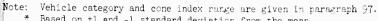
Sites with same soil type in 0- to 6-in, and 6- to 12-in, layers

Interpretation Example

If the six hites with SCD (sandy clay leam) in the 0- to 6-in, layer, one had the rame soil type (FCI), one had CL, three in 50% had C, and one had SiCL in the underlying 6- to 12-in, layer of the sill profile. The 50% under C, 6- to 12-in, layer, is encircled because C is the most frequent UFDA soil type occurring below SCL.

Table 11 Soil Trafficability Classification in USCS Terms





* Based on +1 and -1 standard deviation from the mean.

** Applies only to wheeled vehicles without traction devices.

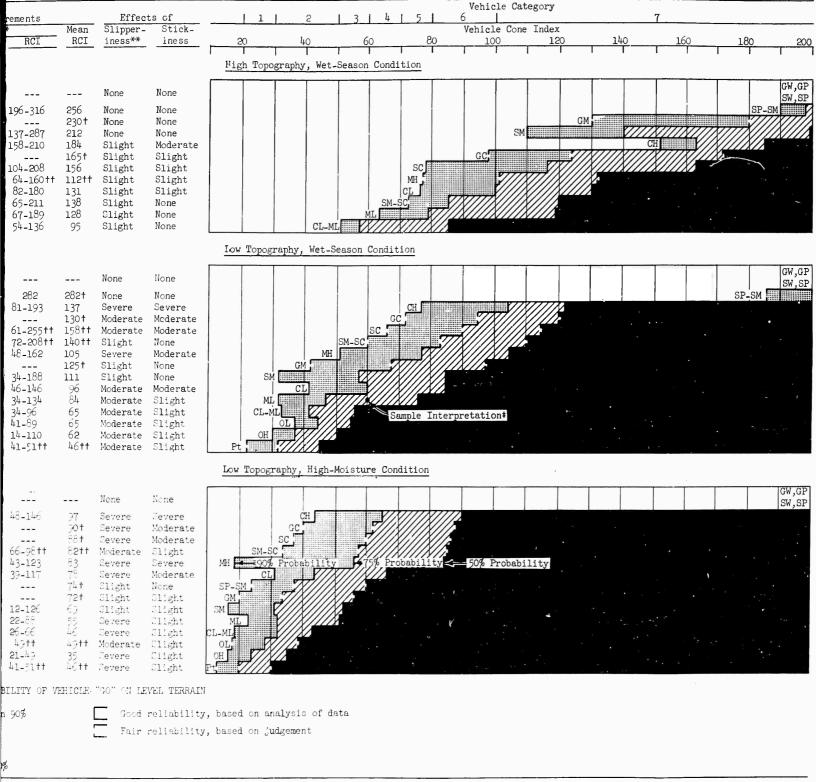
† Estimated from textural, plasticity, and organic properties of soil under given moisture condition.

tt Based on analysis of less than five samples.

‡ A vehicle with a vehicle cone index of 60 would have a 50-75% chance of "go" on an ML soil of low topography, wet-season condition.



Table 11
Soil Trafficability Classification in USCS Terms



e index range are given in paragraph 97.

ard deviation from the mean.

vehicles without traction devices.

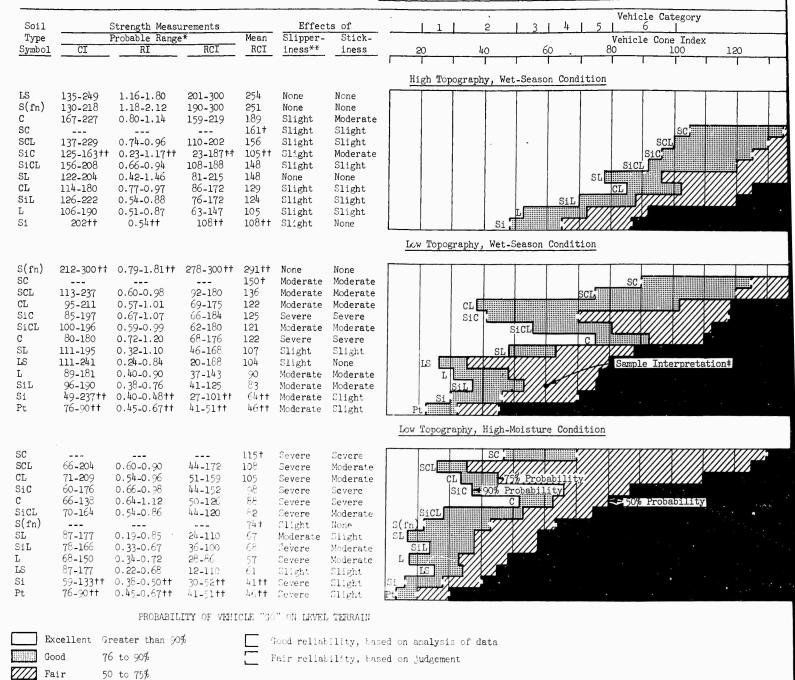
plasticity, and organic properties of soil under given moisture condition.

s than five samples.

cone index of 60 would have a 50-75% chance of "go" on an ML soil of low topography, wet-season condition.



Table 12
Soil Trafficability Classification in USDA Terms





Note: Vehicle category and cone index range are given in paragraph 97.

* Based on +1 and -1 standard deviation from the mean.

** Applies only to wheeled vehicles without traction devices.

† Estimated from textural, plasticity, and organic properties of soil under given moisture condition.

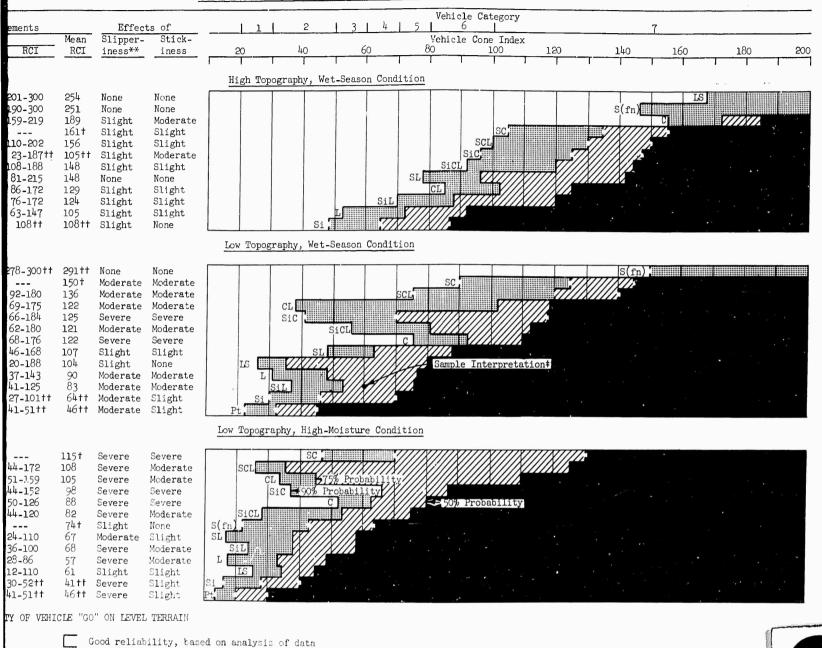
tt Based on analysis of less than five samples.

Less than 50%

Poor

* A vehicle with a vehicle cone index of 60 would have a 50-75% chance of "go" on an ML soil of low topography, wet-season condition.

Table 12
Soil Trafficability Classification in USDA Terms



index range are given in paragraph 97.

deviation from the mean.

nicles without traction devices.

asticity, and organic properties of soil under given moisture condition.

Fair reliability, based on judgement

than five samples.

one index of 60 would have a 50-75% chance of "go" on an ML soil of low topography, wet-season condition.



Table 13 Per Cent Probability of Tracked and Mheeled Vehicles "Go" on Level and

Vehicle Category 3

Vehicle Category 4

		ļ			icle (ete (-				atego								Catego		
ĺ		-			I Rane	ʒe* 2₹		-1 - 3			Trac		Rim	/e ().		1 - 4		-	Mara -		Rang	ge 50-	Whee	, ad			Trac		Rang	ge 60-		1-
Soil	No.	\vdash	Trac			 	Whee				# ::1			-	Whee				Trac			 	% SI	_			7 SI				Whee	
Type	Sam-	0	% SI 15		45	0	15	30	45	()	15	30	1,1,	(1	15	30	45	0	15	30	l ₄ 5	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30
Symbol	ples	10	19	30	4)	1								I_``				1		,,0		L				l	iphy,					
GW, GP SW, SP	0																															
SP-SM GM† SM	10 0 51	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 99	100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 99	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 96	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 98	100 100 96	100 100	100 100 99	100 100 97	100 99 94	100 100 99	100 100 98	100 100 €	100 99 95	100 100 <i>9</i> 9	100 100 97	10 10
CH GC† SC	9 0 9	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 98 89	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 97 89	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 95	100 92 89	100 100 100	100 100 98	100 98 გე	100 93 89	100 100 100	100 100 <i>9</i> 6	10 9
MH† CL SM-SC	3 135 6	100 99 100	100 99 100	99 99 100	98 97 100	100 99 100	99 99 100	99 98 100	96 95 92	99 99 100	98 98 100	97 97 100	96 75 88	100	98. 97 100	97 € 100	89 87 83	97 97 100	97 97 96	95 94 63	87 85 80	97 97 100	96 96 93	92 91 83	79 7 7 67	96 99 92	94 93 83	89 87 83	81 79 67	96 95 92	93 92 83	8 8 7
ML CL-ML	7 9 2 5	100 100	100 100	97 100	94 87	100 100	59 100	9Ú 96	8d 68	97 100	96 95	94, 81.,	87 68	.47 100	95 •3	92 68	75 68	94 81	91 68	95 68	73 61	94 81	89 68	79 68	£0	88 68	8 2 68	75 68	64 40	88 88	80 68	7 5
																								Lo	w Top	ograp	hy, We	et-Se	ason	Condi	tion	
GW, GP SW, SP SP-SM† CH GC† SC†	0 1 41 0	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 98 96	100 100 100	100 100 100	001 001 001 98	100 97 93 91	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 97 95	100 97 92	100 100 100 100	100 100 37	100 100 95	100 88 86 86 86	100 77 95	100 37 34 32	100 30 31 31 88	100 -57 -84 -	100 100 97 95	100 98 93	100 92 89 85	100 82 75 64	100 57 93 91	100 94 90 87	100 88 86 86	100 84 78 73	100 97 93 91	100 93 89 86	10 8 8
SM-SC† MH GM† SM	11 0 25	106 91 99 96	100 91 96 90	98 91 91 84	94 89 85 7 6	100 91 99 96	91 91 94 85	96 91 88 82	87 82 77 65	98 91 91 84	96 91 87 82	92 87 83 77	66 62 75 62	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	75 81 86 81	10 83 77 78	7t 73 64 52	52 87 83 77	89 82 72 69	84 82 73 50	76 69 62 51	92 87 83 77	87 82 77 67	81 77 68 54	54 12 16	87 82 77 65	83 80 71 55	78 73 64 52	67 54 54 47	87 82 77 65	82 79 69 54	7 6 5 5
CL ML CL-ML OL	196 104 36 7	97 95 98 100	95 89 92 97	91 81 78 86	82 71 55 54	97 95 98 100	94 88 89 94	77 66 70	70 61 37	91 81 76 87	66 75 61	69 51	69 37 37	,1 *1 .;	75 75 61 • 1	75 25 44 13	1.3 1.7 22 2::	50 69 51 44	73 63 42 43	64 57 33 43	52 45 21 25	80 69 51 49	71 62 40 43	59 52 28 35	43 34 15 14	70 61 39 43	55 31 40	t 53 47 22 28	45 35 16 14	70 61 39 43	60 53 29 37	50 4: 19
OH Pt†	10 2	95 96	86 75	70 62	43 28	N' N'	-2 72	60 50	2)	70	# *** **	35. 15	2•1 3	7.) 7.2	ş) 2	2• 10	₹0 9	35 1 ⁵	20 R	2 0	18 0	35 18	20 5	0 50	10	20	20	20	10	20 4	20	1
																								Low	Теро	graphi	y, Hig	gh-Mei	istur	e Con	dition	1
GW, GP SW, 3P CH	0 2 8	100	99	<i>9</i> 3	85	100	77	8,	75	43			72	93	·4.	-2	61	$\omega_{I_{k}}$	Ro	68	59	84	76	64	45	75	66	61	48	75 72	65	56
GC† SC† SM-SC†	0)9)7)5)5, 33 91	20 87 67	63 62 60	т И И	.4 ,2 ,0	89 ₩ 85	72 70 61	κ) γ	-7 -: -:4	#1 #0 76	7) (r		-5	77 75 73	5E 54	81 90 78	75 73 71	67 65 63	56 54 52	81 86 78	73 71 69	63 61 59	42	72 70 68	66 64 62	58 56 54	46 43 40	70 68	63 61 53	53 52 50
MH CL SP-SM†	159 0	89 89	89 89 81	89 79 73	67 61	89 33 89	₹ 79	73 66	61 52 46	73	71 66	1% 63 57	5.4 50 45	73	64	67 51 50	56 36 37	78. 63. 57.	65 57 49	56 45 43	54 35 36	78 63 57	62 54 47	56 40 39	1.4 2., 2.,	61 52 46	56 44 41	56 36 37	1; h 27 31	61 52 46 ·	42 40	50 32 35
GM† SM ML	0 21 63	85 81 87	77 75 77	69 67 62	59 49 50	85 81 87	75 73 73	64 60 57	41 33 3/	67 67	62 57 51	51. 45 47	39 31 37	6 · 67 62	59 54 53	45 38 41	31 2) 30	51 45 47	44 36 40	37 29 35	26 28 28	51 45 47	41 35 39	34 29 33	22 22 14	41 33 39 24	36 29 34	31 29 30	24 23 15	33 39	35 29 33	27
OL†	27 1 7	84 80 72	75 69 54	55 48 42	36 24 12	54 80 72	71 62 51	46 40	2h 3	55 48 42	43 36 24	34 17 8	1 0	55 48 42	39 31 18	30 9	0 0	34 17	28 7 0	18	0	34 17 8	25 5 0	0 0	0	3	0 0	0	0	3	0	0 0
Pt f	2	60	Ħ2	27	2	60	41	14	0	5.1	10	0	0	27	Ó	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥

Vehicle Category 2

Vehicle Category 1

^{*} Probability of "go" based on median vehicle cone index within vehicle categories 1-6 and minimum vehicle cone index for category 7.

** Probability of "go" for vehicles in category 7 equal to or less than the given value.

† Soils with estimated probabilities.

†† Sample interpretation: A tracked vehicle with a vehicle cone index in the range 60-69 has a 62% probability of "go" on a CL soil at 15% slope under low topography,



Table 13 f Tracked and Wheeled Vehicles "Go" on Level and Sloping Terrain in USCS Terms

							The state of the s	Anti-de la creet paragraphic de la constitución de
ory 3	Vehicle (Category 4	Vehicle C	ategory 5	Vehicle C	ategory 6	Vehicle (Category 7**
- 59	VCI Rang	;e (60-65)	VCI Rang	e 70-77	VCI Rang	e 80-175	VCl Range 100	or Greater
Wheeled	Tracked	Wheeled	Tracked	Wheeled	Tracked	Wheeled	Tracked	Wheeled
% Slope	% Slope	∯ Slope	% Slope	% Hope	∮ Slope	% Slope	% Slope	% Slope
15 30 45	0 15 30 45	0 15 30 45	0 15 30 45	0 15 30 45	5 15 30 45	0 15 30 45	0 15 30 45	0 15 30 45

High Topography, Wet-Season Condition

100	100	39	100	100	100	cje j	100	100	100	97	100	100	19	17	100	100	99	14	7.7	1964	77	-,1,	29	:48	95	50	98	96	94	100 91 80	98	96	93	88
100	100	92	100	100	96	93	100	100	96	86	100	97	بار	موذا	100	<i>J</i> 6	.2	O	444	-1	,	7.7	بالوا	89	83	72	89	85	80	100 74 67	89	84	77	67
96	91	77	95	23	57	73	75	.,2	83	70	71	85	50	73	-1	1-14		+ 3	70	74.	7.5	62	110	75	66	50	75	68	63	55 52 33	75	67	59	38
89 69	7) 68	62 40	38 30	82 68	75	64 40	es a Line	80 68	70 54	57 36	7) 65	73 61	66 40	5.F 3±	7 × 64	71	1.0 Mg	1.3 24	÷,	6.1 40.	, T	51 23	66 40	5.7 40	56 32	40 16	59 40	57 34	53 26	42 17	59 40	56 33	50 20	37 16

Low Topography, Wet-Season Condition

98 9 3	12 5 ₉	f2 75	.47 23)4 (0)	56	~4 //a	47 23	-3 -3	4.3 90	74 65	.2	117 114	7	Ç.	.8	";	5		•	74	74 65	2	7.7	71	71 60	46 37	78 70	73 63	61 55	48 42	78 70	72 61	100 51 50	34 32
91 87 82	55 21 77	的 計 計	71 17 12	-7 -3 +0	50 77 73	73 67 54	:1 :7 :2	#6 #2 77	71.	60 55 50	75 61 77	81 76 60	75- 15-	. 43 5 5.2	20 T	ë.	/ : 1. : 1.	14 32	;;;;	. 2	60 55 50	1.2 2.		65 60. 54	56 50 45	36 32 15	64 60 54	58 53 48	50 44 32	38 35 18	64 60 54	56 51 46	44 40 18	29 26 18
77 67 71	51	-6 -3	777 1-5 70	71 55 62†	64 52 t 53	54 57 55	77 65 73	69 54 60	5 t 50 50	1.6 1.6 17	7)4 1)4 1,7	.12 +1 12	16 47 46	1 9 : 3 :	1 m 1 m 2 m	11	i şî Le, L ,	4.) 24 3.1	14 + 1 + 1	: k	47 40 31	11: 37 30		40 41 41	43 36 34	37 32 2 0	49 44 40	45 3 9 3 6	41 36 31	38 33 22	49 44 1:0	44 37 35	40 36 27	35 32 19
62 40 43	52 24 35	34 11 14	37	55 31 40	147 22 28	35 16 14	61 37 43	53 2) 37	41 1 + 20	2** 13 1	12 24 34	21 21	37. 14. 14.	3U 14 11	12 2** 3*	1, y 24, 28	34. 1- 1	2:	}· .'	31 11 1•	2- 1:	20	31 14 14	33 :4 14	2h 11 C	14 6 0	32 14 14	2€ 13 5	21 10 0	15 7 0	32 14 14	25 12 2	19 9 0	12 3 0
2 0 5	20 0	10	20	20	2 0	10 0	20 4	20)	1; 0	15	21	17 0	15	11	3.	16	13	;	٠	1,	1;	IJ	13	10	10	10 0	10	10	10	10	10 0	10	10 0	10

Low Topography, High-Moisture Condition

73 71	63 51	10	72 70	61.	56 84	44) 43	70	63 61	53 52	34 30	63 61	54 54	ian Na	# 37	13	31.		74.		• **	* *	28 21	ler Le	30 3€	26 25	17 16	37 35	32 28	2h 21	18 16	37 3 5	29 2 6	21 20 19	14 12
69 62 54	59 56 46	37 14 24	63 61 52	62 50 44	54 5€ 3 €	40 14 27	00 11 12	50 12	50 50 32	26 37 15	57 56 No	52 54 35	1.11 1.11 26	2. 12 1.	1 97 1	11	37 44 24	1 . 25	 	27 3.5 25	:• 3 • 1 **	1 ··· 1 ··· . h	1.1. 1.1. 2.1	33 44 21	22 33 16	14 11 8	32 44 19	24 37 17	19 22 14	15 11 10	32 44 19	23 34 17	18 11 12	11 11 8
117	2.7	24	46	4.1	27	2.1	141	20	₹.	25	3,	76	20	97	9.	5.	٥.	20	5100	4	6.1	99	32	27	24	21	27	25	23	21	27	24	22 16 14	19
39 25	1,3 1,1	14	3) 24	34 16	30 4	15	3.4 24	33 13	50	10	33 11	27-	16 0	12	33	\$' 2'	14			1	10	\$ 1	16	13	7	2	13	8	5	0	13	7	3 0 0	2
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for category 7.

57 50

39 33

17

18 44 42

Veh

VC

Vehicle Category 3

VCI Range 50-59



		No.		Tra	cked		<u> </u>	Whee	eled			Tra	cked			Whee	eled		ļ	Tra	cked			Whe	eled			Tra	cked
	Soil Type	of Sam-		% S	Lope			% S	lope			% S	lope			% S	lope			% S	Lope			% S	lope			% S	Lope
5	Symbol	ples	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30
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	•	.0	200	100	100	100			100							• • • •				100	200	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	S (fn)	18 16	100 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
C	;	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Ct	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	94	100	100	100
	SCL† SiC†	10 2	100 100	100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	98 98	100 100	100 100	100 100	92 90	100 100	100 100	100
S	iCL	12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	88	100	100	100
	L	48 5	100 100	99 100	98 100	98 100	100 100	99 100	98 100	95 100	98 100	98 100	98 100	95 100	98 100	98 100	98 100	87 100	98 100	97 100	91 100	85 95	98 100	96 100	89 100	75 80	95 100	91 100	87
	iL	130	100	100	100	97	100	100	99	92	100	98	96	91	100	98	94 100	82	96	93	90	95 80	96	92	86	71		88	100 82
L	-	37	99	97	94	91	99	96	94	80	94	94	88	79	94	96	81	65	88	80	78	61	88	80	71	49	92 80	75	65
S	i†	1	98	96	93	88	98	95	92	77	93	91	86	74	93	90	82	57	86	80	71	55	86	77	63	44	77	68	57
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s	t	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
S	C†	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	97	100	100	99	93	100	99	97	93	100	98	95	88	98	96	93
	CL† -	6	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	94	100	100	98	93	100	100	95	89	98	94	92	88	98	94	90	84	94	91	89
CI S-	L iC†	17 11	100	97 97	88 91	82 84	100 100	96 96	85 88	79 78	88 91	84 87	82 82	78 77	88 91	83 85	82 79	7 7 71	82 82	81 79	7 7 7 5	77 70	82 82	80 78	77 73	77 64	79 78	77 74	77 71
	iCL	37	99	97	95	93	99	96	95	82	95	95	90	di	95	95	87	75	90	85	78	75	90	84	77	65	82	78	75
C		16	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	94	100	100	97	94	100	100	94	87	97	94	94	86	97	94	90	72	94	92	87
SI LS		38 6	99 92	96 80	92 69	87 69	99 9 2	95 78	91 69	73 60	9 2 69	91 69	84 69	70 5€	9 2 69	90 69	7 9 69	58 50	84 69	76 65	66 50	56 50	84 69	74 62	62 50	45 42	73 60	64 50	58 50
L		58	93	90	83	73	93	88	78	64	53	77	71	62	83	75	69	46	71	67	60	45	71	65	53	39	64	58	46
Si		171	97	95 88	87	76	97	93 86	82	63	87	80	73	60	87	79	68	45	73	66	57	43	73	64	51	34	63	55†	
Si Pt		2	94 86	75	79 62	70 28	94 36	56 72	76 50	55 4	79 62	74 45	67 18	53	79 62	73 34	6 1 10	39 0	67 18	59 8	50 0	38 0	67 18	56 5	46	28 0	55 4	48 0	39 0
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Vehicle Category 2

VCI Range 30-49

55

34

67 75

82

74 73

30 0

92 82 87 71

45

75 70

91

87

73 100

60

88

80 69

78

74 73 62 59 84 90 79 81 70 67 44

50

6 2 2

 \mathtt{CL}

Sid

SiCL

С

St

SL

L

LS

Sit

Pt†

SiL

Vehicle Category 1

VCI Range* 20-29

67 63

53

40

0 27

78 73 73

92 82

74 73

92 82

62

48

67

50

67 67

35

67 61 67 73 67 70 67 64 58 58 67 70 67 66

49 87

36 23

55

57

45 44

30

17 17

^{*} Probability of "go" based on median vehicle cone index within vehicle categories 1-6 and minimum vehicle cone index for category 7.

** Probability of "go" for vehicles in category 7 equal to or less than the given value.

[†] Soils with estimated probabilities.

tt Sample interpretation: A tracked vehicle with a vehicle cone index in the range 60-69 has a 55% probability of "go" on an SiL soil at 15% slope



Table 14

Cent Probability of Tracked and Wheeled Vehicles "Co" on Level and Sloping Terrain in USDA Terms

						1														- Charles	- Carrie	The same of	256										
Vehicle Category 3 VCI Range 50-59						Vehicle Category 4									Veh:	cle (Catego	ry 5					Veh	icle (Catego	ory 6			Vehicle C				
						VCI Range					÷ 60-69				VCI Range								VCI Rang								VCI Range 1		
Tracked Wheeled					Tracked				Wheeled				Tracked				<u> </u>	Wheeled				Tracked				Wheeled				Tracked			
% Slope % Slope				% Slope				% Slope			% Slope			ļ	% Slope			% Slope				% Slope				% Slope							
15 30	45	٥	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45
	High Topography, Wet-Season Condition																																
100 100	100 100 100 99 98 98 85 95 80 61 55	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 98 100 96 88 86	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 96 100 92 80 77	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 89 100 86 71 63	100 100 100 94 92 90 88 75 80 71 49	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 95 100 92 80 77	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 91 100 88 75 68	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 87 100 82 65 57	100 100 100 96 94 92 90 77 80 73 50 45	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 95 100 92 80 77	100 100 100 100 100 100 90 100 87 73 65	100 100 100 98 97 96 96 83 90 78 58	100 100 100 90 88 86 83 70 70 63 45 37	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 89 100 86 71 63	100 100 100 99 98 98 98 85 95 80 61 55	100 100 100 96 95 94 92 79 80 74 51	100 100 100 91 89 87 83 71 75 66 45 39	100 100 100 100 100 100 89 100 86 71 63	100 100 100 99 98 97 97 86 91 79 60 52	100 100 100 94 92 90 88 75 80 71 49	100 100 100 86 84 81 79 64 60 55 38 31	100 100 100 96 95 94 92 79 80 74 51	100 100 100 94 92 90 86 74 80 70 48	100 100 100 90 88 86 83 70 70 63 45 37	100 100 100 85 83 80 77 62 60 53 35 29	100 100 100 96 95 94 92 79 80 74 51 47	100 100 100 93 91 89 85 73 80 69 47 40	100 100 100 88 86 84 83 68 60 59 43 34	100 94 100 79 75 71 67 57 40 39 24 21	100 100 100 92 90 88 83 72 80 68 46 40	100 100 100 89 87 85 83 69 65 61 44 36	100 100 100 86 84 81 79 64 60 55 38 31	100 95 100 80 77 74 69 58 45 41 27 23
Low Topography, Wet-Season Condition																																	
99 97 94 92 81 77 79 75 85 78 94 94	100 93 88 77 75 86 56 59 43 30	100 100 98 82 82 90 97 84 69 71 73 67 13	100 98 94 80 80 81 84 84 84 84 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	100 95 90 77 73 77 90 62 50 51 46 0	100 88 84 77 64 65 72 42 33 46 33 60	100 98 94 79 82 730 63 54 63 54	100 96 91 77 78 92 65 55 48 55 48	100 93 89 77 71 75 87 56 50 46 45 39	100 89 85 77 66 68 76 40 35 30 0	100 98 94 79 78 82 94 73 60 63 55 4	100 95 90 77 73 77 91 63 50 58 53 46	100 91 87 77 69 73 84 53 50 44 40 35 0	100 84 81 74 59 57 56 37 33 35 28 21	100 95 90 77 73 77 90 62 50 51 46	100 93 88 77 70 75 86 56 50 45 43 38 0	100 90 86 77 66 70 81 45 50 41 36 31	100 85 83 75 60 58 60 40 33 37 30 23	100 95 90 77 73 77 %0 62 50 51 46 0	100 92 88 77 69 73 85 55 50 44 41 36	100 88 84 77 64 65 72 42 39 42 0	100 79 77 60 50 47 40 29 33 32 20	100 90 86 77 66 70 81 48 50 41 36 31	100 87 84 77 63 63 68 44 38 39 33 26	100 84 81 74 59 57 56 37 33 35 28 21	100 79 76 54 48 44 36 28 33 32 19 14	100 90 86 77 66 70 81 48 50 41 36 31 0	100 86 83 77 62 61 65 43 35 38 32 25 0	100 81 79 71 55 54 50 32 33 24 18	98 71 66 35 26 32 31 24 33 22 12 10 0	100 86 83 77 61 59 63 42 33 38 31 25 0	100 83 80 72 57 55 53 35 33 34 28 20	100 79 77 60 50 47 40 29 33 32 20 15	100 73 70 38 30 34 31 24 33 25 14
	Low Topography, High-Moisture Condition																																
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vehicle cone index for category 7.

probability of "go" on an SiL soil at 15% slope under low topography, wet-season condition.

Table 14

led Vehicles "Go" on Level and Sloping Terrain in USDA Terms

															_																92				
		Veh	icle (Categ	ory 4			Vehicle Category 5								Vehicle Category 6									Vehicle Category 7**										
		VC:	I Rang	ge 60	-69				VCI Range 70-79									VCI Range 80-99								VCI Range 100 or Greater									
	Trac	cked			Whee	eled			Trac	cked			Whe	eled			Tra	cked	·		Whee	eled			Trac	cked			Whee	led					
	% S:	lope		% Slope			% Slope				% Slope				% Slope			% Slope					% S1	Lope			% S1	оре							
0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	С	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45				
Υ.			4)		1)		4)		1)	30	4)	L., -	-1)	30	49					L											77				

ography, Wet-Season Condition

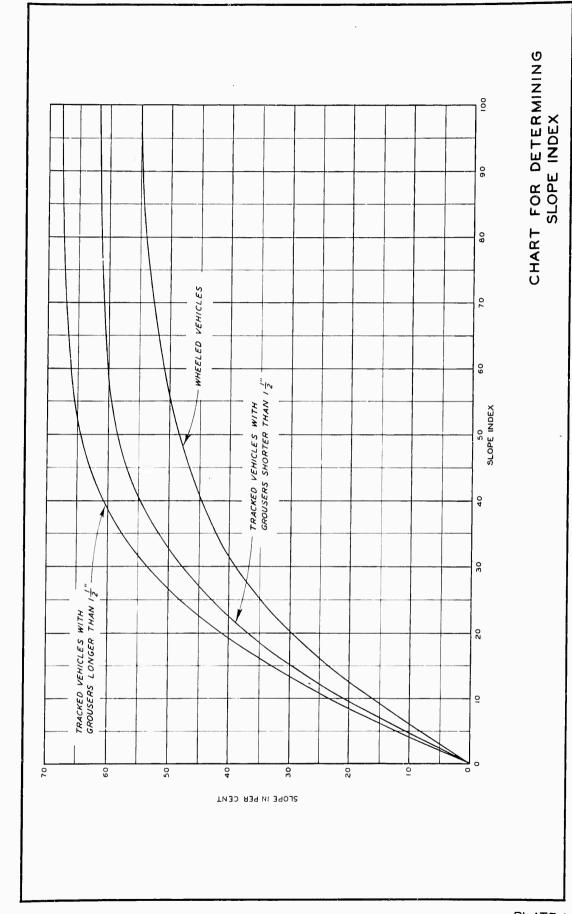
00			100	100		100	100	100	100 100 100	100	100	100 100 100	100		100 100 160	100	100	100 100 100	100			100 100 100	94	100 100 100	100 100 100	100	100 95 100	100 100 100	100	100 100 100	100 94 100
00	100 100 100		94	100	100 100 100	98 97 96	88		99 98 98		89		99 98 9 7		84	96 95 94		88	85 83 80	96 95 94	93 91 89		79 75 71		89 87 85	86 84 81	80 77 74	9 2 90 88	89 86 84	84 81 78	71 65 61
00 95 00	91	100 87 100	90 77 80	95	100 90 100	96 83 90	70		98 85 95			100 89 100	97 86 91	88 75 80	79 64 60	79		83 70 70		92 79 80	85 73 80	83 68 60	67 57 40		83 69 65		69 58 45	83 72 80	83 69 62	75 60 60	58 51 20
92 80 77	88 7 5 68	82 65 5 7	73 50 45	92 80 77	87 73 65	78 58 51	63 45 37	86 71 63		74 51 47		71	60		55 38 31		48	63 45 37		74 51 47	69 47 40	59 43 34	39 24 21	68 46 40	61 44 36	55 38 31	41 27 23	68 46 40	60 44 35	32	31 24 15

graphy, Wet-Season Condition

	100 96 91		100 89 85	100 98 94	95		95	100 93 88	90	85	95	100 9 2 88	88	79	90	87	100 84 81	79	90	100 86 83	81				100 79 77				100 77 75	
79 78 82	77 74 78	77 71 75	77 66 68	79 78 82	77 73 77			7 7 70 7 5	66	75 60 58	73			50	66	63		48		77 62 61	55	35 26 32	77 61 59	72 57 55	60 50 47		77 61 59	71 56 54		21
	92 64 50		47	94 73 60		37	62	86 56 50	48	60 40 33	62	85 55 50	45	27	48	$l_{\perp}l_{\perp}$	56 37 33	28	48	43	32	31 24 33	63 42 33	53 35 33	40 29 33	31 24 33		51 33 33	31 26 33	24
5 3 55	58 55†† 48 0	45 39	40 35 30 0		58 53 46 0	28	51	45 43 38 0	36 31	37 30 23 0	51 46	44 41 36 0	34	30	36	33	25	19 14	36	25	33 24 18 0	22 12 10 0	38 31 25 0	34 28 20 0	32 20 15 0		· 38 31 25 0	33 26 19 0	31 17 13 0	21 10 7 0

caphy, High-Moisture Condition

[67 66	67 61	60	67 70	67 65	67 61	50 53	67 64	67 61	67 61	50 55	67 64	67 61	54 58 58	50 • †	67 61	55 57	50 53	50 46	67 61	52 56	50 50	50 33	56	50 52	50 48	51 50 33	50 56	50 50	54 50 44	50 33
77 72 55	57		40	77 72 55	55		30	63 54 50	49	42	32	63 54 50	47	37 38 39	21	42	37	30	19	75	35	25	17		28		13 17 9	33	27 26 29	-	13 17 7
19 14 12	44 39 33	39	28 24 16	44		34 32 21	6	39	36 36 23	26	8	39	34	27 18 14	4	26	15	22 6 9	4	26	25 12 13		14				15 4 3		21 5 7	17 4 4	11 4 2
1 5 0 0	35 17 22 0	21 17 17 0	10	25	-		7 17 4 0		19 17 15 0	17	7 17 6 0		1.7	9 17 9 0	1-7 1	17	17 8	7 17 4 0	17 0	17 11	8 17 7 0	17 3		7 17 7 0	7 17 4 0	6 17 1 0		7 17 7 0	7 17 3 0		0 17 0 0



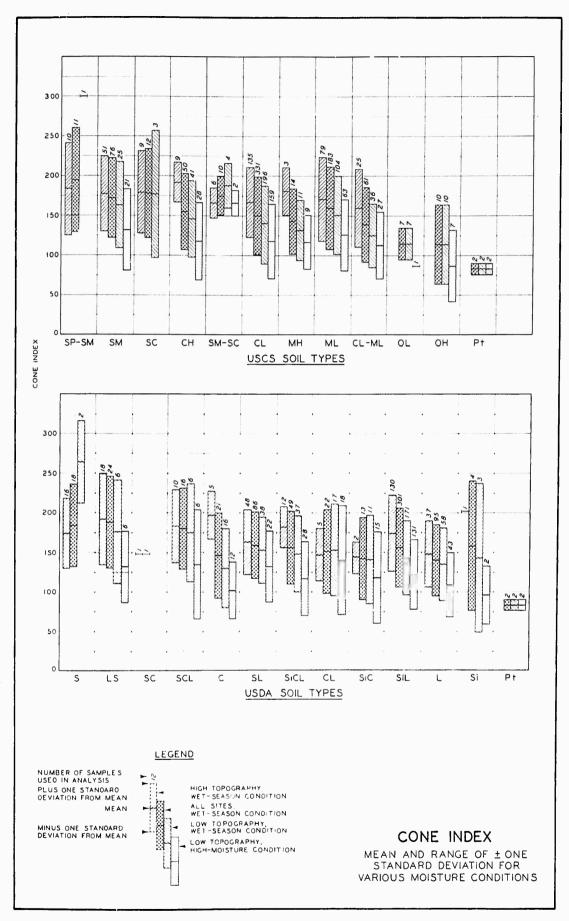


PLATE 2

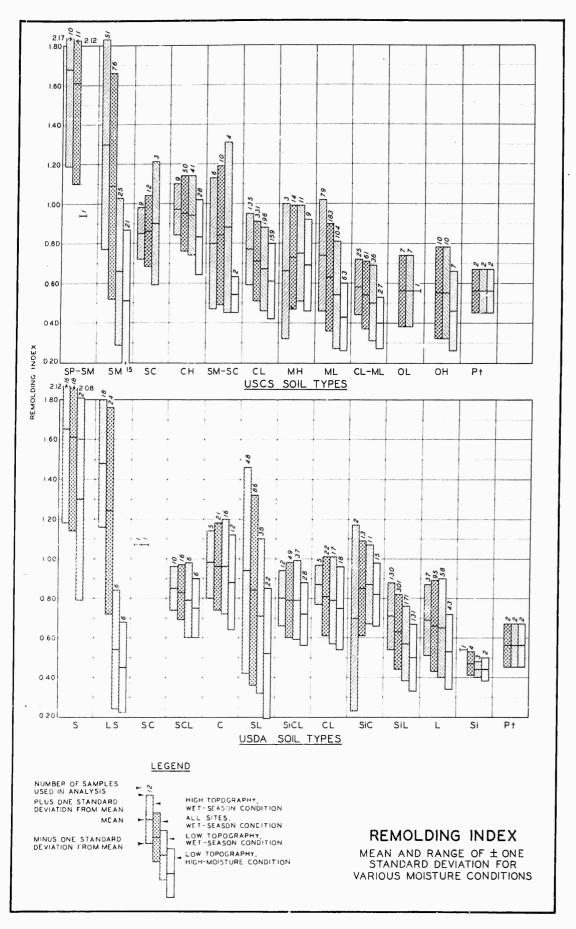


PLATE 3

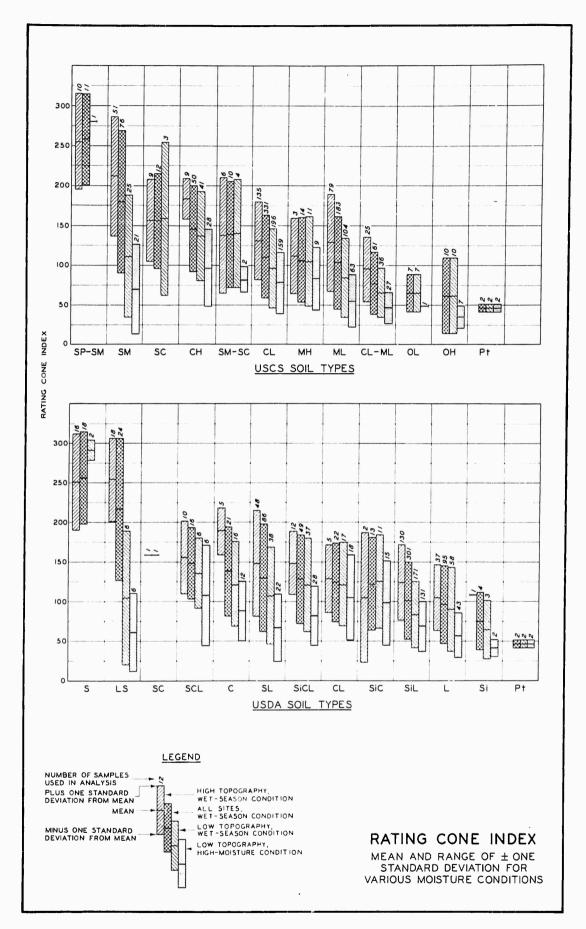
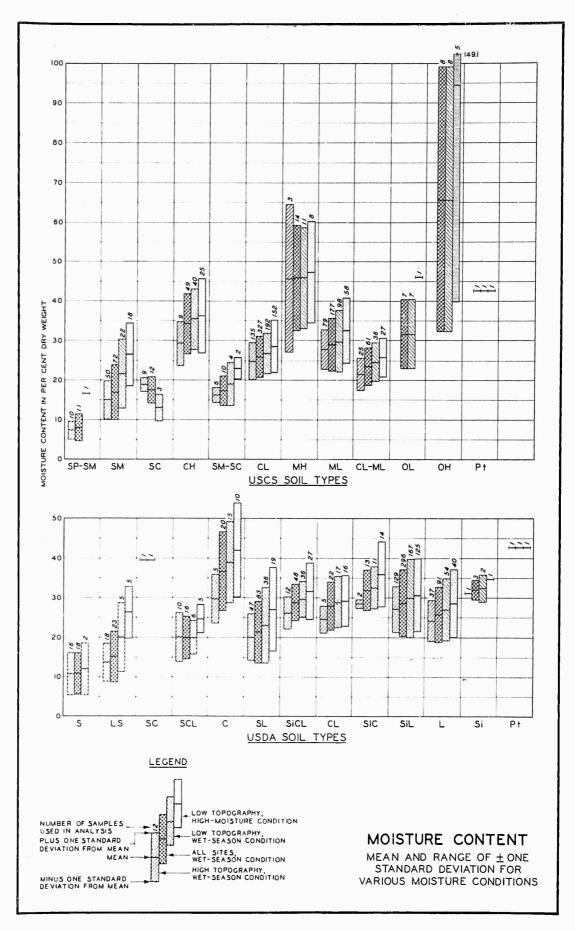


PLATE 4



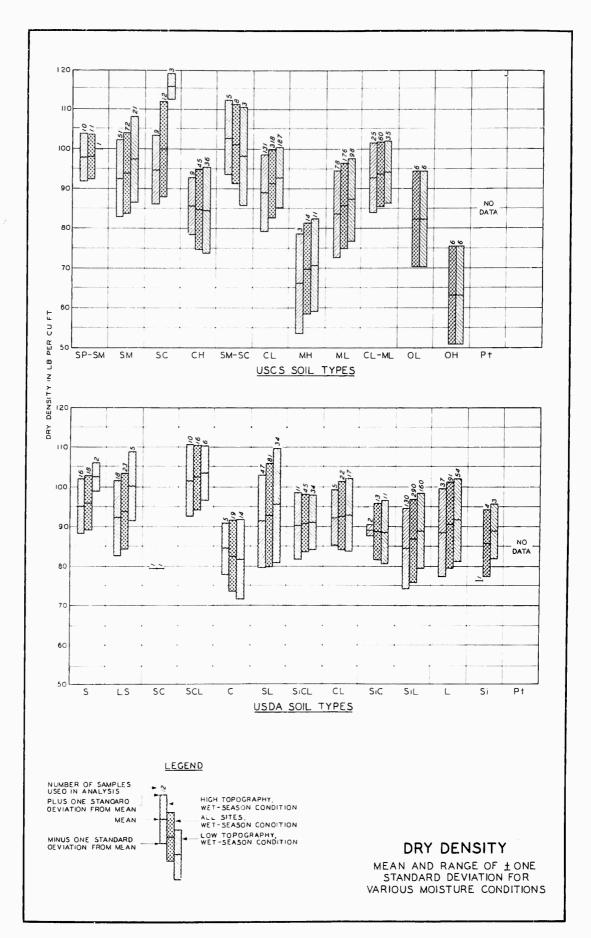
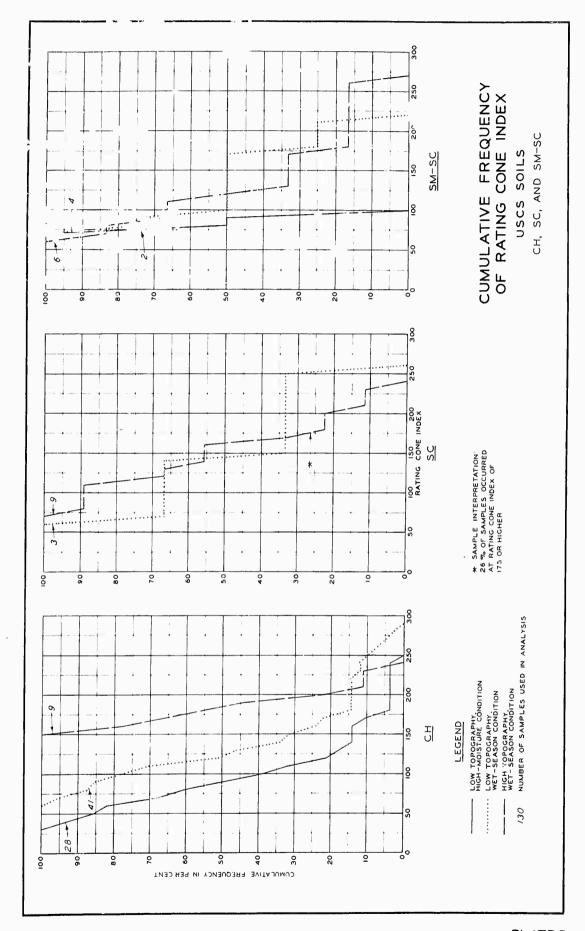


PLATE 6



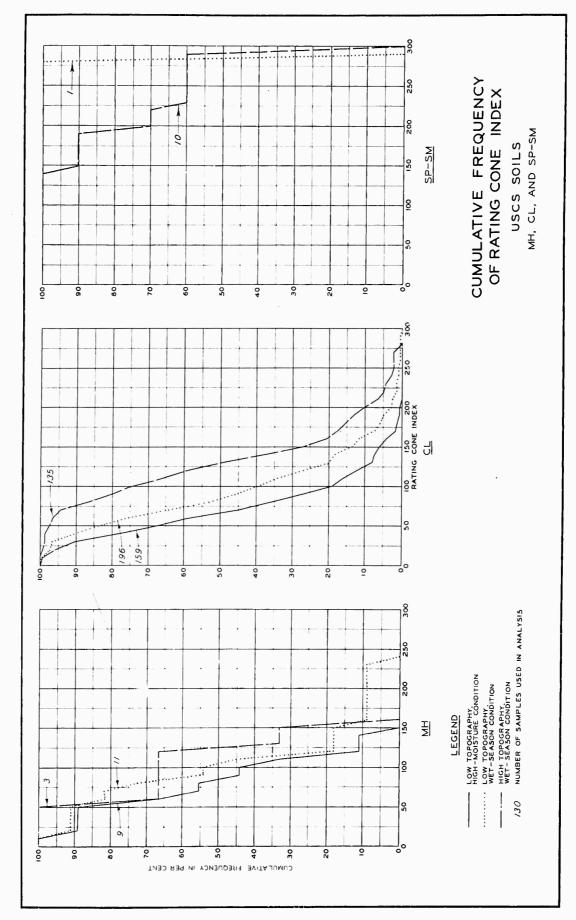


PLATE 8

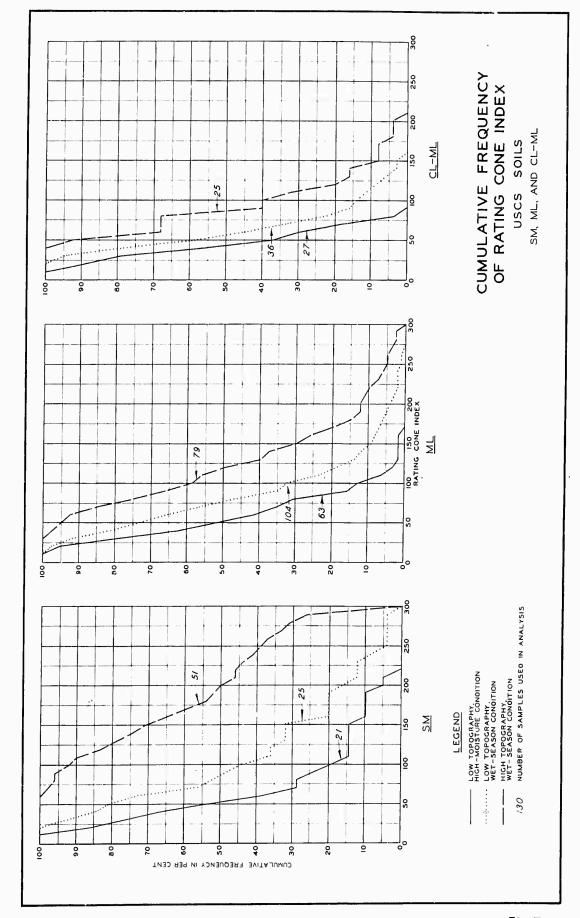


PLATE 9

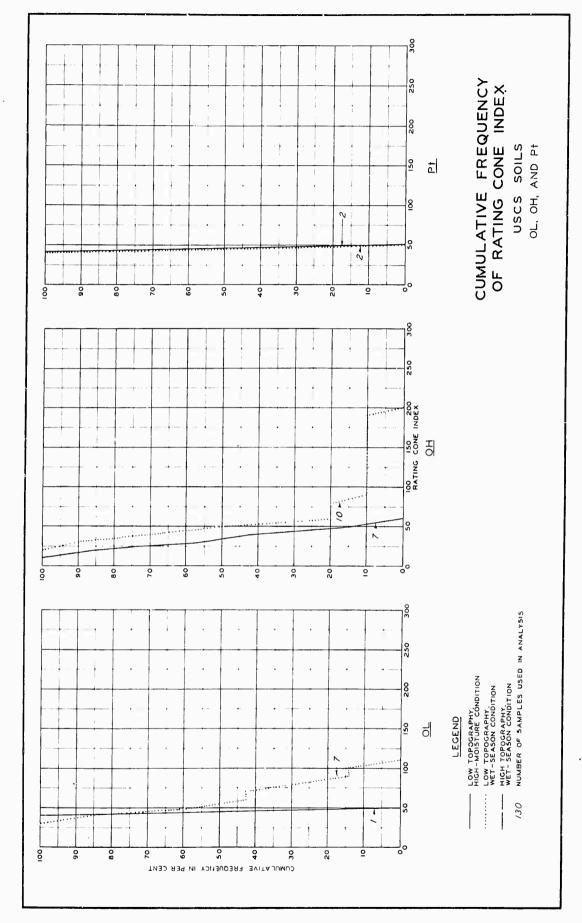
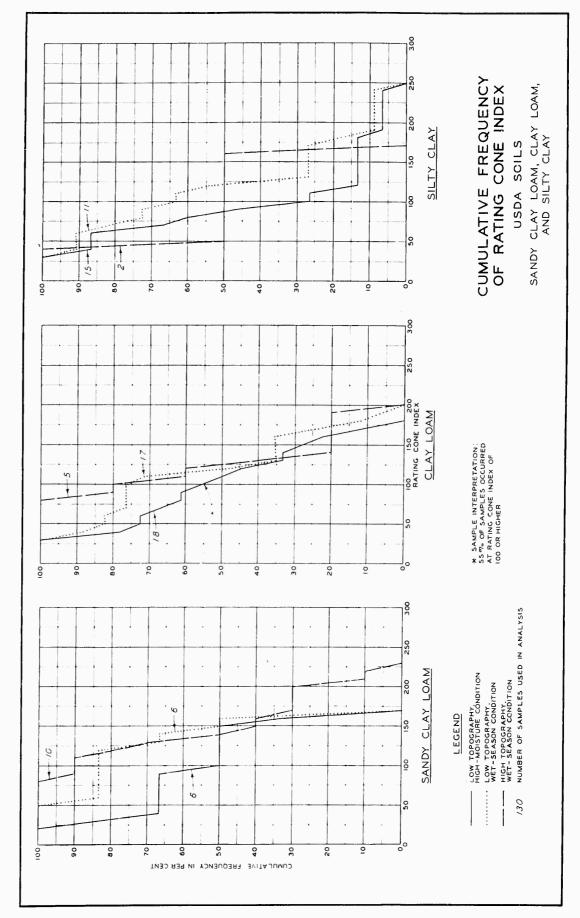


PLATE 10



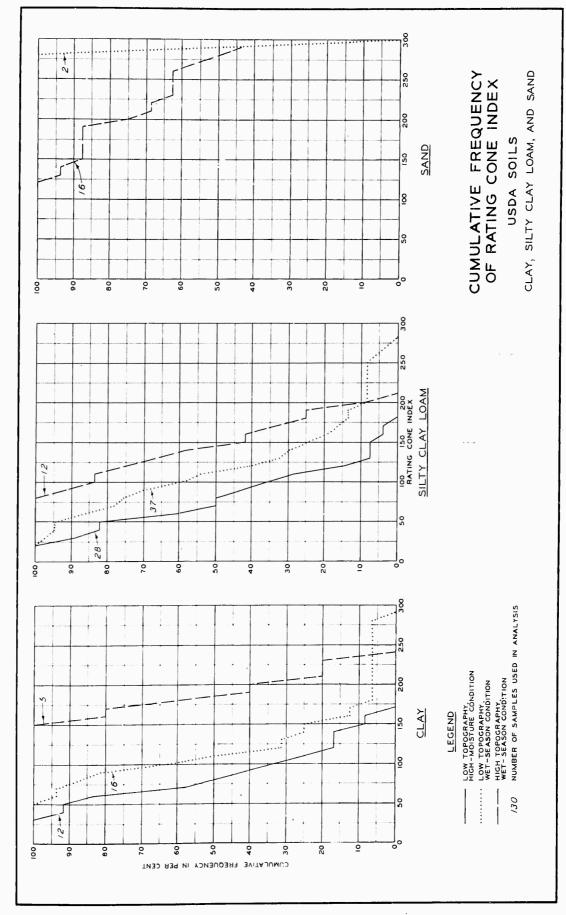
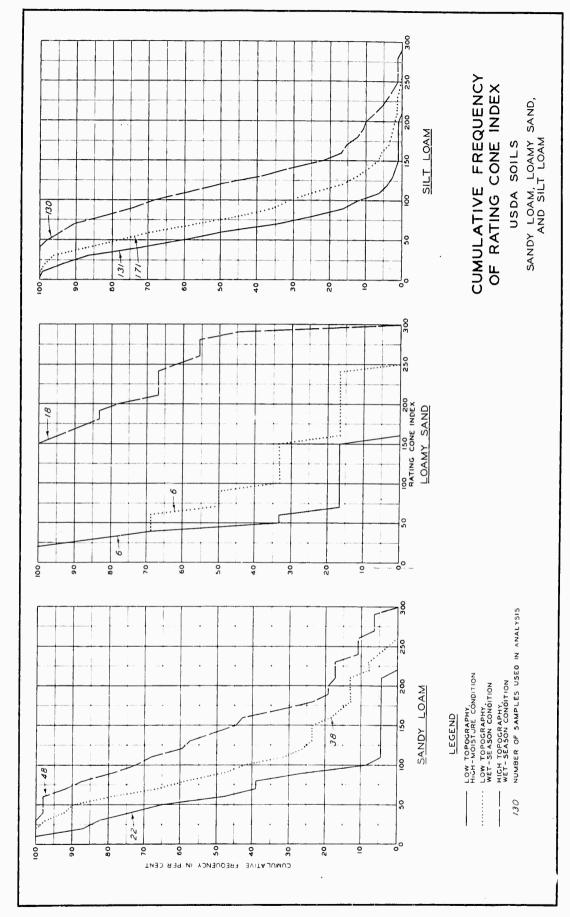


PLATE 12



1

PLATE 13

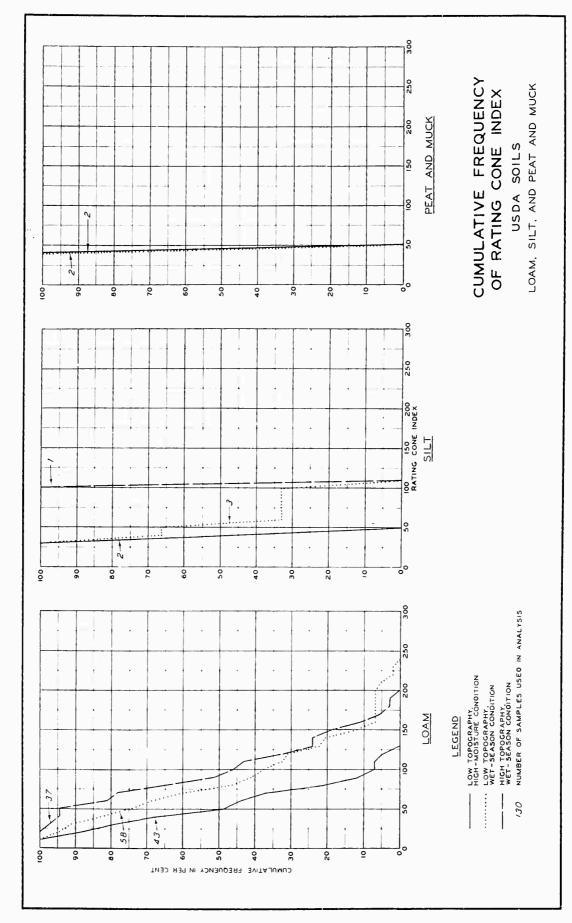


PLATE 14

APPENDIX A: GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING AND TABULATING PERTINENT DATA

1. The following paragraphs discuss the general procedures used for obtaining and tabulating the data in this report.

Strength Data

Cone index

- 2. In Waterways Experiment Station trafficability studies several CI profiles usually were determined. Each profile consisted of a reading at the surface and at 3-in. increments to the maximum depth of penetration (30 in., or less if a reading greater than 300 was encountered). The readings for each depth were averaged and the pertinent averages were used to determine an over-all average for the critical layer. For example, the average CI for the 6- to 12-in. layer was determined from the average values for the 6-, 9-, and 12-in. depths, respectively. The rules for averaging CI when values greater than 300 are encountered were generally followed in the tabulation of data, and are as follows:
 - <u>a</u>. The first 300+ value encountered in a penetration is considered a measured value of 300 provided the material being tested is not rock.
 - <u>b</u>. Where there is evidence of a strength increase below the point at which a 300+ value is obtained and the material is not rock, values of 300 are assigned to the respective depths below the 300+ reading.
 - \underline{c} . The 300+ values for rock are disregarded in the determination of average CI for a depth.
 - d. If two-thirds or more of the readings for a particular depth are maximum (300) values, the average for that depth is considered to be 300.
 - e. If more than one-tenth of the readings within a layer are 300, a plus sign is assigned to the average for the layer. The sign, however, is disregarded in the analysis of the data.

Remolding index

3. Remolding index test procedures for fine-grained soils and coarse-grained soils with fines are as follows:

- a. Fine-grained soils. A soil sample taken with a trafficability sampler is extruded into a remolding cylinder mounted on a base. The sample is then pushed to the bottom of the remolding cylinder with a drop hammer. CI's are read at the surface and at 1-in. increments to a depth of 4 in. with a 0.5-sq-in. cone penetrometer. One hundred blows of a 2-1/2-lb hammer, dropped 12 in., are then applied and CI's are obtained in the remolded soil. The RI is determined by dividing the sum of the five CI readings made after remolding by the sum of the five readings made before remolding.
- <u>b.</u> Coarse-grained soils with fines. The RI test for these soils is conducted in the same manner as for fine-grained soils, with two exceptions. The CI readings are obtained with a 0.2-sq-in. cone instead of the 0.5-sq-in. cone used on the fine-grained soils, and the sample is remolded by dropping the cylinder and metal base with the sample inside 25 times onto a wooden base from a height of 6 in. The annular space between the cylinder and metal base is sealed to prevent drainage.
- 4. Rules used in the computation of the RI are as follows:
 - \underline{a} . A CI of 300 is assigned each depth that could not be penetrated because of the firmness of the sample.
 - <u>b</u>. The before- and after-remolding CI readings must be of equal number and taken at corresponding depths. If one of the readings has been omitted from the tabulation, the corresponding reading for that depth is excluded from the computation.
 - c. A CI of 300 is used in the computation only when it pairs with a smaller value obtained either before or after remolding at the corresponding depth.
 - <u>d</u>. The test is valid when the before- and after-remolding readings at two or more depths are less than 300 for one or both of the paired readings. The test is void when surface readings only are below 300.
- 5. Generally, two or more remolding tests are run at a site to provide a valid average RI for the soil. Two tests are considered sufficient, provided the RI's do not differ by more than 0.12. However, in some areas of highly variable soils, a third, and occasionally a fourth, test is required in order to provide at least two values within the permissible 0.12 variation. Values that do not fall within this limit are omitted from the computation of average RI. If, however, the index for the third or fourth test falls between the indexes for the first two tests, or if there is no

close agreement between values, the indexes for all the tests are used to determine an average.

Soil Classification

Unified Scil Classification System

6. Although the USCS soil types included in this study can be identified in the field with a fair degree of accuracy, all were identified by their Atterberg limits and grain-size distribution as determined by laboratory procedures.* Usually one or two samples within a 6-in. layer were obtained with a trafficability sampler for Atterberg limits and mechanical analysis determinations. Where two or more samples were taken at a site the data for each Atterberg limits and mechanical analysis test were averaged.

USDA textural classification system

7. Iaboratory techniques and procedures were used to identify the soils within the 6- to 12-in. layer in regard to USDA textural names. Identification of soils within the 0- to 6-in. or surface layer was based either on laboratory procedures or on the textural nomenclature accompanying the soil series name obtained from USDA soil maps. The same samples obtained with a trafficability sampler for USCS soil identification purposes were used to establish the USDA textural name. Where more than one sample was obtained at a site, a mechanical analysis was run on each and the textural name was identified, based on averaged values of the three textural sizes. In all except a few soils, the gravel content was insignificant; consequently, the term gravelly generally was not applied to the textural name. The specific sand sizes were also excluded from the textural description.

USDA soil series

8. The soil series names were included in the site-data tables for

^{*} The liquid limits of the nonplastic soils of the survey sites were determined by a modified procedure, 9** which is presently being studied at the Waterways Experiment Station to determine its possible utility. The inclusion in this report of data obtained by means of the modified method in no way indicates that it is approved for official use.

^{**} Raised numbers refer to similarly numbered references listed at end of main report.

information purposes where such information was available from USDA soil maps or from regional soil correlators or surveyors of the Soil Conservation Service. The names derived from maps were obtained from maps in existence at the time the data were collected, and in some cases may be different from series names obtained from recently revised descriptions or maps of the area.

Soil-Moisture Data

In-place moisture content

9. In this report, all determinations of natural field moisture content and laboratory tension moisture content are expressed as a percentage of the dry weight of the soil. Field soil-moisture contents were obtained by gravimetric or electrical-resistance methods. Instruments used for gravimetric sampling were the modified King tube (Veihmeyer tube), ¹³ the open-sided (Oakfield) sampler, ³ and the Hvorslev trafficability sampler (see TM 3-240, 3rd Supplement). The moisture content was computed as follows:

Fiberglas electrical-resistance units were used to determine the soil-moisture contents at most of the prediction-development sites (discussed in paragraph 16, Appendix B). The moisture-resistance relation for each unit was determined from a calibration curve of resistance in ohms versus moisture content determined from modified King-tube gravimetric samples taken throughout the complete range of moistures for the site. Details of the units, their installation, and the problems involved in their calibration and use are discussed in several reports. 3,7c,11,12

Per cent saturation

10. Per cent saturation of a soil may be expressed by the equation:

per cent saturation

 $= \frac{\text{moisture content, } \% \text{ dry weight, of soil}}{\text{moisture content, } \% \text{ dry weight, of soil at 100% saturation}} \times 100$

where

moisture content, % dry weight, of soil at 100% saturation

$$= \left(\frac{\text{unit weight of water (62.4 lb/cu ft)}}{\text{dry density of the soil (lb/cu ft)}} - \frac{1}{\text{specific gravity}}\right) \times 100$$

The per cent saturation of nonorganic, 6- to 12-in. layer, field samples and laboratory tension moisture soil samples was determined within 1% of the computed value from density-moisture content curves developed from the equation above. Two sets of curves were employed. One set, based on a specific gravity of 2.70, was used for CH soils; the other set, based on a specific gravity of 2.65, was used for the remaining USCS soils, with the exception of the organic soil types. These two specific gravities are assumed averages for the respective soil types, based on discussions with WES personnel engaged in laboratory soil studies. The values for most of the data used in this report probably do not vary by more than +0.05 units from the assumed soil-type average. A 0.05 variation in specific gravity for a soil with an average density and high moisture content results in approximately a 2 to 3% variation in per cent saturation. Thus, the true per cent saturation for the majority of nonorganic soils included in this study would vary from 0 to 2% or perhaps as much as 3% from the estimated per cent saturation. The specific gravities of organic soils (OL, OH, Pt) vary appreciably with organic content; consequently, no attempt was made to estimate per cent saturation for these soils.

Field-maximum and field-minimum moisture contents

- 11. The field-maximum and field-minimum values for the 6- to 12-in. soil layer of the prediction-development sites (table B3) were obtained from records of moisture contents usually obtained at least once a week over a period of one or more years. The field-minimum values are included in the data tables for information purposes only. The field-maximum and field-minimum values for each site define the limits of its moisture range. Laboratory moisture content
-]2. Moisture contents of 6- to 12-in. layer soil samples taken with a modified San Dimas or drive-type sampler were determined for various

tensions in the laboratory. These data were used in the development of soil moisture-prediction relations.

- 13. <u>0.06-atmosphere tension (60 cm water)</u>. Moisture-content data for this tension are included for information purposes in the prediction-development, survey, and high-water-table site tables (B3, B4, and B6, respectively).
- 14. <u>0.005-atmosphere tension</u>. Moisture contents for this tension are included in the prediction-development site data, table B3. This tension moisture value and the value of the average highest moisture content obtained on field samples from the 6- to 12-in. layer were compared for individual sites to determine whether the soil, in situ, approached saturation conditions. This information was utilized in the analysis.
- 15. O-atmosphere tension. The soil sample at this tension approaches but usually does not attain saturation, even though soaked in water for periods ranging from 24 hours (coarse-grained soil) to 72 hours (fine-grained soil), due mainly to the partial entrapment of air within the interstices. A small amount of water probably drains out in the process of transferring the sample from the water-filled pan to the container that is weighed, although every effort is made to keep drainage to a minimum. The loss is probably greater in the coarse-grained soils. The Otension moisture contents were determined for soils of the survey and highwater-table sites, and these values are shown in tables B4 and B6, respectively. The O-tension value for each high-water-table site was compared with the field moisture content. The field moistures presumably were at maximum since the free-water elevations at the sites lay within or, in most cases, above the 6- to 12-in. soil layer. The study showed the 0-tension laboratory moistures to be about 1% greater than the field-maximum moistures. This information was applied to moisture-content data of the lowtopography survey sites. If the largest measured field moisture content at a site was not more than 1% less than the O-tension value, then the moisture content of the soil was assumed to be at field-maximum and under high-moisture condition.

Density

16. The densities of soils in the 6- to 12-in. layer are included in

the site-data tables (tables B1-B6). For most sites, the density value is an average of two or more determinations made on samples of a specific volume obtained with the trafficability sampler or modified San Dimas sampler. In many cases these samples also were used for field moisture or laboratory tension moisture determinations.

Site Environmental Factors

17. The vegetation, land use, landform, topographic position, and drainage of a site or area may directly or indirectly affect its trafficability conditions. Where such information could be ascertained for a site from soil series or general terrain descriptions, or where the information was noted in previous site-study reports, a brief, generalized description of these features is included in the data tables. The descriptions of vegetation, land use, and landform are presented for information purposes only. It was beyond the scope of this report to analyze these features in terms of their effect on conditions of soil moisture or soil strength, or as an obstacle to vehicular traffic. The topographic position, and surface (external) and internal drainage characteristics of a site were considered only as they influenced the perched or permanent water-table depth at the site, and thus its topography class.

Vegetation

- 18. The vegetal cover is classified in eight general categories:
 - a. Bare
 - b. Herbaceous
 - c. Herbaceous with some trees
 - d. Brush
 - e. Hardwood forest
 - f. Mixed pine-hardwood
 - g. Conifer forest
 - h. Cultivated row crop

The type or species of trees or crops, such as loblolly pine, elm, oak, wheat, corn, or flax, is often included in the vegetal description of the site.

Land use

- 19. Land use is classified in the following general categories:
 - a. Undisturbed
 - b. Logged
 - c. Grazed
 - d. Cultivated
 - e. Cultivated, idle
 - f. Cultivated, grazed
 - g. Hay
 - h. Lawn

The category that characterized the land use at the time of testing was used to describe the site.

Landform

20. The following tabulation is a key to the landform symbols used in the tables. The classification system is based upon decisions reached at a conference held by the Corps of Engineers in January 1953 at the Waterways Experiment Station, and revised in February 1957:

I. GLACIAL

- A. Nonsoil
- B. Ice
- C. Lacustrine
- D. Drift
 - 1. Outwash
 - 2. Till plain
 - a. Old-layered
 - b. Young-plastic
 - c. Young-granular
 - 3. Moraine
 - 4. Esker
 - 5. Kame terrace

II. WATER DEPOSITED

- A. Delta
 - 1. Natural levee
 - 2. Swamp

II. WATER DEPOSITED (CONT'D)

- B. Flood plain active
 - 1. Undifferentiated alluvium
 - 2. Natural levee
 - a. Crevasse
 - 3. Swamp
 - 4. Point bar
 - a. Ridge
 - b. Swale
- C. Terrace
 - 1. Alluvial
 - 2. Lacustrine
 - 3. Marine
- D. Alluvial Fan
- E. Coastal Plain
 - 1. Beach
 - 2. Marsh
 - 3. Dune
 - 4. Undifferentiated
- F. Desert Plain
- G. Lacustrine
- H. Bajada
- I. Playa

III. AEOLIAN

- A. Loess
 - 1. Hill
 - 2. Flat
- B. Sand

IV. RESIDUAL

- A. Sedimentary Rock
 - 1. Limestone
 - 2. Shale
 - 3. Sandstone
 - 4. Limestone and shale
 - 5. Sandstone and shale
 - 6. Chalk
- B. Igneous and Metamorphic Rock
 - 1. Basalt
 - 2. Metamorphic
 - 3. Intrusive

IV. RESIDUAL (CONT'D)

- C. Unconsolidated Sediment
 - 1. Clay
 - 2. Sand
 - 3. Undifferentiated

V. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. Evaporite
- B. Pyroclastic
- C. Organic
 - 1. Muskeg
 - 2. Peat
 - 3. Swamp
- D. Laterite
- E. Varved clay
- F. Colluvial

21. This landform classification with some modification has been used in the reports, <u>Application of Airphoto Pattern Analysis to Soil</u>

<u>Trafficability Studies</u>, as a major component in the study of wet- and dryseason soil trafficability conditions. The reports contain a discussion and analysis of soil trafficability factors and a general seasonal evaluation of cross-country vehicular movement for each major landform type.

Surface (external) and internal drainage

- 22. The surface and internal drainage conditions of a site are described in the following terms:
 - a. Good
 - b. Medium or moderate
 - c. Poor

Topographic position

- 23. The topographic position of a site is indicated as upland, terrace, or bottomland, with additional information such as ridge, slope, flat, or depression included. The categories considered are as follows:
 - a. Upland ridge
 - b. Upland upper slope
 - c. Terrace slope

- \underline{d} . Upland lower slope
- \underline{e} . Upland flat
- $\underline{\mathbf{f}}$. Terrace flat
- g. Bottomland flat
- <u>h</u>. Upland depression
- $\underline{\textbf{i}}$. Bottomland depression

APPENDIX B: SOURCES OF, AND DETAILED PROCEDURES USED IN OBTAINING DATA

- 1. The soil and site data presented in tables B1-B6 were used in the analyses and form the basis for the trafficability classification scheme. The data were obtained in six different trafficability programs conducted during the period 1950-1958 at 1310 sites located in 44 states. Each table includes all or part of the data on texture, Atterberg limits, USDA and USCS soil type, strength (CI, RI, and RCI), moisture content, moisture tension, per cent saturation, and density of fine-grained soils and coarsegrained soils with fines within the 6- to 12-in. layer, and the USDA textural soil type of the 0- to 6-in. layer. The moisture and strength data generally are values obtained only during the wet season from sites located in the humid, temperate climatic regions of the United States or are values from sites located in subhumid or arid climatic areas with moistures approximating wet-season conditions. The location and the number of sites with strength data for each study source within a county of a state are shown on a map of the United States, fig. Bl. The sites are located in 41 states. Other information (where known) for a site, presented in the tables, includes county and state location, soil series and type, topography class, depth to water table, topographic position, slope, surface and internal drainage, vegetation, land use, and landform.
- 2. The paragraphs that follow are grouped according to the six major sources of site data and contain a detailed discussion of soil sampling tools, frequency of visits to a site and number of measurements taken during each visit, basis for selecting data under wet-season and high-moisture conditions, number and geographical distribution of sites, and other important features of the test program relevant to the data for each of the sources.

Traffic-Test Site Data

3. The traffic-test soil and site data, table Bl, were obtained from 142 tests conducted at 36 natural-ground sites in the central (Indiana, Kentucky), southeastern (Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina), and northeastern (New York, New Hampshire, Vermont) sections of the United States

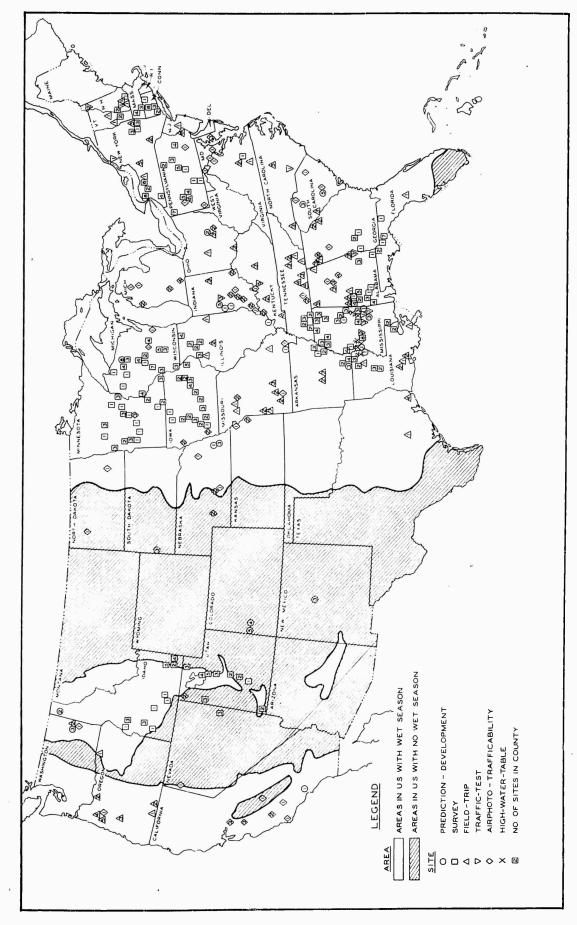


Fig. Bl. Locations of strength-data test sites

during the spring months of 1950 through 1953. A complete discussion of the test program and a detailed tabulation of the data obtained in each test are contained in several reports, the 10th, 12th, and 13th Supplements of the TM 3-240 series. Most of these data were used in the development of the original trafficability soil classification scheme (11th Supplement). Soil data

- 4. Cone index measurements were usually taken at 4-ft intervals along predetermined center lines of both tracks of a test vehicle's 100-ft-long test lane. Measurements at depths of 6, 9, and 12 in. were averaged to determine the average CI for the 6- to 12-in. layer. At least four RI tests, two or more tests at each of two stations located on opposite ends of the left and right side of the lane, were made and the resulting values were averaged. The average RI value for the 6- to 12-in. layer was multiplied by the average CI value to provide a reliable average RCI for the test lane. Usually four or more samples, taken with a trafficability sampler at the same two stations as were used for RI tests, were obtained for moisture-content and density measurements. The values for each measurement were averaged for the 6- to 12-in. layer. One sample, required for mechanical analysis and Atterberg limits determinations, usually was taken in the central part of a uniform soil area of several test lanes. Occasionally, a sample was taken in the center of each of the several lanes.
- 5. In some traffic-test areas, an appreciable number of vehicle tests, each with its own data, were run within short distances of each other. If each test was considered a site and included in the data analysis, undue emphasis would be given to those areas with abundant tests. In order to eliminate this bias, soil data from two or more test lanes within a small area and with the same USCS-USDA soil types were combined and averaged for each soil variable, respectively. For analysis purposes, this small area of uniform soil was considered a site, and the averaged test-data were included in the tables under the heading "Wet-Season Condition." The data from only one test lane at a site, however, were included in the tabulation of high-moisture condition, provided of course that this condition existed during the time of testing. If more than one test lane was at high moisture, data from the lane with the lowest RCI were used. A condition of high moisture was assumed for a test if the water table was within

4 ft of the surface for fine-grained soils, or within 2 ft of the surface for coarse-grained soils with fines, or, if no water-table data were available, when the per cent saturation was close to or at an estimated maximum for the soil type.

Site data

6. The geographic locations and topographic positions of the test lanes and the period of testing were usually selected on a basis of poor soil trafficability conditions. The sites were generally low-lying and subject to high water tables (all classified as low topography). Consequently, the wet-season data are biased toward somewhat higher moistures and lower strengths than normal for the area. Data relative to topographic position, drainage, vegetation, land use, and landform were obtained from general descriptions of the sites included in the reports referenced in paragraph 3 and from generalized information included in the soil series descriptions.

Field-Trip Site Data

7. During the early wet-season months of 1951, WES field parties visited various sections of the country accumulating strength, moisture, density, mechanical analysis, and Atterberg limits data for approximately 100 soils. The sites selected for these tests were those believed to be potentially critical from the trafficability standpoint. Additional tests of the same type were made in early 1953 on soils of about 125 sites believed to be typical of large areas of the United States. These two sets of test data were important contributions to the original soil trafficability classification study (see 11th Supplement). The 1951 and 1953 site data and soil data for the 6- to 12-in. layer obtained at 206 sites in 22 states of the southern, central, eastern, and northwestern sections of the United States are included in table B2.

Soil data

8. An average CI value for the 6- to 12-in. soil layer for each of the sites visited in 1951 was obtained from CI readings at 6- and 12-in. depths at 10 different spots within the site; an average CI value for each of the sites visited in 1953 was obtained from CI readings at 6-, 9-, and

12-in. depths at four spots within the site. Two or more RI tests were run according to standard procedures and the values were averaged. Data from silty or clayey sand soils (SM, SC, SM-SC) of sites visited in 1951 are not included in the tables because the remolding test for fine-grained soils rather than the remolding test for coarse-grained soils with fines was used to determine the RI's. The latter test was not developed until 1953. The moisture-content and density values, respectively, of the 6- to 12-in. layer were averaged from values of measurements on usually two or occasionally three samples obtained with a trafficability sampler. One or more samples were obtained for Atterberg limits and mechanical analysis tests from which the USCS and many of the USDA soil types were determined. The USDA textural sizes were not measured for most of the 1951 field-trip sites. Identification of the 6- to 12-in. layer USDA soil type for these sites was based on the textural type of the series description, where it was actually noted (or there was reason to believe) that the type extended to a depth of at least 12 in.

9. Strength, moisture-content, and density data (not questionable), with corresponding RCI values, included in the table under "Wet-Season Condition" were used in the analysis for this condition. Data included in the analysis of high-moisture condition were selected from low-topography sites with high water tables or with field moisture contents close to or at an estimated maximum per cent saturation.

Site data

- 10. The classification of topographic position, slope, drainage, vegetation, land use, and landform of the site was based on general information obtained at the time of the test, or on generalized data contained in the soil series descriptions. The topography class, high or low, was estimated from the general site description, the topographic position and drainage characteristics of the site, and the proximity of the site to ponds, streams, or other surface water bodies.
- 11. These sites, as previously mentioned, were normally chosen for testing because of their critical trafficability conditions. The data for wet-season condition, therefore, are biased toward somewhat higher moistures and lower strengths than normal.

Prediction-Development Site Data

- 12. The field data were obtained from two major sources: the sites used by the Waterways Experiment Station and cooperating agencies (termed University sites) and the sites of the Vicksburg Research Center of the U.S. Forest Service and cooperating agencies (termed Extension sites). The Forest Service worked with the WES in establishing the sites for the primary purpose of studying the effects of meteorological factors on the soil-moisture regime. The preliminary objective of the study was to develop means for quantitatively predicting daily soil-moisture contents of the surface soil. The ultimate objective of the study program is to develop a system for predicting strength and consequently trafficability of the critical soil layer. The studies conducted thus far show, among other things, that the moisture contents of soils in humid, temperate climatic regions will attain maximum values (field-maximum) in the wet season and, as a result of low evapotranspiration loss, will maintain these values with relatively small deviations throughout the wet season.
- 13. The data shown in table B3 were collected in the wet-season months of 1951 through 1954 from 128 sites scattered in 23 states throughout the various physiographic and climatic provinces of the United States. Detailed tabulations of soil and site information, most of which is contained in table B3, and a complete discussion of the study program are included in a series of WES reports. $7a-7d^*$ The data from some of the sites were used in the development of the original soil classification scheme (11th Supplement).

Scil data

14. Data from the WES and University sites were collected from a 40-ft-square sampling area, divided into 25 approximately 8-ft-square plots. Samples or direct measurements of the soil on any one day were usually taken in four randomly selected plots. Data from the Vicksburg Research Center and Extension sites were obtained from a 6- by 12-ft test area, divided into 72 1-ft-square plots. Samples or direct measurements on any one day were usually taken in two randomly selected plots.

^{*} Raised numbers refer to similarly numbered references listed at end of main report.

- 8-ft plots, or six spot measurements, three in each of the four selected 1-ft plots, were averaged for the 6- to 12-in. layer on any one day. The RI of the 6- to 12-in. layer on a given day was averaged from two tests performed in two of the four 8-ft plots or in each of the two 1-ft plots where CI's were measured. The RCI for a specific day was obtained in the usual manner. An attempt was made to obtain strength measurements concurrently with moisture measurements. CI and especially RI data, however, could not be obtained as frequently as moisture data, and at some sites could not be obtained at all during the wet-season period of study, due to the firmness of the soil, erratic penetration readings, or other test difficulties.
- times per week at most sites, and monthly at some of the sites, during a test period ranging from one to two years. Measurements were made by means of gravimetric or electrical-resistance methods. Four gravimetric samples of the 6- to 12-in. layer obtained with a trafficability sampler from each of four 8-ft plots, or eight samples, four from the 6- to 9-in. layer and four from the 9- to 12-in. layer, obtained with a modified King tube or Oakfield sampler from two spots in each of two 1-ft plots, were averaged at a site for a given day. The electrical-resistance technique for measuring moisture content was used at most Vicksburg Research Center and Extension sites. The procedures are briefly discussed in paragraph 9, Appendix A. Details of the units, their installation, and the problems involved in their calibration and use are discussed in several reports. 3,7c,11,12
- 17. The number of tests, and the range and average values of moisture content, CI, RI, and RCI, respectively, for the wet season are included in the table for each site where such information was available. Only moisture-content and CI data obtained on the same day as RI data were averaged and used in the various analyses for wet-season condition.
- 18. The dry density of soils at the WES and University sites was often measured at the same time as, and from the same samples used in the measurement of moisture content. The density of soils from the Vicksburg Research Center and Extension sites usually was determined from two 2-in. cores taken with the San Dimas or drive-type sampler when the soil was

- moist. Occasionally the dry density was determined from blocks of soil cut to a known volume. The average value included in the table for each site is the average of all of the 6- to 12-in. layer values measured in the various plots during the period of study.
- 19. The USDA and USCS soil types for each site were determined from mechanical analysis and Atterberg limits of usually one 6- to 12-in. layer soil sample; occasionally the type was based on an average of two values obtained from analysis of samples of the 6- to 9-in. and 9- to 12-in. soil layers. The sample for the 3- or 6-in. increment was a composite of two or more samples obtained from randomly selected plots. The 0- to 6-in. layer USDA type was in most cases identified from a textural analysis of the same number of samples as used in the identification of the 6- to 12-in. layer.
- 20. Organic contents were determined by means of the modified Walkey rapid dichromate oxidation method 4 at the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. The loss-on-ignition method following modified procedures of the Association of Agricultural Chemists 2 was used for samples when the organic content was over 5% as determined by the Walkey method.
- 21. The 2-in.-diameter samples obtained with the San Dimas sampler and used for density determinations were also used to determine the moisture contents at 0.005- and 0.06-atmosphere tensions. The field-maximum and field-minimum moisture contents for each site were determined from a study of the site's complete soil-moisture record. The per cent saturations of nonorganic soils at field maximum were computed for sites of low topography using the average dry density value for the site.
- 22. A high-moisture condition was assumed to exist at a low-topography site on a given day if (a) the water table was within 4 ft of the surface for fine-grained soils or within 2 ft of the surface for coarse-grained soils with fines, or (b) if no water-table data were available, the per cent saturation of the soil at a moisture content of lowest RCI was slightly less than, equal to, or greater than the computed per cent saturation at the field-maximum moisture content. Moisture-content, per cent saturation, CI, RI, and RCI data for the day of lowest RCI at low-topography sites under high-moisture condition were tabulated and included in the analyses. Per cent saturation was computed using the moisture content and density (noted in the table under "High-Moisture Condition") that

were determined from the same sample or samples. Thus, the inherent variation of density and moisture from spot to spot and the interrelation of the two variables at each spot are considered, and the value of per cent saturation is valid. A per cent saturation based on a moisture content from one sample and a density value from another would not be valid. Site data

23. The descriptions of topographic position, slope, surface and internal drainage, vegetation, land use, and landform, included in table B3, were transposed from data tables included in two previous WES reports. 7c,7d The descriptions originally were based on detailed information obtained from observations in the field during the period of study. Sites with an original wetness index category 7c,7d of 1 or 2 were classified as high topography and those with a wetness index of 3 or 4 were classified as low topography.

Survey Site Data

- 24. Data collected at the survey sites were used to check the accuracy of soil-moisture predictions that were based on tentative average soil-moisture relations developed from prediction-development site data. The field study was conducted from June 1954 to July 1955 by the Vicksburg Research Center, U. S. Forest Service, in four areas of the United States designated as the Southern, Northeast, Lake States, and Intermountain Regions.
- 25. The data used in the analyses are presented in table B4. The information generally was collected during the wet-season months of October 1954 through May 1955, the specific months varying with the particular region. A total of 618 sites located in 20 states were used: 178 sites in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee of the Southern Region; 135 sites in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont of the Northeast Region; 161 sites in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin of the Lake States Region; and 144 sites in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah of the Intermountain Region. A complete discussion of the test program and detailed tabulations of data for each test are contained in WES TM 3-331, Report No. 5.

- 26. Sites were established on major soil groups located within 5 miles of a regular weather station and were tentatively selected on the basis of state soil-association maps or county soil-survey maps, and detailed highway maps. Each site of about one-tenth acre in size was located within 100 yd of an accessible road, was uniform with respect to soil and cover conditions, and was not in cultivation at the time of selection.

 Soil data
- 27. Each site was divided into three plots for sampling purposes. Samples for moisture-content determinations normally were taken at 6-in. increments at three randomly selected points, one within each plot. The samples for each layer were composited to provide one sample and, thus, one moisture value for a specific day. At least eight visits, at about monthly intervals, were made to the site. The wet-season average moisture content for each site, included in table B4, is one, or an average of two or three 6- to 12-in. layer values obtained only on days in the wet season when RI tests were run.
- 28. On all test visits six CI readings were taken at two points (1 ft apart, at each of the three moisture sampling locations) and averaged for a particular layer. In coarse-textured and stony soils, an "airfield" penetrometer with a 0.2-sq-in. cone was used when the regular instrument with a 0.5-sq-in. cone would not penetrate the soil. The wet-season average CI data in the table is a single value or an average of all 6- to 12in. layer CI measurements taken on the same days as wet-season RI tests. Remolding tests were attempted on at least two visits to the site, usually when the soil was wet. However, the firmness or stoniness of the soil often prevented sampling or resulted in nonvalid measurements. Thus, RI data are not shown for some of the sites. At sites for which data are shown, two tests on a given day were run at points between plots and averaged. The average RI value for the wet season is one, or an average of two or three, of the average daily values determined during test visits in the wet season. The wet-season average RCI is the average of all RCI values computed for days in the wet season. Wet-season average moisture-content and CI values for a site were not included in the tables if no data were obtained for remolding and rating cone indexes.
 - 29. Bulk samples of 6-in. layers were taken at six locations, two in

each plot, and composited to provide one sample for mechanical analysis, Atterberg limits, and organic-content determinations. The liquid limits of nonplastic soils and a few soils with low plasticity could not be determined by the standard procedure, and consequently a modified procedure was used to determine liquid limits of these materials. Organic-matter determinations were made using the modified Walkey rapid dichromate oxidation test. The texture, plasticity, and organic-content values of the 6-to 12-in. layer, and the USDA and USCS soil types based on these values are presented in the table for each site.

- 30. Measurements of density and of moisture content at 0- and 0.06- atmosphere tension were made on 2-in.-diameter cores obtained with the modified San Dimas or drive-type sampler when the soil was moist. The data presented in the table are an average of four values obtained from cores of the 6- to 9-in. and 9- to 12-in. layers taken at two central points between plots.
- 31. Questionable values in table B4 are indicated by an asterisk and were not used in the analyses. Moisture contents at O-atmosphere tension were questioned if the value was appreciably less than the wet-season average field moisture content or if the value was consistently less than the wet-season moisture values for specific days. Per cent saturation values at 0-tension moistures are indicated by an asterisk if the moisture content or density was questioned or if the value was appreciably greater than 100% saturation (generally greater than 110%). Values of saturation slightly greater than 100% (generally between 100 to 110%) are not indicated by an asterisk even though such values are theoretically impossible. The slight excess over 100% is considered inconsequential for analysis purposes. The excess may be attributed to the inadequacy of the assigned average specific gravity or to minor instrumental or human error in deriving moisturecontent or dry density values used in the computation. Per cent saturation values at 0-tension moistures are not presented for sites of the Northeast Region. Computed values for this region were in most cases greater than 100%, thus suggesting that the average specific gravity should be higher than the value used, or that a consistent error in sampling or in measuring provided density or moisture values that were consistently too high.
 - 32. A high-moisture condition was assumed to exist at a

low-topography site for a particular day if (a) the water table was within 4 ft of the surface for fine-grained soils or 2 ft for coarse-grained soils with fines, or (b) where water-table data were not available, the field moisture content was not more than 1% less than the 0-tension moisture content. The data included in the table are for the day of lowest RCI under high-moisture condition. In a few cases data were presented for this condition even though the data did not meet the criteria specified above; however, the RCI for the day was lower than that for another day under high-moisture condition. It should be pointed out that the moisture content for this condition is not necessarily the highest value obtained at the site. Site data

- 33. Site environmental data presented in table B4 include the classification or description of topographic position, slope, surface and internal drainage, vegetation, land use, and landform. This information was obtained from the tables of WES TM 3-331, Report No. 5, $\frac{7e}{}$ and was originally derived from direct observations at the site during the period of testing.
- 34. Soil series were identified by regional soil correlators or surveyors of the Soil Conservation Service, or the names were derived from county soil maps or farm plan maps supplied by the Soil Conservation Service.
- 35. The moisture conditions of the site were originally classified as wetness index 1, 2, 3, or 4, based on the minimum water-table depth and moisture penetration conditions as determined from the climate, topographic position, drainage characteristics, and, where available, measured depths to the water table. For purposes of this study, sites with a wetness index of 1 or 2 were classified as high topography and those with a wetness index of 3 or 4 were classified as low topography.

Airphoto-Trafficability Site Data

36. These data were collected from sites established during the period 1950 through 1958 by the Engineering Experiment Station, Purdue Uni sity, under contract to the Waterways Experiment Station. The information was used in a study to develop criteria for defining the

trafficability characteristics of major landform environments from aerial photographs based on existing airphoto interpretation techniques.

37. The data, presented in table B5, were collected in the wet season from 262 sites located in 29 states. A detailed presentation of the trafficability data and characteristic airphoto patterns for the various landform-parent material combinations are contained in eight photo key reference books. A condensation of the information and an analysis of the data based on landform-soil type associations are included in a summary report (not yet published).

Soil data

- 38. The CI, RI, and RCI data presented in table B5 are average values for the 6- to 12-in. layer obtained on a specific day in the wet season. CI values were not included in the table for sites where the soil was too firm to obtain a sample for an RI test.
- 39. The moisture content and dry density were measured to the closest one-tenth unit from one sample of the 6- to 12-in. layer obtained with the Hvorslev trafficability sampler. Most of the early basic field information, however, was lost. The moisture and density data presented in the table for most of the sites, therefore, are values interpolated to the closest unit from graphs of data contained in the reference books. The computed per cent saturation may vary to some extent (generally within a $\pm 5\%$ range) from its true value due to the approximation of the moisture-content and density values used in the computation.
- 40. Soils were sampled for Atterberg limits and textural determinations by horizons within the soil profile. The values for each of the horizons within the 6- to 12-in. layer were proportioned according to its relative thickness in the layer to provide the data included in the table. The textural data were based on either a sieve (No. 200) analysis of soils visually classified as coarse grained, or on a hydrometer analysis of soils visually classified as fine grained. At sites where the per cent fines (minus No. 200 sieve sizes) was not determined, the distinction between a coarse- and fine-grained USCS soil type was based, with a fair degree of reliability, upon an interpolated 0.074-mm value obtained from the hydrometer analysis curve. The USDA type, of course, could not be ascertained for sites for which sand, silt, and clay percentages were not known.

41. Sites classified as low topography with soil estimated to be at high-moisture condition for the particular day the data were taken are noted by an X mark in the table. A high-moisture condition was assumed if the per cent saturation was greater than minus one standard deviation from the mean for the soil type or if, at sites with questionable or no values of per cent saturation, the RCI was low and the detailed description of the site suggested a very wet soil at the time of testing.

Site data

- 42. The classification of topographic position and landform was based on relatively detailed descriptions obtained when the site was visited and included in the reference reports. The surface and internal drainage characteristics were based on information contained in the soil series descriptions. The description of vegetation and classification of land use were interpreted from aerial or ground photographs or from descriptions of the site. A dashed line for a particular factor in the table indicates that the factor classification or description could not be ascertained.
- 43. The topography classification of the site was based on the topographic position, external and internal drainage characteristics, and detailed site description information contained in the reference report.
- 44. The soil series or series association (composed of two or three soil series) represents the best available information obtained from Soil Conservation Service soil maps in existence at the time of the test.

High-Water-Table Site Data

- 45. The high-water-table sites were established in 1957 by the Vicksourg Research Center, U. S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the Waterways Experiment Station for the purpose of obtaining information on the various soil variables, especially strength, under conditions of maximum wetting. Fifty-eight sites with water tables within 6 in. of the surface and two sites with water tables at a depth of 8 in., located in several counties of central Mississippi and one parish of Louisiana, were studied.
 - 46. The high-water-table site data used in this report are presented

in table B6. Since the data are obviously not typical of average soil strengths and moisture contents in the wet season, i.e. wet-season condition, they were used only in the analysis of soils under high-moisture condition.

Soil data

- 47. Sites often were established in the same general area within short distances of each other. If all the sites were included in the analysis the uniform soils of areas with several sites would be excessively weighted. In order to eliminate this regional bias, sites located in the same area with the same soil series and USDA-USCS type were grouped together in the table and only the site with the lowest RCI, indicated by an X mark in the table, was used in the analysis.
- 48. The CI and RI data are average values obtained on the day of the test visit. The RCI is the product of the CI and RI.
- 49. The dry density and field moisture content, respectively, were averaged from measurements on 6- to 9-in. and 9- to 12-in. layer cores obtained with a modified San Dimas sampler. The 0- and 0.06-tension moisture values were derived in the laboratory from measurements of the same cores of soil. Per cent saturations were computed for 0-tension and field moisture contents, respectively.
- 50. The Atterberg limits and per cent of each texture, from which the USDA and USCS soil types were determined, were derived from a mechanical analysis of a 6- to 12-in. layer soil sample.

Site data

51. Site environmental data were omitted from table B6 because the information available was not sufficient to classify each of the factors properly. Since the water tables at all sites were within 4 ft of the surface, all sites classified as low topography. The soil series information was obtained from county soil maps of the area.

Table Bl Traffic Test Data

					USDA																_		Wet	ta, 6- to 12-1 t-Season Condi	tion.	_
					Soil Map Identifica-	1- to 5-in.		No.		USDA					USCS terber			No.	Dry	Ave	erage			Dry		R
				Location	tion	'JSDA	Topog- raphy	of		Textu	ure by		- 16	Li	Limits	ts		of	Density	MC				Density		
Site No.		Test No.	State		Soil Series	Гуре	Class	Tests	Туре	Sand							Туре	Tests	lb/cu ft	<u>t</u>	CI	RI	RC I		MC, %	_ /
Ft. Benning	ıg-1	2,5	Ala.	Russell			Low	2	L	34	44	22	68	32	20	12	CL	2	97.8	23.0	116	6 0.50	60 61	95.1-100.5	5 21.8-24.2	.2
	-2	3,4	Ala.	Russell			Low	2	SiL	30	54	16	72	32	19	13	CL	2	27.7	25.4	151	0.52	2 57		3 25.0-25.8	
		6,11,17-23, 27-29,31-36, 38, Well 1 (10)	Ala.	Hussell		••••	Low	3	LS	79	17	łį	23	14	13	1	SM	27	107.0	15.2	190	0.50	iú 97			
	-4	14,24,30,37	Ala.	Russell			Low	1	SL	73	17	10	28	20	11	9	SC	3	115.8	9.4	217	1.25	5 259+	+ 107.2-122.2	2 8.6-10.7	.7
	- 5	16	Ala.	Russell			Low	1	SCL	68	12	21	34	29	14	15	SC	1	112.3	14.5	229	0.65	5 145	112.3	14.5	
		13, Well 3 (9)	Ala.	Russell			Icv	1	SL	73	15	12	28	16	12	4	SM-SC	9	111.6				,	105.1-117.6	9.6-16.2	.2
	-7	25	Ala.	Russell			Low	1	3	88	12	0	13			NP	SM	1	104.8			+ 1.66	6 300+	+ 104.8	7.3	
afayette	-1	1-8,10-11	Ind.	Tippecanoe			Lev	10	SiL	14	69	17	95	39	20	19	CL	10	96.0	26.8	127	0.59	9 76	88.3-100.6	6 23.1-29.5	.5
	-2	9	Ind.	Tippecanoe			Low	1					92	75	25	50	CH	1		36.3	113	0.71	1 80		36.3	
	-3	12-16	Ind.	Tippecanoe	•••		Low	5		••	••		99	121	70	51	OH	5	56.9	101.3	95	0.61	1 60	33.7-97.4	28.8-183.	j.2
		1-5,7-10, 16-2 3 ,26-27	Ky.	Hardin			Lew	14	SiL	17	68	15	87	34	22	12	CL	18	94.5					87.4-100.9	21.2-33.5	5
		13-14	Kу.	Hardln			Loy	1	SiL	15	79	6	88	32	20	12	CL	2	96.6			0.44	•	94.9-98.9	25.0	
	-3	24-25	Ky.	Hardin			Low	1	311.	7	78	15	96	27	22	5	CL-ML	2	88.7	28.6	188	0.46	6 75+	+ 88.7	28.6	
	-4	6	Ky.	Hardin			5.9	1	SiL	13	67	20	91	63	29	34	CH	1		40.4	155	0.85	5 132		40.4	
	-5	11-12	ку.	Hardin			Low	1	Sicl	8	52	40	93	63	27	36	CH	2	•••	33.6	157	0.75	, 116		26.9-40.4	14
urel -1	1-1	20-23	Miss.	Clarke	Pachuta	CL	lev	1	Sic	14	41	45	87	75	25	50	CF	ž ₄	84.9	33.1	96	1.22	117	79.2-91.5	26.1-37.0	٥
-2	2-1	16-17	Miss.	Jones	Stough	SiL	Lav	1	S:L	20	58	22	87	25	13	12	CL	2	103.8	19.0	150+	+ 0.39	9	103.2-104.4	19.0-19.1	L
-2	2-2	13-19,37-38	Miss.	Jones	Kalmia	SiL	lev	1	SiL	28	61	11	83	21 .	17	4	CL-ML	3	91.0	27.5	85			83.9-96.9	22.1-32.7	7
-2	2-3	3∌	Miss.	Jones	Myatt	Sil	ta w	1	L	49	i414	7	66	15	!	NP	ML	1	97.3	22.3	95	0.44	+ 42	97.3	22.3	
-2	2-4	40	Hiss.	Jones	Myatt	SIL	Sw	1	SiL	17	76	7	89	20	19	1	ML	1	91.8	25.6	102	0.21	21	91.8	25.6	
-3	3-1	9-13	Miss.	Jones	Savyer	SIL	5.9	2	811.	35	51	14	70	19	15	4 (CL-ML	6	95.0	22.1	83	0.49	45	90.7-99.0	16.7-27.0	0
-4	4-l	2-3,6-7	Miss.	Jones	Bosvell	51L	5·w	2	SıL	18	65	17	84	24	18	6	CL-ML	4	35.8	25.0	78	0.46	36	95.2-97.0	24.4-25.7	7
-4	4-2	4	Miss.	Jones	Bosvell		Lv	1	i.	40	46	14	70	19	17	2	ML	1	96.6	24.6	74	0.50	37	96.6	24.6	
- 4	4-3	5	Miss.	Jones	Boswell		Dw	1	SIL	19	61	50	86	28	17	11	CL	1	94.4	26.1	56	0.66	37	94.4	26.1	
-4	4-4	34-3€	Miss.	Jones	Boswell	i.	l/w	٤	1	36	45	19	76	31	18	13	CL	3	97.3	24.7	50	0.76	65	92.9-100.5	23.6-26.8	ċ
- 5	5-1	24-26,42-43	Miss.	Smith	Ochlockonee	1	(AM	4	I.	61.7	40	20	72	27	16 1	11	CL	5	97.4	23.9	104	0.71	. 75			7
-5	5-2 1	1,4	Miss.	Smith	Ochluckonee	I.	14.4	1	L	47	40	13	60	20 1	16	4 (CIML	1	84.6	32.4				34.6	32.4	4
-5	5-3	27-26,41	Miss.	Smith	Ochlockonee	SCI.	5 w		sct.	52	23	25	53	31	15 1	16	CL	3		23.8		5.65			22.6-24.6	6
linton -	- 1	1, 3 .	Miss.	Hinds			Б¥	2					97	-		15	CL	2	94.7						26.0-27.4	
	-2	J 3	Miss.	Hinds			5.9	1					96			11	CL	1	94.7	25.8				94.7	25.8	
vin Mt.	-1 .	j	N. H.	Cons			5 w	3					73	Τ.		NP	ML	3	68.7			0.22			42.5-52.1	1
	-2	6,5	и. н.	Coos			D-V	2					60	40 -		NP	ML	2	65.3	53.0					51.4-54.6	
Concord -	-1 1	1-3	и. н.	Merrimac	Tolton	51.44	D w	1					73	45 -		ΝP	ML	3	69.5	50.3					41.6-58.5	
	-1 5		я, ү.			27.00	0.4						67	71 2		42	CH	1	61.2	49.2				61.2	49.2	4
t. Brage	-1	2-4		Communication			la w	3	***	1.4	žt:	<u> </u>	35			NP	EM.	٥		14.6	-	ی. ی€	43		13.1-15.6	6
Cambridge -			71.	Franklin			5.5						60	21 -		NP	ML	1	9	29.8		-	48	90.3	29.8	7



 ^{*} Questionable value, not used in analysis.
 * Identified from USDA Soil Map.

Table Bl Traffic Test Data

				So	11 Date	a, 6- to 12-1	n. Layer																	
		Av	erage		we t	-Season Condit		Range				H1	gh-Molstu At Lo	re Cond west RC										
No.	Dry					Dry						Depth	Dry					Low-			Site Envi	ronmental De	ıta	
of Tests	Density lb/cu ft	MC \$	CI	RI	NC I	Density lb/cu ft	MC, ≸	CI	RI	RC 1	Test No.	to Water Table, in.	Density lb/eu_ft	MC 	gs Sat.	CI	RI	RCI	Topographie Position	Dra: Surface	Inage Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. Conf. Land Form
2	97.8	23.0	116	0.50	61	95.1-100.5	21.8-24.2	63-170	0.47-0.54	30-92	5	0-6	100.5	21.8	90	63	0.47	30	Terrace flat			Kerbaceous	Undisturbed	IIE4
2	97.7	25.4	121	0.52	57	95.1-100.3	25.0-25.8	77-165+	0.38-0.66	51-63	4	6-10	100.3	25.8	106	77	0.66	51	Terrace flat			Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIE4
27	107.0	15.2	190	0.50	97	101.2-113.2	10.0-19.1	155-266	0.21-1.39	36-300+	Well 1 (3/13)	12	105.0	19.1	88	173	0.21	36	Terrace flat			Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIE4
								- 4.																
3	1.5.8	9.4	217	1.25	259+	107.2-122.2	8.6-10.7	208-231	0.85-1.54	177-300+		• • •							Terrace flat			Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIE4
1	112.3	14.5	229	0.65	149	112.3	14.5	229	0.65	149									Terrace flat			Herbaceous		IIE4
9	111.6	12.0	207	1.44	179	105.1-117.6	9.6-16.2	151-228	0.36-3.72	54 -3 00+									Terrace flat	•••	•	Herbaceous	••-	IIE4
1	104.8	7.3	227+	1.66	300+	104.8	7.3	227+	1.66	300+									Terrace flat			Herbaceous		IIE4
10	96.0	26.8	127	0.59	76	88.3-100.6	23.1-29.5	101-160	0.31-0.79	31-111	5		100.6	23.1	95	101	0.31	31						
1		36.3	وخد	0.71	80		36.3	113	0.71	80														
5	56.9	101.3	₹5	0.61	60	33.7-97.4	28.8-183.2	72-110	0.37-0.73	27-80	16			183.2		72	0.37	27						
18	94.5	26.9	115	0.43	50	87.4-100.9	21.2-33.5	66-153	0.22+0.64	23-95	22	<48	87.4	29.7	88	104	0.22	23	Bottomland depression		Poor	Herbaeeous	Undisturbed	
2	96.6	25.0	112	0.44	54	94.9-98.9	25.0	122-123	0.40-0.48	49-59	14	<48	94.9	23.3*		122	0.43	49	Terrace flat			Herbaceous	Undisturbed	
2	88.7	26.0	188	0.40	75+	88.7	28.6	187+-190+	0.40	75+-76+	24	<48	88.7	28.6	88	187	0.40	75	Bottomland depression		Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	
1		40.4	155	0.85	132		40.4	155	0.85	132	6	<12		40.4		155	0.85	132	Terrace flat			Herbaceous	Undisturbed	
2		33.6	157	0.75	116		26.9-40.4	140-174	0.65-0.85	113-119	11	<12		26.9		174	0.65	113	Terrace flat			Bare	Undisturbed	
iş	84.9	33.1	96	1.22	117	79.2-91.5	26.1-37.0	85-105	0.99-1.76	84-176	55		91.5	26.1	84	85	0.99	84		Poor	Poor	Herbaceous with trees	Undisturbed	
2	103.8	19.0	150+	0.39		103.2-104.4	19.0-19.1	150+	0.15-0.63										Terrace flat	Medium	Medium	Herbaceous with trees	Undisturbed	IIC1
3	91.13	27.5	35			83.9-96.9	22.1-32.7	54-132+									••		Terrace flat	Med-poor	Medium	Herbaceous with trees	Undisturbed	IIC1
1	97.3	22.j	95	0.44	42	97-3	22-3	95	0.44	42	٧.		97.3	22.5	El.	95	3,44	42	Terrace flat	Poor	Poor	Herbneeous with trees	Undisturbed	IIC1
1	91.8	25.5	102	0.21	21	91.3	25.6	102	0.21	21	40		91.8	25.6	85	102	0.21	21	Terrace flat	Poor	Poor			IIC1
6	95.0	22.1	33	0.49	40	90.7-99.0	16.7-27.0	60-104	0.24-0.73	19-55	13		90.8	27.0	87	78	ે.24	19		Poor-med	Poor			IIC1 or VF
4	95.0	25.0	*8	0.46	36	95.2-97.0	24.4-25.7	70-8+	0.41-0.50	34-39	6		95.6	24.4	69	82	0.41	34	Upland flat	Good	Poor			
1	96.6	24.6	74	0.50	37	96.6	24.6	74	0.50	37	4		96.6	24.6	92	74	0.50	37	Upland flat	Good	Poor			
1	94.4	26.1	56	0.66	37	94.4	26.1	56	0.66	37	5		94.4	26.1	92	56	0.66	37	Upland flat	Good	Poor			
3	97-3	24.7	80	5.76	65	92.9-100.5	23.6-26.8	59-98	0.51-1.10	30-108	36		92.9	26.8	91	59	0.51	30	Upland flat	Good	Poor			
5	97.4	23.9	1	0.71	75	0.6-10.9	15.9-28.7	82-150-	0.53-0.78	43-115+	26		76.6	24.2	40	82	0.53	43	Terrace flat	Poor	Medium			IIC1
1	84.6	32.4	රට	0.54	37	34.6	32.4	68	0.54	37	1414		84.6	32.4	10	68	0.54	37	Terrace flat	Poor	Medium			IIC1
3	95+2	25.5	34	0.60	52	33.4-96.4	22.6-24.6	70-163	0.48-0.75	34-77	27		95.2	24.6	5)	7>	5.48	34	Terrace flat	Poor	Medium	• • • •		IIC1
2	34.7	25.1	.+2	0.59	32	34.5-94.9	26.0-27.4	134-150	0.44-0.74	66-97	1		94.7	26.0	33	150	0.44	66						
1	94.7	25.0	16	21	50	94.7	25.8	96	0.21	20	JЗ	***	H.7	25.8	12	76	0.21	20						••
3	68.7	+7.2	146	J.22	33	65.2-73.7	42. J-52.1	133-157	5.18-0.24	24-38	3		65.2	52.1	36	:33	18	24						
2	65.3	13	16	0.14	12	63.7-67.0	51.4-54.6	82-111	0.08-0.20	9-16	5		67.	54.6	7)	111	05	7						
3	67.5	10.5	.45	5.28	42	63.5-76.7	41.6-58.5	136-158	y-15-0-45	25-68	1	<28	63.3	58.5	95	158	0.18	26		Medium	Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	••
1	01.2	47.6	įδ	1.36	133	61.2	49.2	76	1,36	-33														
ذ		441	5	36	43	•••	15.1-15.6	1.7-123	0.13-0.74	15= ₹1	2			15.1		.19	1.13	15						••
1	9	240	.30	J. 35	++5	90.9	21.0	138	Vr. 35	45	¥ 3		10.7	29.0	<i>j6</i>	130	-35	48						



Field Trip Site Data, 1951 and 1953

														, 6- to	12-in. Lay	yer We	t-Seaso	on Conditi	on				
	I	Location	USDA Soil Map		Topog-		USDA	A				USCS terber			Dry			Depth to Water				Low-Topography Site at	
ite No.		County	Identification Soil Series		raphy Class	Туре	Textu	ure by			L.	Limits	8	Type	Density lb/cu ft	MC %	% Sat.	Table in.	CI	RI	RCI	High-Moisture Condition	Topographic Position
la. 2	Ala.	Jefferson Jefferson Jefferson	Wnbash Hagerstown Huntington	SIĆL L SIL	Low High Low			41	 19	86 66 76	69		38 7 5	CII	54.2 105.3 91.8	48.4 17.6 24.9	62 82 82		153 103 111	0.75 0.56 0.39	115 58 43	- - x	Bottomland flat Lower slope Bottomland flat
12 a. 9	Ga.	Dekalb Floyd Floyd	Unclassified Dekalb Shackelton	SL S1L	High Lov Lov	SicL				85 82 93	27 27	19 20 21	8	CL-WT	89.5 98.0 82.5	27.8 23.3 35.9	87 90 94		89 120 100	0.38	45 46 39	x x	Upland ridge
11. 13		Floyd Floyd Knox	Colbert Unclassified	SiL	Low Low High	5101				93 100	38 42	27 19	23	ML CL	83.2	34.5 24.6	93 		59 135	0.51	30 136	x -	
14 15 18		Tazevell Tazevell Iroquois	Unclassified Clinton Unclassified		Lov Lov Lov			:- :-		80 96 63	30 33	17 21	13 12 13	Cr Cr	99.2 90.9	24.7 27.2 29.0	98		74 262 75	0.69 1.40 0.48	51 300+ 36	х - х	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat
ná. 20 21 22		Wells Wells Wells	Fox Genesee Genesee	L SiL SiL	low low low	L SiL SiL		 		51 64 75	36		6 15 19	CL-ML CL CL	103.9 93.7 92.4	19.6 25.3 27.5	88 90 92		156 115 144	0.35 0.66 0.88	55 76 127	X X	Bottomland flat
a. 2 3 4 5 8 9		Jefferson Richland Iberia Iberia Lafayette Acadia Acadia	Iberia Oliver Unclassified Unclassified Crowley Acadia Lake Charles .	SIL SIL Pt Pt SIL SIL SIL	Low Low Low Low Low Low Low	SIL SIC SIL SIL SIL SIL	25 10 25	63 47 62	12 43 13	92 99 98 97 98 94 91	30 49 49 35 29	23 27	17 7 22 24 9 7	CL ML CL CL ML CL-ML ML	83.8 93.8 74.6 85.0 74.9 91.4 86.5	34.6 28.0 42.8 37.6 37.7 31.7 27.7	95 97 94 106 83 104 80	 <12 <12 	153 180 103 60 112 44	0.55 0.48 0.62 0.61 0.40 0.52 0.13	84 86 64 37 45 23	X X X X X	Bottomland depression Bottomland depression Bottomland flat Bottomland flat Bottomland flat
5 5 6 7 8 43 11		Laclede Laclede Laclede Vernon Vernon Vernon Bates Bates Ray Carroll	Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified	L SIL SICL SIL SIL SIL L	High Dw Low Dw High Low High High	S1L S1L S1L S1L S1L S1L	7	76	17	78 94 97 85 56 93 93 98 65 97	38 36 39 18 32 30 35 26	20 19 20 20 21 17	18 16 20 NP 12 10 14 9	CL-ML CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL	96.4 93.6 88.9 93.1 96.6 90.8 86.5 98.7	22.1 27.6 30.1 26.8 22.4 34.4 28.6 30.7 20.7 28.8	81 95 93 92 83 92 89 81		133 136 88 101 194 167 82 56 187 140	0.41 0.47 0.65 0.41 0.40 1.05 0.44 0.61 1.47	54 64 57 41 78 -75 36 34 275	x x x - - x x	Upper slope Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat
		Merrimac	Unclassified		Saw					95	-	24	5.	ML	85.8	32.7	93		150	0.21	31	х	
. Y. 26 27 26 29 30 31 32		Pensselaer Rensselaer Pensselaer Pensselaer Pensselaer Delaware	Orono Eel Polunk Tioga	511 511 511 511 511 511 511	5 w 5 w 5 w 5 w 5 w 5 w 5 w 6 w 6 w 6 w	SIL SIL SIL				94 90 87 54 67 85	32 25 38 38	19 19 24 27	8 15 13 6 14 11 11	CL OL CL CL-ML CL ML ML	104.3 89.3 95.5 92.8 89.8 80.3 72.6	21.9 31.6 27.6 24.2 31.0 33.6 38.8	99 100 82 98 84 81		174 119 104 100 81 116 105	0.56 0.73 0.60 0.61 0.55 0.62 0.62	97 87 62 61 45 72 65	x x x x x	Upland flat Upland flat Bottomland flat Bottomland flat Bottomland flat
re. 1 2 5 11 12 13 16 17 18 17 22 23 24 25 26		Pulk Pulk Pulk Yemnill Yemnill Yemnill	Hillsboro Palouse Yaxima Yaxima Yaxima MetCord Chenalis Yoneta Willamatte Melbourne Melbourne Dayton Amity Alzen Willamette Alzen Carlion	SIGL L SIL CL SIGL SIGL SIGL SIGL SIGL SIGL SIGL SIG	1. 4	SICL L SIL CL SICL SICL SICL SICL SICL S	10		30	К 35 16 36	27 36 30 37 34 37 62 37 43 42 27 37	21 62 1) 16 23 26 30 23 24 20 22 26 1d 22	28 NP 15 22 11 11 32 14 16 15 12 18 15 17	MI CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL	77.9 93.2 42.7 79.3 103.9 92.7 53.1 61.0 87.5 91.6 94.6 81.9 102.3	33.5 33.8 27.1 91.7 34.5 25.6 35.1 35.2 28.5 26.6 36.7 25.4 30.5 20.5	80 93 84 92 86 94 88 95 70 91 95 95		227 300+ 113 153 70 159 199 178 159 195 111 150 201 249 244 212	0.54 0.55 0.22 0.56 0.80 0.74 0.34 0.64 0.64 0.83 0.77 0.54 0.6€	191 162+ 62 34 39 127 142 37 135 102 162 48 115 70 133 274 350 165		Bottomiand depression Terrace flat Terrace flat Bottomiand flat Upland flat Upland ridge Lower slope Upland ridge Upper slope Lover slope Upper slope Upper slope
enn. 14 15 17 19 23 24 20		Melgs Coffee Coffee Coffee Bedford Bedford Bedford	Waynestor. Clarksville Githrie Hillstor: Cumberland Lindside Ooltewan	5171 511 511 511 514 511 511 511	1. v 1. v 1. v 1. v 1. v 1. v 1. v	5:L 8:L 8:L 5:L 5:L				74 58	26 26 24 24 37 31	21 15 1, 26 21 20	5 6 6 5 11 11 10	CL CL-ML CL-ML CL-ML CL-ML ML CI CL CL	130.7 93.1 94.5 98.3 93.5 91.4 94.3	25.6	90		95 142 100 184	0.65	45 73 27 47 64 62 120 69 104	x x x x x - x -	Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat
ex. 11 13 14 15 25		Jefferson Jefferson Jefferson	iaze Charles Laze Charles Édna	31 3171. 5L 311. 311.	5 ¥ 5 ¥ 5 ¥ 5 \$	SL SVL	24,	60	1'	43 43 14	25 25 25		1. 4 (CL CL CL CL CL	98.0	17.0 24.9 23.6 24.2 10.7	94 91 93 79		134 48	0.74 0.55 0.20 0.16 0.77	99 63 27 8 137	X X X X	
33 34 35 36		Louisa Albemarle		SIC	D w D w D w D w	L	 40	 4a	12	66 70	45	20	19	ML CL ML	95.8	28.4 26.2 27.4 24.9			153 99	0.63 0.62 0.46 0.28	111 95 46 34	х х х	
	Vt.	Grange	Suffleld	SIL SIL	Dow Low	SIL SII.				93		1		ML ML	76.1 86.0	42.8 33.6	97 97	:::	127 90	0.45	57 34	X X	Bottomiand flat
ash. 6				Sil. Sil	High Low	SIL					35 35	18 I		CL CL	102.5 80.0	22.4 35.1	96 87		150 122	0.79 0.59	119 72	-	Lower slope

Note: Data on this sheet obtained in 1951.
* Questionable value, not used in analysis.



Table B2 Field Trip Site Data, 1951 and 1953

lon			_	r m					Site Environmental	Data		
				Low-Topography Site at High-Moisture	_			Drainage			Eng. Conf. Land	
CI	R.	I !	RCI	Condition	Topographic Position	Slope, %	Surface	Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Form	
153	0.		115	-	Bottomland flat	0	Medium	Poor		•••	I IB1	Close to creek; rock at 12 in.
103			58 43	x	Lower slope Bottomland flat	Gentle O	Good Good	Good Good	Herbuc eous	Undisturbed	IVA5 I IB1	Close to river
89	0.		45	-	Upland ridge						1151	Close to Fiver
120	0.	38	46	х .								Close to river
100	0.	39	39 30	X			Good	Poor		Logged		Close to creek
59	0.5	51	30	X	•••		Medium	Poor				
135	1.0		136	-								
74 262	0.6		51 300+	x -	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	0			Herbac eous			Close to creek Bank of creek
75			36	X	•••							bank of creek
156	0.3	35	55	х	Bottomland flat	Ü	Good	Good			ID1	Next to river
115	0.6	66	76	X			Good	Good				Subject to flooding
144	0.0	55 1	127	x			Good	Good		***		Subject to flooding; material stony
153	0.5	55	84	X			Poor	Poor				
180			96 64	X X	Bottomland depression	0	Good Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Und take ind	1100	Company to the state of the sta
60	0.6	61	37	X	Bottomland depression	0	Poor			Undisturbed Undisturbed	VC2	Swumpland Marshland
112 44			45 23	X X	Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat	o o	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous		1 131 1	
96		ءر 13	12	x	Bottomiand flat	0	Poor Poor	Poor Poor				Along stream
133 136	0.4		54 64	x	Upper slope	Gentle	Good Poor	Good Poor	Herbalteous		1VA1	Rock at 12+ in. Rock at 12+ in.
38	Ü.6	65	57	X	Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	I IBl	On creek bank
101 194			41 78	X -	Bottomland flat				Herbaceous			
167	1.0	05 1	175	-					Неграснов			
82 56			36 34	X X	Bottomland flat	0	Med-good	Poor				Close to creek
187			275	-	Bottomiand Hat		Poor Poor	Pour Good		Undisturbed	1 IB1	Bank of creek
140			Lý4	-					Tree grove	Undisturbed		
150	0.2	21	31	x					•••	***		50 ft from river
				v								,
174 119	0.7		97 87	X -	Upland flat	Ü	Poor	Medium Poor			IC	
104	5.6	60	62	X	Upland flat	Ů	Poor	Poor	**-		IC	
100 81	0.6		61 45	X X	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	0	Medium Poor	Medium Med-poor				Bank of stream
116	1.6	62	72	•	Bottomland flat	Q.		med-poor			I IB1 I IB4a	Bank of stream
105	3.6	52	05	Х								Close to river
227			191	-	Pottomland depression	0	Poor	Poor			1102	150 ft from lake
300-	+ 0.5		624	- X	Terrace flat	Ü	Good	Good			IIC1	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
113 153		22	62 34	X	Terrace flat	0	Good Medium	Good-poor Good		Cultivated	IIC1	
70	0.5	56	37	Х	Terrace flat	Ü	Medium	Good			IICI	Close to stream
159 192			.42	X -	Bottomland flat	0	Good	Good-pour	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	I IB1 I IB1	Gravelly material
109	0.3	34	37	х					nerbaceous	Hay Cultivated	1101	
178 159			.35 .32	- x	Upland flat		Good	Poor		Cultivated		and the second control of the second control
195	1.8		.02	^	Upland ridge	ن ق	Med-good Med-good	Medium Medium		Cult!vated Lavn		51
111	0,4	٠.5	4ġ	Х			Poor	Poor		Lavn		
150 131	2.7		75	-	Lower slope		Medium Good	Medium Med-poor		Cultivated		
201	0.6	y6 :	.33	-	Upland ridge		Good	Good				
249	1.1		74 -0	:	Upper slope Lower slope		Good	Med-poor	Orchard	Cultivated		
212		75 1		-	Upper slope		Good Med-good	Good, locally pur Medium	Orchari	Cult:vated		
81				Y								4
				X X			Good	Poor	Barc	Cultivated Grazed		STEEL STEEL
150	2		:7	Х	Bottomiand flat	A.	Good	Good			I IB1	On creek bank
.45 142	112		47 24	X -			Poor Good	Puor Good				
100	0.6	2	1,2	x	Bottomiand flat		Good	Good Good			I IB1	Un creek bank
184		i 1		- 7	Bottomhard flat	5	Medium	Poor			1181	On creek bank
13.		6 I		χ -			Poor Poor	Medium Pour		Grazei		Heavy rain while testing
				y								
134				X			Med-pour Poor	Poor Poor				
134	5.2		27	х			Poor	Poor				
48 178). 10). 7	6 7 1		X			Poor Good	Poor Good				
									•••			
177	6 6			X X			Med-good Medium				I VB 2	Book like in
13	5.40	6 .	46	Х							IVB2	Rock 14± in.
120	J. 2	5	54	Х			Medium	Medium .			IVB2	
127				x				Medium	•••			0.2 mile from lake
90		B		х	Bottomiand flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	***		IIBl	
150				_				Good				Localized seepage
					Lower slope V	ery gentle		Poor	Cultivated wheat	Cultivated		
122	U. 30	/										

A)a. 1 A1 3 3 4 6 6 7 5 8 9 10 11	la State	County or Parish Maron Maron Lee Lee Lee Perry	USDA Soil Ma Identification Soil Herics_ Real Bay Entaw Valden Madison Georgeville	Type SL C Sl.	T_post- raphy Class High	Tyjes	USDA Textu Sand	ire by	Wt, %	*	Atte	SCS rberg mits		Dry Density	МС	,	Depth to Water Table				Low-Topography Site at High-Moisture	m
Ala. 1 Al 3 3 4 6 6 6 7 5 9 10 11	State	County or Parish Macon Macon Macon Loc Loc Loc Loc	Red Bay Entire Valden Madison	Type SL C Sl.	ruphy Class High		Textu	ire by			LI	mite			W		That I co				High-Moisture	m
Ala. 1 Al 3 3 4 6 6 6 7 5 9 10 11		Macon Macon Macon Lee Lee Lee Lee	Red Bay Entaw Vaiden Madison	SL C Sl.	Hlith					Fines		14. P1	Type	lb/cu ft		% Sat.	in.	CI	RI	RC1	Condition	Topographic Position
		Hale Hale Hale	Congaree Davidson Kalmia Akron Amite Norfolk	SL SEC SEL SL SL SL SL	Low Low Low Low High Low High Low Ulph	SCL C CL SL SIC SIL CL SL C C CL	61 10 33 55 10 8 22 53 33 45 38	17 25 29 30 46 69 50 30 24 40	22 65 35 15 44 23 26 17 47 31 22	40	22: 108 53 31 65 62 46 19	12 10 31 77 21 32 20 11 32 33 36 26 26 20 14 5 21 32 14 1)	SC CH CH SC CH MIF CL CL-ME CH	109.5 93.8 95.1 92.8 78.2 86.1 104.6 110.6	13.1 42.3 25.3 27.8 30.2 41.5 23.9 17.4 24.4 18.7 16.5	68 	154	191 91 116 192 261 157 112 142 281 158 167	0.75 0.79 0.27 0.27	118 88 38 	- - - - x - - - - x	Upland flat Bottomland flat Upland flat Upland flat Bottomland flat Upland flat Terrace flat Upland upper slope Lower slope Upland
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Ark. 1 Ari 2 3 4 7		Lonone Lonone Lonone Palanni Palanni Palanni	Conwny Susquetamna Crowley Caddo Buston Hancevillo	51L 51L 51L 52 51.	LAW LAW LAW LAW HAPA LAW	51L 1. 511. 1. 1.3 1.11.	13 46 45 -3 -3 -3 -2	65 40 62 44 5	22 14 25 13 15 20)1 56 15 17 22 67	20 I 20 I 25 I	15 13 16 • 15 11 .6 / Ni	CL ML CL CL .IM CL-ML	150.5 110.7 76.5 76.6 101.5	25.8 16.1 25.7 22.5 10.5 25.1	105 86 70 90 50 93	6-12	106 220 122 130 313 110	0.64 0.97 0.45 0.77	68 214 55 77 	x x -	Upland flat Upper slope Upland flat Bottomiand flat Upper slope Upper slope
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ia. 1 ia. 2 3 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		Elect Elect Elect Elect Hart Bartow Bartow Bartow Bartow Bartow Froys Floys Floys Floys Floys	Appline Indebt Wilkers Durman Madibor Teetl Introduce Dentire Hardwalls Paranto Devel Paranto Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel Manager Devel De	SEL SEL SEL SEL SEL SEL SEL SEL SEL SEL	Blun bw bw clair clair clair bw clair	SCL L SL SCL SCL SCL SCL SCL SCL SCL SCL	50 57 57 54 51 50 17 24 17 24		20. 27 27 29 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30		25 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a	-3 :	CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL CL C	1.4.2 .40.7 .4.5 .14.7 .5.0 .4.4 .000 .09.1 .12.4 .4.5 .12.4	24.0 17.7 11.2 16.4 157.5 22.6 24.3 25.7 24.9 24.9 24.9 24.9 25.0 10.1 21.5	52 52 53 75 77 112 75 155 57 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	15	135 147 119 145 231 234 125 160 169 162 67 157 157 157 157	5.75 5.68 5.45 5.76	84 55 164 163 167 47 125 113 57 57	- x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Upper slope Upland ridge Opper slope Lover slope Lover slope Upper slope Upper slope Upper slope Upper slope Upper slope Upper slope Lover slope Lover slope
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Note: Data on this used of started in

* Que 'limite offer, but is a district of the grant transfer to the grant transfer.

Table BD (Continued)

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epth to	0			law-T. postrapl	V				Site Environmenta	l Data		
able				High-Moisture				Dentuc			Eng	
in.	_ <u>C</u>	RI	RC I	Condition	Taparaphie Position	Slope, 1	Surface	Drainage Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Lane	d
	191			-		Very gentie	Good	Good			For	m Remarks
	91 116			-	Upland flat Bottomland flat	J	Med-poo	r Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IIE	
	192			-	Upland flat	O U	Medium	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ITE	
	261			-	Upland flat	õ	Good	Medium Medium	Pine forest	Grazed	ITB	
5 <u>+</u>	157		110	Х	Bottomland flat	11	Medium	Medium	Garden herbaceous	Cultivated	IVB	
	142			-	Upland fint Terrace flat	V	Good-mee	1 Poor	Herbaccous & forest	Grazed Logged	I IB1	
•	281				Upland upper slope	Very gentle		r Medium	Herbaceous	Grazed	I IC I	
-	158		112	Х	Lower slope	Gentle	Poor-med	i Med-poor i Med-good	Herbaccous	Grazed	IVC1	
-	107	0.71	, e		Upland	V	Med-poor	Med-poor	Herbaceous Pine forest (field)	Lawn	IVC1	
-	141			-	Bottomiand fint				. The forest (field)	Undisturbed (previously cultivated)		•
0	154	0.25	30	-	Upper sloje	Very gentle	Poor Medium	Poor Medium	Herbuceous	Grazed	I IB1	
	171	0.91	14"	-	Upper slope	Gentle	Medium	Poor	Cultivated, cotton	Cultivated		
	113	0.60		x	Upinni slope Bottomiani depression	Gentle	Grood	Good	Scattered bushes & tr Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	I IB1	
	2.0		152	-	Upland skips	Gentle	Poor	Mest from	Heroseeus	Cultivated, idle	EAVI	
	150	0.52		Х	Bottomland fiat		Mid-pood For	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IVAl	
	183	0.05		Х	Bottomiani flat				Herbace-us/trees Herbace-us/	Grazed		Partly covered with water
	2			-	Upland flat		Medium	Medicum	Herba erus, tusnes	Grazed Cultivated, idle	I IB1	Partly covered with water
	100	0.64		X	Upland flat		Median	Por				
^	220	0.57		-	Upper slope	:	Med-Rood	Forr	Herbareous	Cultivated, idle		
2	122	0.45	77	X X	Uplana fire		Pour	Pour	Hertareous Cultivated, rive	Hay Cultivatei	11E4	
	113			-	Bottomiand flat Ciper sloje		Prof	Por	Herba resid	Jud istarhed	IIBi	May we have set a house and a second
	110	1.50	00	Х	Tiper slape	1	1001 1001	Mestican Food	Mixet, pine & Fordwood	1 Logged	1101	Marshy with some puddles
	2.1							******	Mixet, like & hardwood	Undistrated	IVA4	
	4.1	1.07	6.	x	Bottomians Sepression Bottomians Sepression		1	Fer	Hertains	Grazel	* * * * * *	A
	154			Ë	Both minut depression			Luck	Hereig	Undistanted	1182	Standing water
	3.				B. ttomusant ferrens		Port	Med-par Pour			IVAL	
	7.4				Battomanni repression		1 +	Park				
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	130			· ·		Very gentle	W .			sr.e:		
	147	2.25	J	X		· · · y · periode	Med-good Poor-med	Settum to a	Heron or is			-67
	143	4.49	.0	-		Tentle	E-t-d	Page	Herbares Herbares	fultivates, Idle		
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	234	0.10	ite			4.	Medical	Medium	Tablication, in the	Cultivated		
	244	4.73	102	X		int	Most-2 - 4	Medium	Herba	Cultivated, idle		Stony
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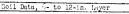
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- 4		Smeen	Schohurle	Sici	WAT	SiL	30	50	20	75	52			CL	101.2	20.7	36	18	206	0.70	144	X	Lover slope	
5.		Seneca	Honeoye	SiL	LOW	SIL	16	6,	15	71	57			Mil	8ე.0	33.4	87		106	0.77	82	Х	Upland flat	
1)		Seneca	Lyons	SICL	Low	SICL	14	5,0	36	58	45	24 2	21	CL	96.6	25.2	94	12-18	68	0.78	53	X	Upland flat	
7		Senera	Darien	511.	La W	511.	23	53	19	77	59	24	15	CI.	101.6				101			•	Upland flat	
. 4		Jeneca	Langford	SiL	Lew	Sil,	26	60	14	79	46	28	18	ML	85.1	21.0	87		73	0.40	43	Х	Upland flat	
- 4		Onondaga	Formington	L	11.11.	Sil.	28	ti2	10	77	43	28	15	ML	35.6	31.0	88		202	6.87	176	-	Upland slope	G
10		Onoridagia	Chippewa	SIL	Low	SIL	40	4,4	6	67	49	32 1	17	Mi.	79.3	37.1	90	4	143	0.63	90	Х	Bottomland flat	
11		Onendaga	Can: leld	SIL	High	SIL	57	57	6	68	42	27		MI.	93.6	24.9	d6		2484	0.83	206+	-	Upper slope	
12		Cnondaga	Lordstown	SIL	Bligh	SIL	15	72	1.	86	71			MH	55.7	67.3	8)		215+	5.28	600		Upland ridge	
13		Onondaga	Ec1	SL	law	SiL	24	67	- 1	01	63			MH	73.2	42.5	88	6-12	111	9.94	104	Х	Bottomland fiat	
14		Albany	Claverack	SL	law	SiL	12	75	10	ib	14			ML		23.1		28	188	0.55	103	Х	Terrace flat	
15		Albany	Hudson	SIL	Low	Si		83	10	16	35			ML	03.6	34.8	164	18-20	69	0.48	33	У.	Terrace flat	
16		Albany	Copake	SL	LOW	SL	6.5	34	6	51	30	1		ML	97.2	18.4	6)		127	0.91	116	-	Terrace slope	
20		7420011,	JUJANG	5744	4A. M	.511	. 0	,.)_				4.940	71.0								• •	
io i	Ohio	Admin	Bentonville	SiL	Low	SICL	2	0)	24	17	131	2. 3	i.j	CL	69.6	27.2	85		103	0.89	15	-	Upland slope	Ge
2		Adminis	Brutton '	S:L	History	SICL	5	65	32	gli	431	1) 2	21	CL	86.6	27.8	51		203	1.02	207	•	Upland flat	
3		Adrums	Municipalin	SIL	History.	SICL	14	50	53	14	39	-z. 1		CL	102.7	21.6	ينو		211	9.70	148		Upland ridge	V e
4		Larginian	Fax	S:1.	Low	514	15	60	25	12	45	25 2		CL	97.3	26.7	101		158	5.82	130		Bottomland flat	
2.		Legun	Carlisie	195	Low	1	47	42	11	:7	144	99 4		OH					234+				Bottomland depression	r.
ć		Logan	Clyan	SICL	Low	511.	14		25	55	5.1	28 2		CH									Upper slope	Ge
7		Lyan	Mirami.	5!L	History.	SIL	231	is	16	7.	32	2, 1		CL	95.7	22.0	80		271+			-	Jpland flat	
à		Muskington	Tilait	511	11524	SIL		70	11.	- 7	- 55	24 1		CL	90.1	28.5	90		25,1+	0.90	230+		Upper slope	Ge
- 1		Muskingun	Pylor	SIL	1/ W	SiL	- 1	6.7	15	11		36 1		ML.	70.5	28.0	92		137	5.50	110	X.	Terrace flat	
1.		Nuskingan	Zr. critile	SIL	Him	311.		76	14	34	3-			MI.	13.1	25.5	56		234		13€	-	Upper slope	Ge
1 1	75.	Indiana	Trabur	SIL	hite.	sit	26	6, 1	17	et I	45	25 2		ML	03.	35.7	16		24-1	0.69	21.	_	Upper slope	St
	13.		helmont	SiL		314	18	ñ		#5				CH.			ov.		102	0.82	144	_	Lower slope	Ve
4		Ind uns		J:L	D-W			2.	22	55	551	27 2		CL.	04.2	55.4			178	0.83	145	•	Bottomland flat	10
د		ini.ana	Mononganela		layw.	51 L 51 L	2.5		_ ز ـ	55	30		_	CL	£5+5	25.6	81		272+	0.32	25,4		Lower slope	
**		Indiana	Consport	511.	85.45	27.1	22	13		1500 180	30	25 4		ML	8)		7)			0.94	282+	•	Upper slope	
- 1		huces	Pirks Dirileli	SiL SiL	Hirah.		24	6.3	. 5	715	3	25			25.4	23.5	83		مر ار ني	0.88	92	•	Upper slope	
· ·		Burns			n 5-15.	1011. 311.	11				44			ML	54 . f.	32.6	20		1.5		125+	-	Upper slope	
		Burka	hester	SiL	25.9		17	67	14	33	544	24 1		MI.	39.4	27.2	54		2;2+ 81	0.55	73	-	Upland ridge	
		Burks	Sectable		Fire	511	31	7		1.6	54.	4 .1		ML	23.17	26.6	91					-		
		Beas	Sassafras	311	3152m	.331.	10.	6,4	15	()	لماز			CL	11.2	27.0	66	ī,	161	0.92	146	-	Terrace flat	0.
		9.263	No. 7	5.1.	75.5	57.1.	.0	69	13	21	3.	25	7	ML	15.1	23.9	51		255+	U•33	٠٠,55	-	•••	Ge
2. 1	J. C.	Elvefiel:	2784452	311.	5 ×	811	21	3	21	32	e3 '	10	5 GL	-ML	1.2.5	10.7	. 60		168	5.74	124	-	Upland flat	
2		histories i	le. rgeville	3101	9.19	31.04		5,00	27	90	33		4	CL	1,4.0	21.5	<i>∋</i> 7		±67	5.73	122	-	Upper slope	G€
د		bigeffeli	Covil	.01	46 1.9.	CL	٤.:	- :-	20	13	30	25 1	C	CL	151.5	22.6	35		139	0.75	104	-	Upper slope	G€
	Total	Line.in	Sevey	511	9-149.	311		54	27	12		2. 2		CL	1,1,6	22. +	16.		143	U.75	157	_	Upper slope	Ge
		16.7.12.	Mirks ti	511	5 V	Bil		1/4	21	12	51			CL	75.6	23.5	65		119	0.41	49	X	Upland flat	31
-		Linear	Marky	1	5.9	.7.2		14	33	12	917	.4 2		CL	70.6	10.0	33		72	0.81	58	x.	Upland flat	
2		Line	Maritary	511			32	-	33 31	73		., 1		CL	1.8.5		101		166	2	70	x	Lower slope	G
		Cumperirans	Harts als	31	la ¥		96 48		2.1	13	33 24			CL.	10.5	21.2	88		121	J. 38	46	â	Lower slope	G.
2			ntracia of anti-le	5	19 W		4.6							CL								X X	Upland flat	3.
		Communication t						6,1	66	90	54				12.4	26.4	50		59	0.55	52			~
		B ac	Allen Palente	31. 31.11.	Gr W	31.1. GL	; t		- 1		66	20 2		-ML CL	120.0	17.4 23.6)/L)/6		155 135	0.34	.53	X X	Lower slope Bottomland depression	Ge
13							40.0		2.1	95	41.	20 6			20,44						105			

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on Condi	t lor.									Site Environmental Da	ta		
epth to				Lew-Topography dire at								Eng. Conf.	
able				High-Moisture				Drainage				Land	
in.	ďΙ	13	RC I	Condition	Topographic Festion	Slope, 1	Surface		ternal	Vegetation	Land Use	Form	Remurks
6-12	73	0.16	12	х	***	Very gentle	Poor	Poor		Herbaceous, trees	Undisturbed		Hardpan at 2 ft
	157	1.00	loc			Very gentle	Medium	Medium		Herbaceous	Huy		
12-18	157	0.69	129	X	Upper stope	20	Medium	Medium		Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ID3	Rock pebbles
18	200	0.70	144	3	Lover slope		Medium	Poor		Herbaceous	Grazed	ID3	Hardpan at 13 in.; rock pebbles
	1.30	77	52	X	Upland flat	J	Medium	Medium		Herbaceous/trees ***	Undisturbed	TD5	Some surface water
12-15	63	5.75	23	X	Upland flat	0	Poor	Poor		Herbareous ***	Cultivated, idle	.D5	
	101			-	Upland flat	U	Medium	Poor			·	TD5	Fock pebbles
	-15	40	43	X	Upland flat	U				Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ID2	
	202	J.57	176	-	Upland slope	Gentle	Good	Good		Herbaccous	Undisturbed	ID2	Rock pebbles
4	143	03	3.2	Х	Bottomiand flat	U	Poor	Poor	į	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	TD5	Pock pebbles
	245+	2.00	2.0+	-	Upper slope	20	Good	Medium		***	Cultivated		Many rock pebbles
	215+	1.20	5.4	•	Upland ridge	Ú	Good	Medium		Forest, mixed fir & elm	Undisturbed		Many rock pebbles
6-12	111	1.94	1.4	Х	Bottomland flat		Medium	Poor	-	Hardwood	Undisturbed	I LB1	Many rock pebbles
28	135	3.55	113	Х	Terrace flat		Poor	Poor		Herbaceous/trees	Undisturbed	ID1	
18-20	60	0.45	ڏڍ	X	Terrace flat		Poor	Medlum		Brush	Undisturbed	IC	
	127	4.194		-	Terrace slope		Poor	Good		Hardwood	Undisturbed	LICI	
	103	3.5	+2		Upland slope	Gentle	Poor-med	Poor					
	203	1.02	2.7	-	Upland flat	U	Medium	Med: um		Heroaceous/trees	Undisturbed		
	211	3.70	145	•	Upland ridge	Very steep	Good	Good		Orchard, apple	Cultivated		
	158	52	15.	•	Buttomland flat	Ų	Poor	Good		Herbaceous, trees	Undisturbed		Gravel below 10 in.
	234+	~		-	Bottomland depression	Ú	Poor	Pour		Bare	Cultivated		
				•	Upper slope	Gentle	Poor	Pour				1D5	
	275+			•	Upland flat	No.	Medican	Meditum		Caltivated, non-	dantive ted	ID2	
	25 ++	4.30	250+	-	Upper slope	Gentle	Medium	Medium		Mixed, hardwood	Undisturbed		
	137	50	110	Х	Terrace flat		Poor	Puor		Herbacious	Undisturbed	I1C1	
	1.34	0.50	130	•	Upper slope	Gentle	Medium	Medium		Hertaneous/trees			
•	2+1	59	21-		Upper slope	Steep	Medium	Medium		Cultivated, onts	Cultivated		
	-52	0.52	Lug	-	Lower slope	Very gentle	bood	Pour		Herbaceous	Grazed		
	176	1.03	245	-	Bottomiand flat		Medium	Poor		Hertweeous	Cultivated		
	272+	2	25.0+	-	Lower slope	l.				Herbarens	Cultivated		
	30.4	3.34	202+	-	Upper slope					Brush/ trees	Unilstantel		
	107		12	-	Upper slope		Medii an	Mell an		Hardwood	Undisturbed		
	252+	4.15	125+	-	Upper slope		Good	Good		Brush	Undisturbei		
	51	300	13		Upland ridge		Good	Medium		Brusny nardwood	Undistarbed		Rock pebbles
	101	22		-	Terrace flat	~	Meditium	Sept.					
	253+	2499	2	-		Gentle	Tood	Med-Full		Herba recus			
	100	74		-	Upland flat		G. od	Pour		Heroscous brush	Unitaturtei	1VB2	
	167	75		•	Upper slope	dentile	Good	Median		Fine & nardwood	Und: sturbed		
	13:	1.75	1.4	-	Upper slope	Sentle	Med-gu∋t	Mellim		Herbachold, pine	lagget		
	145	75		-	Upper alope	Sentle	Mark-road			Hertares	Sultivated	IVAL	N. co. co. co.
	11,-	1	(1	Х	Upland Flat		Med from	Med-term		Herbarelas	Undistursed	IVAL	Rear pond
	72	01	þέ	X	Upland flat		7001	Total		Herbareous	Sultivator, like	IVAI	
	156	2	17	χ	Luwer alope	lentle	lood	Fact		Herpare, us, theele	Undlat.reed	IVAL	
	12.	1.50	45	Х	Lover slaje	Tentle	6004	Gold 1		Herbactris	Unal sturbed		
	22	4.51	غز	X	Uplani flat		Med.um	Med-gold		Herbacequay trees	Undisturted		
	155	U.5*	1.3	X	Lover slape	Gerithe	Med-guil			Herbtom 18, balnes	Unitstant-		W
	135	5 .	1.0	Х	Buttomissi depression	Dentie	Mari-pp-1	March = (* a)		Julitivates, alfaifa	Cultivates	IVAL	Rear pond





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	<u>l</u> w	eation	USDA Soil Map	O- to ú-in.	Topog-		USDA			USCS Atterberg		Or- ganic	Avg Dry Density	No.			verage	let-Seaso	on Condition		
Site No.	State	County or Parish	Identification Soil Series	USDA Type	raphy Class	Type	Sand	Silt Clay		Limits LL PL Pl	Туре	Cont 	lb/cu ft	Tests	MC, 9		R1	RC1	MC, %	CI	nge RI
1B 1C 2	Miss.	Warren Warren Wnrren	Loring Loring Collins	SiL SiL SiL	lligh lligh Low	SIL SIL SIL	6 6 4	75 19 75 19 78 18	98 98 100	29 24 5 48 23 25 35 27 8	ML GL ML	0.84 0.62 1.24	84.9 84.9 95.5	11 5 11	26.0 27.0 26.9	150 246 219	0.41 0.60 0.56	61 150 124	24.4-29.0 25.5-28.5 25.3-28.9	198-291 180-262	0.37-0.6 0.42-0.7
. 4 6 7 8	La. Miss.	Madison Warren Warren Warren	Commerce Collins Memphis Memphis	SIC SIL SIL SIL	Lov Lov High High	SIC SIL SIL SIL	6 4 6	149 45 79 17 80 16 72 22	96 96 100 98	60 25 35 38 26 12 25 24 1 36 23 13	CII ML ML CL	1.82 1.45 0.70 0.35	86.2 81.8 79.9 83.7	3 43 42 15	34.7 32.7 29.6 28.0	152 127 139 168	0.85 0.57 0.44 0.80	128 74 11.7 135	33.0-37.5 29.6-36.3 27.1-33.0 25.0-30.5	79-199 83-209	0.34-0.9
10 12		Jones Jones Jones	Wahee Stough Sawyer	SiL SiL SiL	High Lov Lov	SIL SIL SIL	30 30 22	61 y 57 13 55 23	77 76 84	1) 17 2 24 18 6 31 18 13	ML CL-ML CL	0.95 0.83 0.88	94.9 94.9 86.2	6 12 13	19.6 24.6 26.5	259 146 106	0.34 0.34 0.68	91 49 71	17.9-20.7 22.4-26.1 24.7-28.6	244-284 123-177 89-117	0.18-0.5 0.20-0.4 0.51-0.8
13 14 15 16	1nd.	Clark Tippecanoe Tippecanoe Tippecanoe	Pachuta Crosby Brookston Clyde	CL SiL C SiL	Lov Lov Lov	C SiL SiL SiCL	18 9 12 18	36 46 05 26 63 25 52 30	83 96 91 87	68 23 45 38 21 17 55 20 35 47 25 22	CH CL CL	0.80 1.88 3.47	78.0 86.9 80.8 85.0	12 8 0 2	41.0 27.8 29.0	108 132 125	1.06 0.58 0.77	116 78 98	37.2-44.4 24.9-31.1 27.8-30.1		0.93-1.3 0.40-0.7 0.65-0.8
17 18 19 20		Tippecanoe Tippecanoe Tippecanoe Clay	Unclassified Delmar Sloan Vigo	SIL C SIL SIL	Lew Lew Low Low	SIL SICL SICL SIL	13 8 18 12	62 25 58 34 51 31 68 20	89 36 85 31	82 42 40 54 18 36 52 24 28 33 21 12	CH CH CL	6.27 2.75	90.1 97.7 91.5	1 1 4 21	27.2 23.4 26.0	101 180 137 156	0.32 0.77 0.84 0.47	32 139 115 74	119.5 27.2 22.2-24.7 24.6-27.5	101 180 119-157 98-205	0.32 0.77 0.80-0.8 0.37-0.6
21 22 23 24	S. Dnk.	Fountain Pennington Pennington Pennington	Iva Vale Orman Patent	SIL SIL C CL	Low Low Low High	SiL L C SiCL	15 14	69 22 38 16 36 49 54 32	96 69 90 94	34 21 13 31 21 10 5) 25 34 5	CT CT CT	2.29 2.37 1.69 4.15	87.3 82.5 89.8 85.8	3 2 0	26.4	164 173 157	0.42	67 234 116	26.0-27.1 13.6-15.2	143-197	0.36-0.4
25 26 27	Nebr.	Pennington Lancaster Lancaster	Alcester Wabash Judson-Wabash	Sil. Sil Sil	Low Low High	L SiL SiCL	51 6 4	40 1 70 24 63 33	60 19 19	31 24 7 4, 22 27 48 22 26	OL CL	3.41 3.41 3.13	85.2 77.6 83.7	8	?2.6 31.1 26.6	128 157 186	0.73 0.73 0.68	102 107 131	21.5-23.7 28.4-34.7 22.7-29.9	120-136 109-213 131-267	0.72-0.8 0.67-0.8 0.54-0.9
28 29 30 31	s. c.	Lancaster Saunders Richland Richland	Carrington Wabash Congaree Congaree	S1C S1C S1L CL	High Low Low Low	SIL SICL L	12 29 23	65 20 63 26 47 24 47 30	97 97 85 88	34 18 16 54 23 31 42 24 10 43 23 20	CF CH CF CF	0.68 4.10 0.95 1.10	93.4 78.5 91.1 93.0	6 6 23 23	24.3 30.2 29.2 27.4	161 126 187 156	0.84 0.35 0.77 0.75	136 105 145 118	22.0-25.8 27.0-33.0 23.7-36.0 22.8-31.8	126-239 84-174 95-278 141-212	0.73-0.9 0.68-0.9 0.59-1.2 0.55-1.0
32 33 34 35		Richland Richland Union Richland	Flint Flint Iredell Flint	C C C SL	Low Low Low Low	C C SI.	14 23 10 60	29 57 36 41 20 7- 30 10	91 88 92 49	60 25 34 43 19 24 107 25 79 NP	CH CH SM	0.86 0.91 0.91	91.5 89.8 82.0 105.5	2 2 12 9	28.3 23.3 42.1 17.1	198 158 93 254	0.68 0.62 1.32 0.61	134 160 118 156	26.1-26.5 20.0-26.6 37.1-46.6 16.1-18.4	62-133	0.67-0.6 0.49-0.7 0.76-2.0 0.25-0.9
36 37 38 39	Tex.	Nacogdoches Nacogdoches Nacogloches Butler	Boswell Sawyer Huckabee Weldon	LS L SI SIL	High High High High	CL L . SL SIL	35 40 60	30 35 44 10 30 5 71 15	75 68 53	46 10 28 14 NP 16 NP 20 20 5	CL ML ML CL	3.70 3.62 3.15	გე. ჭ მი. მ მკ. 7 ე1.1		27.2	 	0.61	4-7	24. 7-27.4	60-106	 0.57-0.76
43 44 45	Fla. Pa.	Jackson Monroe Monroe Monroe	Lakeland Dilldown Harleton Borle	S SL L L	Bigh Bigh Bigh Bigh	S SL L	44 44 3 e 3 e 3 e	33 13 50 11 41 21	7 26 47 48	16 MP 31 MP MP 28 21 8	JM JM JM JG	3.25 3.23 4.15 2.54	94.9 64.3 60.7								
46 47 49	s. c.	Union Union Union Union	Cataula Lloyd Lataula Cataula	5 51. 51. 51.	High High High High	GL	25 25 25 35	2, 46 20 11 23. 42	77 12 66 65	69 37 32 57 24 33 63 20 35 46 22 24	CH CH CH	0.45 0.74 0.62	83.7 77.5 70.5	6 5	21.1	204 240	6.75 0.65	154 252	18.3-23.1 23.0-27.5	167-225 13 -2 81	2.59-0.86 0.76-0.90
51 52	Calif.	Union Los Angeles Los Angeles	Cataula Vista-Fallbrook Vista-Fallbrook	SL SL SL	High High High	c:. 3L 3L 5L	+2 +5 6.	24 34 3 '	60 45 46	45 24 24 21 NP 27 2. 7	CL SM SM-SC SM-SC	63	12.4 82.4 15.5	4	17.3	ö2	2.5)	234	15.9-16.7		1.67-4.15
5 3 5• 56 55	M:53.	Madera Madera Oktibbena	Vista-Fallbrook Holland Sterra Valuen	SL 1	High High High Dog	SL SCL C	195 194 5 56	31 6 7 1 20 22 24 4	12	2. 18 2 35 24 14 53 (3.3)	CL CH	1.55 1.55 1.77	81.0 86.2 86.5	 5	27.4	144	1.58	156	27.0-30.7	124+165	1.30-1.15
ნ. ნ1 ნ 2 ნ3	Onio Mich. Idaho	Coshocton Coshocton Ingham Bonner	Musk.tgum Reene Spinks Maxiltei	5.1 51. 51. Pt	tion tion Flori Dec	äiL L P*	환: 13 %.	65 22 31 - 1 1 rgsh1	43	30 E. E. 34 ZE I. 2 JT 3	CL SL Mu Pt	.90	91.0	16 21 	23.7	145	0.64 0.70	/3 54 	21.3-25.4 25.3-27.6	97-171 96-175	0.43-0.77 0.45-5.84
54 55 56 50		Bonner Bonner Bonner	Mission of Teacher Mission of Catinet Tuambane Peane	511 511 5.1	Piyin Piyin Daw Daw	3:1 3:1 3:1 3:1	.3 21 .2	75 .2 55 .1 53 .2 5 .2 2 .2	 De	# 35 5 22 21 2 5 31 2 3 31 3	MIL MIL MH MIL	1.2.	-1.2 -5.1 -7.2 -51.1		42	123	5.65 	61 +7	35. j-45.4	 +9-15+	 2:-0.51
70	Ark.	Ashley Ashley Ashley Ashley	Lesne Lesne Lesne Joly	3:1	5 9 5 2 5 9 5 2		2° 1.	13	٠. ٠ ٠		TL-MI TL-MI TL-MI MI		41 41 56.7		25 20.+	166	 	150 26	22.5-51.7 24. <i>3</i> -25.4	 ، ا2-در، ال2-2ار	 4-j.54 1-0.24
75 76 73	N. Mex.	Ashley Ashley	Meat: Unclass.f.=1 Unclass.f.=1	3.1 3.1 3.1	0.2 194 1144		7 42 21 3	13 1	165 142 34	31 22 32 32 34 34 34 31 31	ML ML CL CL	2.37 2.33 2.33	54.9 19.3 54.4 14.5		23.5 23.5 22.2	135 135 137	5.45 5.76	2	27.2-33.2		34-0.48 5.67-0.33 3.87
51 53 51 51	. 5.	Bernalilio Bernalilio Sanical	Unclassited Unclassited Unclassited Spencer	31 3. * 31 31	1.25	31.	: ' : '	4 43	٠٠٠ و٠ غ	2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6E 6E 8E-30 8E		54, 4ff 94, 4ff 90, 5			157ft 157ft	5.5.511			117-10-	7365 26
0+ -1 -12		Onei ia Onei ia Onei ia Unei ia	Spenser V.lms V114s Feat	3.3.3.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	0 9 0 9 0 9 6 9 6 9 9 9	3.1 3	12 12 12	iz t	50	25 Z4 4	ML DE-OM DE-OM DE	155 15 15	50.7 71.1 59.3 16.3	:	30.5	109	75 75	51	31.5	16,4	0.45
.43 .44 .45		oneila Oneila	Peat Kennan Antigo	Pt. 1.8 511	ikw Viva Viva	24. 311.	7+ j.**	organi 57 c	7t	.: SP 22 . · 3	I''. OM ML	1.07	13.7 14.9 57.4	 د	23.5	130	0.41		22.4-24.2		3-0,46 عور
97 98 99		Oneita Oneita Oneita	Antig. Spencer Spencer Spencer	3.: 5:: 3:: 5::	hten 14 v 14 v 14 v	S11. S11. S:1.	25 26 24	64 6 64 5 65 5	56 53 52	2. 16 # 0 25 21 # 0 26 22 # 21 20 1	ML ML	.70 1.60 1.55 1.42	50.5 62.4* 76.8 1 1.5	2 2	21.1 25.7 25.5	200 142 144	0.2 r 0. j6 1.24	÷ز 	21.1 25.4-29.1 27.4-29.2	1,5-14;	J.22-0 .26
130 111 132		∂r.ei. ta .	Pen: Superior Superior	E L SL	law Blyt Blyt	P: CL SL	3 J 194	Organ: - 37 33 34	76		Pt CL SM	0. 11 1.2)	13.1 86.5 92	i	25.6 23.0	135 226	0.42 0.34		20,2-29.5 23.1-25.0		J. 64-1, 05 J. 64-1, 05 J. 63 J-6-53

[•] Questionable value, not used in analysis.

†† Data from site in arit area, not used in analysis.



Table B3
Prediction-Development Site Data

1	
Second Second	nmental E
	D
1 20.0 20.	Veg
1 2 0.0- 23 0.05 128 0.5- 23 0.05 128 0.5- 28 0.5 128 0.5- 28 0.5 128 0.5- 28 0.5 128 0.5- 28 0.5 128 0.5- 28 0.5 128 0.5- 28	erbaceous erbaceous
1	erbaceous
13 28 0.30 15 0.30 13 25 0.30 13 25 0.30 0.18 0.02 0.02	erbaceous erbaceous
Column C	ardwood ine
3	erbaceous, erbaceous,
S 27.5 13 0.59 78 29.9-11. 101-179 0.40-0.72 40.122 2.30 0.40 0.	erbaceous, erbaceous
2 99.0 129 0.77 98 21,8-30.1 108-141 0.65-0.28 70-126 \$0.01 12.7 0. \$20 89.9 30.1 95 105 0.65 70 Ughand terrete slape 0 Foor Poor But 1 77.2 135 0.77 139 27.2 135.3 0.77 139 3.5 139 3.5 139 3.5 13.5 139 3.5 139	erbaceous erbaceous
1 27.2 189 0.77 139 27.2 180 0.77 139 27.2 180 0.77 139 30.9 15.4 96	erbaceous are
22	erbaceous erbaceous
2 14, h 173 135 234 136-15,2 175-174 1.10-1.60 105-278 175	erbaceous
22.0 157 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 116 22.5 157 0.74 117 0.74	erbaceous erbaceous
2 22.6 120 0.77 102 21.5-23.7 129-135 0.72-0.56 80-117	erbaceous erbaceous
6 26.6 196 0.65 131 22.7-2.9.1 131-267 0.94-0.99 72-260 31.0 9.9	erbaceous erbaceous
6 30.2 120 5.83 159 27.0 33.0 94.774 0.65.3.0 95.7150 35.8 11.7 68 29.6 26.6 12 84 0.66 57 Bot. terrace aloge 0 18.2 39.71 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 1	erbaceous erbaceous
23 27.4 150 17 116 22.6-3.18 116 22.6-3.18 116 21.5-3.18 21.19 25.0 95 248 93.0 24.5 83 161 0.5 73 Bot. terrace alope Gentle Medium Rel 2 2.6-3.3 150 0.68 134 26.12-5.17 150-10.0-7.0-68 114-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-18 11-185 21.2-185 .	erbaceous
2 23.3 156 0.62 150 20.0-26.6 12.116 (1.40-0.75 66.132 - 21.40 - 66.0 y 5.0 26.6 75 139 0.49 63 Upland upper alope 0 Poor Poor Be 12 40.1 33 1.52 118 37.1-46.0 62.13 0.76-2.20 162.25 - 21.75 194 16.1.15.4 212-263 0.29-0.96 62.224 - 17.6	erbaceous erbaceous
12 42.1 43 1.52 118 37.1.40.6 62-133 0.76-2.01 62-222	erbaceous erbaceous
1	erbacecus erbacecus
12 27.2 30 161 47 24.7-27.4 60-1.6 3.57-0.76 36-69 35.7 25.1 27.2 7.3	ixed, pine ixed, pine
26.0 6. 7.4 1.4	xed, pine
Second Second	rbaceous
29.2 28.3 21.4	rub oak/u rub oak/u
5 25.2 240 1.05 202 03.0-27.5 1y3-281 0.78-0.9 172-224 43.1 30.6 17.5 Upland upper slope 0 Medium Pi 21.4 12.6 Upland upper slope 0 Medium Pi 17.3 52 2.69 234 15.7-18.7 68-10; 1.67-4.15 114-309 17.0 15.0 Upland upper slope 35 Good Good Ha 18.9 3.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland ridge 20 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 32 Good Good Machine 19.0 Upland upper slope 40 Good Good Pi 19.0 Upland upper	rub oak ire
21.0 12.6	rbaceous ine
# 17.3 52 2.5) 234 15.4-18.7 65-103 1.67-4.19 114-300+ 17.1 17.7 5.0	ne ne
18.6 27.5 7.7	rdwood
23.1 30.2 5.2	nflower
16 23.7 145 1.64 73 21.4-25.4 7/-171 2.43-0.77 65-132	xed, pine
	rbaceous
Terrace flat 0 Good Good Pi	
Terrace flat 0 Good Good Ph	rbaceous ne & cot
Bottomland flat 0 Medium Medium Pi	ne, fir, ne, larch
9 41.2 123 .37 47 35.544.5 9.15425-5.51 1.475 5 55 55 52.5 12.5 1.2* Terrace flat 0 Poor Poor Ba	
Terrace flat 0 Poor Poor Ba	re
- 5 20.4 26 11/2 26 24.4-25.4 11/-213 1.11-0.24 17-31 31.6 23.0 26.5 3.6 55 25.4 11/-14 17 Terrace flat 0 Poor Poor He	ne & hard rbaceous
Terrace depression 0 Poor Pior	rdwood ne & hard
ு 25.7 15% 1.5 21.5-20.5 56-22567-0.45 59-27 24.4 மி. மி. மி. மி. மி. மி. மி. மி. மி. மி.	rbaceous rbaceous
Terrace flat 0 Good Medium Her	rbaceous rbaceous
Upland upper slope 7 Good Good Her	rbaceous
ີ ຊີເຊື່ອງ ເພື່ອ ຄົ້ນ ຊີວິດ 169 ວິດສາ ອີດ ຊີດເຄື່ອງ ເພື່ອ ໄດ້ເຄື່ອງ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ອ ເພື່ອເ	pen fore
Upland upper slope 9 Good Good Pir	ne/aspen ne/aspen
Bottomland depression 0 Foor Poor Ble	ack spru ack spru noss
Upland upper slope 4 Good Good Her	rbaceous rbaceous
2 .2, 56 21.1 200 (.2) 56 34.1 51.2 2(.8 15.8 Upland flat O Medium Good Asp	pen
2 25.5 144 .24 34 27.42.2 135-144 .222.326 35.6 36. 36. 37. 15.3 76 Upland flat O Medium Poor Her	rbaceous
Buttomiand depression 0 Poor Poor Her	rbaceous rbaceous
	rbaceous rbaceous



Table B3

Frediction-Development Site Data

						4	Depth	High-		Cone 1	Index						Site Env	ironmental Data	
-,		Mol	sture C	ontent,	4. at	Sat. at	to Water	Dry					Lov-						
	RCI		Tensio	n Field		Field Max	Table	Density lb/cu ft	MC, %	% Sat.	CI	RI	est RCI	Topographic Position	Slope, %	Dra Surface	Internal	Vegetation_	Land Use
0.55	42-81	32.7	27.1	28.6	6.0									Upland upper slope	10	Guod	Medium	Herbaceous	Нау
).68).70	73-198 86-173	32.7 34.8*	27.1 32.3	26.5	9.8	96	45	89.4	28.5	89	180	0.48	86	Upland upper slope Bottomland flat	10 Ü	Good Medium	Medium Medium	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Hay
	116-146	36.2	34.0	34.4	17.6	97	11		33.0		153	0.76	116	Bottomland flat	ō	Medium	Poor	Herbaceous	Hay Grazed
-91	30-181	35.6	31.8	35.4	11.1	92	18	84.9	33.7	94		0.34	30	Bottomland flat	0	Medium	Med1um	Herbaceous	Нау
.96	18-110	30.3	29.1	31.5	5.3									Upland ridge	5	Good	Good	Hardwood	Undisturbed
.95	79-173	30.5	29.0	27.2	12.2									Upland ridge	12	Good	Good	Pine	Eroded woodland pasture
52	44-141	29.6	23.2		5.5		• •							Terrace upper slope	0	Medium	Poor	Herbaceous/trees	Grazed
48	33-60	34.3*	26.6	27.3	4.6	97	0		24.2			0.20	33	Terrace lower slope	5	Poor Medium	Poor Poor	Herbaceoua/trees	Grazed
. 83	·53-84	33.2	26.3 34.2	27.8 41.7	8.1 24.3	80	9		28.6 42.2		104 78	0.51	53 72	Upland lower slope Upland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous/cutover Herbaceous	Logged
36 72	72-190 44-122	37.4*	34.2	28.6	11.0	97 84	5	90.0	31.1	98		0.44	44	Upland upper slope	Very gentle	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed Cultivated, idle
-				33.8		84								Upland terrace slope	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	
89	70-126			30.1	12.7	84	20	89.9	30.1	95	108	0.65	70	Upland terrace slope	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	
	32													Bottomland flat	Very gentle	Poor	Poor	Bare	***
	139			30.9	15.4	96						- 0-		Upland upper slope	Gentle			Herbaceous	
	101-138	•••		26.5	11.0	98	16 0	103.0	23.8 26.1	98		0.80	1C1 37	Bot. terrace slope	0	Poor Poor	Poor Poor	Herbaceous Herbaceous	
61	37-123			27.6 26.8	11.0 11.2	91		96.1 94.9	26.0	9⊍ 93		0.36	61	Upland upper slope	Gentle	Medium	Poor	Herbaceous	
49 60	61 • 71 189 • 278			32.8	7.6	79 87		94.9	20.0	93	-) =	3.40		Upland upper slope Terrace upper slope	G	Medium .	Medium	Herbaceous	
	-> -10			31.3	13.9	96								Terrace upper slope	Gentle	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	
	116			27.9	9.7									Upland upper slope	0	Good	Medium	Herbaceous	•••
86	86-117			28.1	4.9					•				Upland upper slope	Gentle	Medium	Medium	Herbaceous	
84	73-153			34.0	14.4	84	47	7.ر8	34.3	93	10)	0.67	73	Bot. terrace slope	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	
9 3	72-240			31.0 26.7	10.0									Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	0	Good	Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed
97 94	100-215 57-150			35.3	11.9	54	>55	85.6	32.6	91	84	0.68	57	Bot, terrace slope	0			Herbaceous	
20	65-284			29.7		15		83.4	36.0	97		0.68	65	Bot. terrace slope	Ü	Medium	Medium	Herbaceous	•••
2	78-199			28.0		95	>48	93.0	24.5	83•		0.55	73	Bot, terrace slape	Gentle	Medium	Medium	Hertaceous	***
8	119-145			30.7		98								Upland upper slope	Gentle	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	
'5	66-132			27.4		86		75.0	26.6	≯ 5		0.49	63	Upland upper slope	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	**-
)1	62-232			41.9*		107*		(0.3	46.0	00		0.76	62	Upland upper slope	C	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	•••
6	62-224			17.5 23.3	11.2	83		68.3	17.5	35	246	0.25	€2	Upland upper slope	0 14	Poor Good	Poor Medium	Herbaceous Mixed, pine & hardwood	Undisturbed
		28.8	22.3	19.7	5.4									Upland upper slope Upland lower slope	- 5	Medium	Medium	Mixed, pine & hardwood	Undisturbed
		35.4	23.0	19.4	1.7									Terrace upper slope	6	Good	Good	Mixed, pine & hardwood	Undisturbed
0	36-69	33.9	20.1	27.2	:.3									Upland ridge	5	Good	Medium	Hardwood	Undisturbed
		26.0	6.1	1.4	1.4									Upland lower slope	Ĉ	Good	Good	Herbaceous/scrub oak	Undisturbed
			43.1	24	14.3									Upland upper slope	16	Good	Good	Scrub oak/understory	Undisturbed
			36.2	38.3	34.5									Upland flat	5	300d	Good	Scrub oak/understory	Undisturbed
			34.3	34.4	21.5									Upland apper slope	5	Good	Good	Scrub oak	Undisturbed
36	110-181		29.2	25.4 22.5	21.4									Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	0	Medium Medium	Medium Medium	Bare Herbaceous	Eroded farmland
	172-224		43.1	30.0	1,.)									Upland upper slope	.3	Medium.	Medium	Pine	Idle Undisturbed
		•		21	12.6									Upland upper slope	Ü	Medium	Medium	Pine	Undisturbed
			22.1	23.5	.4.2									Upland upper slope	4	Medium	Medium	Pine	Undisturbed
5	114-300+		17.0	19.7	5.0									Upland upper slope	35	Good	Good	Hardwood	Undisturbed
	•••		14.0	18.9	3.5									Upland ridge	20	Good	Guod	Bare	Bare
			18.0 15.4	27.5	1.1									Upland flat	0	Good	Good	Sunflower	Experimental plot
			23.1	30-2	j.5									Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	32 40	Good Good	Good Good	Mixed, pine & hardwood Pine	Undisturbed Undisturbed
5 .	133-176	42.5	37.2	34.2	13.5	rđ		•••						U; land upper slope	6	Medium	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed
7	65-132																	•••	***
4	50-124																		
		€€• ∃4.0	617*	71.5	19.2					• • •				Upland depression)	Poor	Poor Cood	Herbaceous	Hay
		79.1	51.1	66.2	10.0									Terrace flat Terrace flat		Good Good	Good Good	Pine & cottonwood Pine, fir, & hemloca	Undisturbed Undisturbed
		4).2	31.5	30.2	12.4	115								Bottomland flat	9		Medium	Pine, larch	Undisturbed
L	د7-73	05*	50.	52.5	22.5	1.2*								Terrare flat	į	Poor	Poor	Bare	Bare
		25.5	26	€ : • 5	5	•								Terra : flat		Poor	Poor	Fine, hardwood underbrusb	Undisturbed
		24.7	26.5	27	-:	22								Terra e flat		Poor	Poor	Bare	Bare
	14-198	3	27.2	27.7	5. *	4			34.		11) 		Terrare flat	o .	Poor	Poor	Pine & hardwood	Undisturbed
	22-1-	32.	29.1 29.5	35.2	3.5	50 10			25.4		-i (4.4	-	Terrace flat Bottomiand flat		Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed
		19.0	17.2	331.2 +5.7	1. *	• 7			33			. • 54		Ferrare depression		Medium Poor	Poor Poor	Hardwood Pine & nardwood	Undisturbed Undisturbed
	55-257	21.1	29.7	24. /										Uplani apper slope			Good	Herbaceous	Grazed
	-2-	20.1	25.8	22	3.7									Upland Lover slope		Jood	Good	Herpaceous	Grazed
		22.1	. 1.5	24.3	٠٠٠			•						Terrace flat				Herbaceous	Grazed
	15	24.5	23.2	27.5	1".2									Bottomland flat			Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed
		23. 1	22.	22.	5.7									Upland upper slape			Good	Herbaceous, sparse	Grazed
	2ز ئا	55.44 54.55	32.5	ე6.5 2≠.5	.e	5 t			3		123	.20	34	Upland flat				Bare	Bare
		23.2	51.5 11.7	13.5	22	45			2					Upland flat Upland lower slote				Aspen forest Pine, aspen	Undisturbed Undisturbed
		25.5	13.2											Uplant upper slope				Pine, aspen Pine/aspen	Undisturbed
		3 3	21.7											bottomiand depression				Black spruce & tamarack	Undisturbed
		10.6	53.2											Buttomiand depression				Black spruce, tamarack,	Undisturbed
		Cut .	00		, .									-				ಗು, ಕೆ§	
	44_16	25.6	22.6	14.5	1.3									Up.and upper slope				Herbaceous	Undisturbed
	55 - 35	31.0 34.1	27.6 31.2	23.3 25.5	4.5 1.0						•			Upland flat				Herbacuous	Hay
	58 50 - 50	34.3	31.4		2	57*								Upland fiat Upland flat				Aspen	Undisturbed Undisturbed
	33-3t	39.5	54.0		16.2	70								Upland fint				Aspen Herbaceous	Undisturbed
		25.3	23.1											Terrace depression				Herbaceous	Undisturbed
		2003	3											Buttemland depression				Herbaceous/willow	Undisturbed
	y44-150						•-							Jpland slope	5	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed
	45-136													Upland slope	I.	Medium	Medium	Herbaceous	Hay

11	Data.	6-	to	12-	n.	laver

				⊙= to						-		USCS			Or-	Avg				We	t-Seasc	on Condition	n		
Site		ocation County	USDA Soil Map Identification	o∙in. USDA	Topog-		USDA	Aure by V	Wt. 4	6		lerbe: Limits			ganic Cont	Dry Density	No. of		Av	erage			P	lange	
No.	State		Soil Series	Type	Class	Туре	Sand			Fines				Type		lb/cu ft		MC, %		IR	RCI	MC, %	CI	RJ	P
103	Colo.	Mesa Mesa	Jnclassified Unclassified	SIL SIL SIL	High High High	SiL SiL SiL	18 18 20	66 64 61	16 18	94 33	36 41	26 26	10	ML ML ML	3.66 3.96	61.2 60.6 67.4	6	33.9 34.1	79 105	0.77	61 77	32.0-36.8 31.4-42.4	72-86 85-147	0.48-0.95 0.58-0.88	
107 108		Mesa Mesa	Unclassified Unclassified	SiL	Low	SiL	12	76	12	93 98	43 64	48	17 16	MH	3.13 5.84	57.4	1	59.0	176	0.90	158	59.0	176	0.70	1
109		Delta Pelta	Unclassified Unclassified	L L	High High	L L	44 42	38 42	13 16	62 65	36 39		14 14	CL ML	3.62 5.02	72.4 67.4	3	31.5 31.8	118	0.82	99 72	29.4-33.3 29.1-33.4			7 2 49
112		Delta	Unclassified	SiL	High	SiL	34	51	15	78	38	25	13	ML	5.34	64.9	7 8	31.5	112 128	0.73	83 89	26.3-34.8	92-139	0.58-0.92	53 61
114 115		Mesa Mesa	Unclassified Unclassified	SiL L	High High	SIL	20 31	65 49	15 20	96 82	42 29		14 10	CL CL	5.51 3.66	59.9 69.9	9	33.3 22.8	102	0.58	60	29.4-36.0 19.8-24.8		0.49-0.80 6.49-0.72	614 39
116		Mesu	Unclassified	L	High	L	46	42	12	65		44	5	ML	4.15	59.3						•••			- 1
117		Delta	Unclassified	SICL	High High	SICL	10	55	35	93			19	CL	0.86	92.4tt 96.8	2	14.211	21111	1.22††	266††	13.1-15.2	195-238	1.22-1.23	238
11∉ 120	Miss.	Delta Warren	Unclassified Mempuis	SIC	High High	SICL	11	50 71	3) 20	99 93			19 10	CL	0.59	92.4	5	24.8	200	0.56	121	23.2-26.1	168-261	0.38-0.80	66
123	Miss.	Rapides	Memphis Savannah	SIL	High	L	32	48	20	74			10	CL	0.46	93.6	3	22.5	111	0.66	72	21.3-23.2			55
124	L	Rapides	Caddo	SiL	Low	SiL	7	74	1,	95		NP		ML	1.05	89.3	ž	27.8	128	0.25	32	27.3-28.4			26
125	111.	Pope	Grantsburg	SiL	High	SIL	10	76	14	97		23	9	ML	0.45	83.7	14	36.3	93	0.49	46	26.3-33.4		0.32-0.80	22
126	Miss.	Latayette	Providence	SICL	Low	SICL	6	60	34	98			23	CL	0.70	90.5								•••	-
127		Larayette	Tippah	SIL	High	SiL	17	58	25	91	30	20	10	CL	0.78	99.3							•••		
128		Lafayette	Lexington	S:L	High	SICL	,	62	2)	96	39	20	19	CL	0.80	93.0									-1
150	Mont.	Caster	Bowdsin	SiCL	Low	SICL	16	50	40	95			32	CH	1.98	88.7									
151		Custer	Havre	SICL	Low.	SICL	14	51	35	93			25	CL	2.87	84.9									
152		Custer	Havre	SiL	High	SiL	17	62	21	90			10	CL	1.65	7.د8									-
153	Wash.	Spokane	Couse	SIL	Low	SiL	14	61	13	94			11	CL	2.00	86.7	1	21.2	60	0.24	14	29.2	60	0.24	
154		Spokane	Couse	SIL	High.	SiL	16	66	10	13		21	4	CL-ML	0.95	79.9									
155		Spokane	Caldwell	SIL	Lov	SIL	20	or.	13	83		26	8	ML	3.27	77.4	2	32.8	235	0.57	135	32.0-33.5	231-238	0.39-0.76	90
157		Spokane	Thatuna	SIL	b.¥	SiL	زن	72	15	95		26	10	ML	2.81	71.2	4	35.0	101	0.62	64	32.7-36.9	80-126	0.49-0.73	39
158	Alaska	Fairbanks	Tunana	3.1	Low	SIL	.6	75	8	60				ML	1.45	73.7							••-		-
159		(city)	Gilmore-Fairbanks	51L	H149.	L	40	41	11	85		51	Ö	CL	1.25	79.9									
160			Glimore-Pairbanns	L	High.	SL	د	30	11	71				ML	1.65	81.2	••								
161			Gilmore-Pairbanks	S:L	High.	SIL	15	35	7	***				ML	0.95	84.9									-
162			Gilmore-Fairbanns	SiL	Etalo	SiL	d'U	72	3	75					1.45	68.7									-
163			Fairbanks	SIL		SiL	21	72	7	14		***		ML	1.45	94.3		••••							
164			Gilmore-Fairbanks	SiL	Plat.	SiL	0	90	12	,#4		***			2.87	74.1									
165			Fairbanks	SiL	95 ds	SIL	41	69		3)		***		ML	0.66	86.2									-
166			Fairbanks	SiL	Hirk	SIL	:	73		3)		***			1.65	78.7									-
167			Tanana	311	L,v	SiL	رة	05		5/		***		ML	33	91.1									-
168			Tanana	512	14. Y	311	47	74		12					2.00	99.9									-
169			Gilmore-Fuirbanks	SIL	History	311	16	6)	15				1.		0.86	83.7									-
170			Fanana	SiL	la V	Sil	30	5.5	_7	20					2.47	76.2									-
173	Maine	Penouscut	Burnham	L	Lew.	L	30	4 :	22	63					1.00	84.3							•••		-
174		Penobarut	Dixmont	L	414n	L	50	47	17	97		***			2.67	76.2									-
175		Penobscut	Biddeford	-	D/W	2	دد	43	17	69	!	IIP -		ML.	2.53	80.5									-



^{*} Questionable value, not used in analysis.

tt Data from site in arid area, not used in analysis.

Tible B3 (Concluded)

		Soll De	ta, 6- to 1	2-in. La	yer				-															
														Woisture										
													At Lovest	Ruting	Cone	Index						Site Envir	ronmental Data	
	We	t. "Sensc	n Condition								16	Depth										DITE MITTE	Olimental page	
		o bear	ar committee				Media	sture Con		1	Sat.	Water	Dry					Lov-						
As	erage			P.	ange			Tension		Field	Field	Table	Density		6			est			Dra	inage		
CI	RI	RC I	MC . £	CI	IR	RCI	J.005	0.06	Max	Min	Max	in.	ib/cu ft	MC, %		CI	RI	RCI	Topographic Position	Slope, %	Surface	Internal	Vegetation	- 1
							0.00)	0.00	PAAA	Fill	- Print		20/00.0		2411			110.0						
79	0.77	61	32.0-36.8	72-86	0.48-0.95	35-77	45.0	37.4	35.7	11.9							-		Upland upper slope	7	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undistu
105	0.73	79	31.4-42.4	85-147	0.58-0.88	53-129	50.4	39.1	47.9	12.2									Upland ridge	4	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undistu
							37.8	34.9	53.4	16.7									Upland upper slope	4	Good	Good	Spruce, berbaceous	Grazed
170	0.3)	158	59.0	176	0.90	158	61.1	55.6	68.5	42.4	96								Upland depression	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed
118	ა.82	99	29.4-33.3)2-16i	J.78-J.89	72-143	47.0	28.8	34.3	17.0									Upland lower slope	10	Good	Good	Aspen/herbaceous	Grazed
100	0.72	72	29.1-33.4	81-113	0.60-0.82	49-86	62.6	38.6	36.7	16.0									Upland upper slope	20	Good	Good	Aspen/herbaceous	Grazed
112	0.73	83	26.3-34.8	92-139		53-128	46.0	29.9	35+3	11.5									Upland lover slope	8	Good	Good	Scrub oak/shrub	Grazed
128	0.69	89	2).4-36.0	103-148		61-118	59.4	49.2	36.3	1.4									Terrace lower slope	8	Good	Good	Aspen/berbaceous	Undistu
102	0.58	60	19.8-24.8	76-128	0.49-0.72	39-86	46.6	31.8	24.7	6.8									Upland upper slope	20	Good	Good	Scrub oak/herbaceous &	Undistu
																				0		01	shrub	
							66.9	56.6	28.6	11.6									Terrace lower slope	O L	Good Good	Good Medium	Pine & juniper/herbaceous Herbaceous, sparse	Undistu
211††	1.22††	26611	13.1-15.2	195-238	1.22-1.23	238-2)3	23.9	23.2	19.4	6.5									Terrace lower slope	10	Good	Medium	Bare	Undistu
							24.6	23.2	16.5	6.2									Upland ridge	10	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undistu
200	0.56	121	23.2-26.1	168-261	0.38-0.80	66-209	27.5	26.1	26.5	7.4									Upland flat		Good	Medium	Herbaceous	Hay Grazed
111	0.00	72	21.3-23.2	82-136	0.54-0.76	55-87	29.0	26.9	26.2										Upland upper slope	,	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed
128	0.25	32	27.3-28.4	119-138	0.22-0.28	26-39	27.4	23.4	32.2		59								Upland depression	J.	Good	Medium	Pine	Undistu
93	0.49	46	26.3-33.4	64-177	J.32-J.8J	22-83	39.7	31.0	29.4	7.6									Upland upper slope	φ	Poor	Medium	Pine	Undistu
							31.4	30.4	32.4	11.2	104								Upland flat	15	Good	Medium	Pine	Undist
							24.5	23.0	26.6	13.3									Upland upper slope	10	Good	Good	Pine	Undist
							28.3	25.6	28.8	7.4									Upland upper slope Terrace flat	2	Poor	Poor	Sparse, herbsceous	Grazed
							34.1	31.0	28.9	14.3	87								Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed
							31.5	27.0	30.6	11.8	85								Terrace flat	0	Medium	Good	He rbaceous	Grazed
60	0.24	14	27.2	60			36.2	30.0	26.1	6.6	1.04								Upland upper slope	10	Good	Poor	Pine	Undist
00	0,24	14	29.2		0.2+	14	46.4	30.0	43.6	11.2	125								Upland upper slope	ĥ	Good	Poor	Wheat	Cultiva
235	0.57	135	32.0-33.5	231-235	0.39-2.76	90-181	39.6	28.	27.6	16.3									Bottomiand flat	0	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Grazed
101	3.62	54	32.7-36.4	50-126	5.49-5.73	39-101	46.2 51.5	37.5	45.0	10.1	105								Upland upper slope	12	Good	Medium	Fallowed	Cultiv
101	J. U&		32.1-30.9	00-120	0.49-0.70	39-19	21.0	30.2	45.0	23.8	70								Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	White spruce	Undist
											7								Upland upper slope	32	Good	Medium	Aspen	Undist
																			Upland upper slope	32	Good	Medium	Herbaceous	Cultiv
																			Upland ridge	. 6	Good	Good	Herbsceous/shrubs	Cultiv
																			Upland ridge	0	Good	Good	Alder-aspen	Undist
					•••														Terrace flat	0	Poor	Poor	Birch & spruce	Undist
					•••														Upland lover slope	18	Good	Good	Willow & birch	Undist
																			Terrace flat	0	Medium	Medium	Aspen	Undist
																			Terrace flat	0	Medium	Medium	Herbaceous	Cultiv
								•••											Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Alder, willow, birch, &	Undist
																				_			spruce	
																			Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor		Cultiv
							•••												Upland lower slope	18	Good	Good	Aspen	Undist
								•••											Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor.	Herbaccous	Cultiv
							37.0	12.1											Upland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Pine	Undist
							46.3	33.8											Upland flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	Pine/spruce	Undist
							40.7	34.3											Upland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Fir, cedar, pine	Undist
																			-					



	ture Con Tension 0.06 37.4 39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2 23.2		Field Min 11.9 12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	Sat. at Field Max	Depth to Water Table in.	Dry Density lb/cu ft	MC, \$			RI	Lov- est RCI	Topographic Fosition Upland upper slope Upland ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope	7 4 4 0 10	Surface Good "Good Good Poor	паде	Vegetation Herbaceous Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous Herbaceous	Land Use Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed Grazed	Eng. Conf. Land Form ID2b IVB1 IVB1 ID2b
Atmos 7 0.005 45.0 50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	7-4 39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	Field Max 35.7 47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7 28.6	Field Min 11.9 12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	Sat. at Field Max	to Water Table in.	Density lb/cu ft		\$ Sat.	CI	RI	est	Upland upper slope Upfrand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope	7 4 4	Drai Surface Good "Good Good	nage Internal Good Good Good	Vegetation Herbaceous Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed	Conf. Land Form ID2b IVB1 IVB1
Atmos 7 0.005 45.0 50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	7-4 39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	Field Max 35.7 47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7 28.6	Field Min 11.9 12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	at Field Max	Water Table in.	Density lb/cu ft		\$ Sat.	<u>CI</u>	RI	est	Upland upper slope Upfrand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope	7 4 4	Surface Good "Good Good	Good Good Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed	Conf. Land Form ID2b IVB1 IVB1
Atmos 7 0.005 45.0 50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	7-4 39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	Field Max 35.7 47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7 28.6	Field Min 11.9 12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	Max 96	Table in.	Density lb/cu ft		\$ Sat.	<u>CI</u>	RI	est	Upland upper slope Upfrand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope	7 4 4	Surface Good "Good Good	Good Good Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed	Conf. Land Form ID2b IVB1 IVB1
45.0 50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	0.06 37.4 39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8	Max 35.7 47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 24.7 28.6	Min 11.9 12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	96	in.	lb/cu ft		Sat.		RI		Upland upper slope Upfrand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope	7 4 4	Surface Good "Good Good	Good Good Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed	IAnd Form ID2b IVB1 IVB1
45.0 50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6	37.4 39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8	35.7 47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	11.9 12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	96				Sat.	<u>CI</u>	RI	RCI	Upland upper slope Upfrand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope	7 4 4	Good "Good Good	Good Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed	ID2b IVB1 IVB1
50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	96								Upfand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope		"Good Good	Good Good	Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Grazed	ID2b IVB1
50.4 37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	39.1 34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	47.9 53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	12.2 16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	96								Upfand ridge Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope		"Good Good	Good Good	Herbaceous Spruce, herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IVB1 IVB1
37.8 61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	34.9 55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	53.4 68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	16.7 42.4 17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	96								Upland upper slope Upland depression Upland lower slope		Good	Good	Spruce, herbaceous	Grazed	IVB1 IVB1
61.1 47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	55.6 28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	68.5 34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8	96								Upland depression Upland lower slope						IVB1
47.0 62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	28.8 38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	34.3 36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	17.0 16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8									Upland lower slope		Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed	
62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	38.6 29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	16.0 11.5 9.4 6.8										10		. 001			
62.6 46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	36.7 35.3 36.3 24.7	11.5 9.4 6.8										10	Good	Good	Aspen/herbaceous	Grazed	IVA2
46.0 59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	29.9 49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	35.3 36.3 24.7	11.5 9.4 6.8									Upland upper slope	20	Good	Good	Aspen/herbaceous	Grazed	IVA2
59.4 46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	49.2 31.8 56.6 23.2	36.3 24.7 28.6	9.4 6.8									Upland lover slope	8	Good	Good	Scrub oak/shrub	Grazed	IVA2
46.6 66.9 23.9 24.6	31.8 56.6 23.2	24.7 28.6	6.8									Terrace lover slope	8	Good	Good	Aspen/berbaceous	Undisturbed	VF
66.9 23.9 24.6	56.6 23.2	28.6										Upland upper slope	20	Good	Good	Scrub oak/herbaceous &	Undisturbed	IVB1
23.9 24.6	23.2		11.6													Bhrub		1491
24.6		1.0 h										Terrace lower slope	0	Good	Good	Pine & juniper/berbaceous	Undisturbed	IICl
	22 2		6.5									Terrace lower slope	14	Good	Medium	Herbaceous, sparse	Undisturbed	IIF
27.5		16.0	6.2									Upland ridge	10	Good	Medium	Bare	Undisturbed	IVA2
	26.1	26.5	7.4									Upland flat	0	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Hay	IIIA
29.0	26.9	26.2										Upland upper slope	5	Good	Medium	Herbaceous	Grazed	IVC3
27.4*	23.4	32.2		89								Upland depression	0	Poor*	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed	IVC3
39.7	31.0	29.4	7.6									Upland upper slope		Good	Medium	Pine	Undisturbed	IIIA
31.4	30.4	32.4	11.2	104								Upland flat	8	Poor	Medium	Pine	Undisturbed	IIIA
24.5	23.0	26.6	13.3									Upland upper slope	15	Good	Medium	Pine	Undisturbed	IIIA
28.3	25.6	23.8	7.4									Upland upper slope	10	Good	Good	Pine	Undisturbed	IIIA
34.1	31.0	28.9	14.3	87								Terrace flat	0	Pour	Poor	Sparse, herbaceous	Grazed	IIC1
31.5	27.0	30.6	11.8	85								Bottomiand fiat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIB1
36.2	30.0	26.1	6.6									Terrace flat	0	Medium	Good	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIC1
46.4	30.0	43.6	11.2	125								Upland upper slope	10	Good	Poor	Pine	Undisturbed	IIIA
39.6	28.9	27.6	10.3									Upland upper slope	- 6	Good	Poor	Wheat	Cultivated	IIIA
46.2	37.5	45.2		105								Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous		IIBl
51.8				90								Upland upper slope	12	Good	Medium	Falloyed		IIIA
													D D	Poor	Poor	White spruce		IIB1
													32					IVB2
																		1402
													6					IIIA
													0					IIIA
											• • •		0					VF
													18					IIIA
																		VF
													· .					VF
													Ü			spruce	Undistirbed	IBl
												Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Cultivated, grazed	IIB1
												Upland lower slope	18	Good	Good	Aspen	Undisturbed	IIIA
												Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Cultivated, grazed	IIBl
39.0	32.1											Upland flat	ŭ	roor	Poor	Pine	Undisturbed	ID3
46.3	33.8											Upland flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	Pine/spruce	Undisturbed	ID3
40.7	34.3											Upland flat	U	Poor	Poor			ID3
	31.4 24.5 28.3 34.1 31.5 246.4 46.2 46.5 46.5 39.6 46.8	31.4 30.4 24.5 23.0 28.3 25.6 34.1 31.3 36.2 30.0 46.4 30.0 46.4 30.0 36.2 37.5 51.3 36.2	31.4 30.4 32.4 24.5 23.0 26.6 28.8 24.5 23.0 26.6 28.8 34.1 31.0 28.9 31.5 27.0 30.6 36.2 30.0 26.1 46.4 30.0 43.6 39.6 28.9 27.6 46.2 37.5 45.2 51.3 36.2 45.0	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 24.5 23.0 26.6 13.3 22.3 25.6 23.8 7.4 34.1 31.0 28.9 14.3 31.5 27.0 30.6 11.8 36.2 30.0 26.1 6.6 46.4 30.0 43.6 11.2 39.6 28.9 27.6 10.3 46.2 37.5 45.2 10.1 51.3 36.2 45.0 23.8	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104 24.5 23.0 26.6 13.3 28.3 25.6 28.8 7.4 34.1 31.0 28.9 14.3 87 34.1 31.0 28.9 14.3 87 36.2 30.0 26.1 6.6 46.4 30.0 43.6 11.2 125 39.6 28.9 27.6 10.3 46.2 37.5 45.2 10.1 105 51.3 36.2 45.0 23.8 90	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 10.4	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	33.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	33.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104 Upland relat	31.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	33.4 33.4 32.4 11.2 104 Upland results B Poor	13.4 33.4 32.4 11.2 104 Upland flat 8 Poor Medium 24.5 23.0 20.6 13.3 Upland upper slope 15 Good Medium 24.5 23.0 20.6 13.3 Upland upper slope 10 Good	13.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104	1.4 30.4 32.4 11.2 104 Upland flat 8 Poor Medium Pine Undisturbed



Table Bh Survey Site Data

														Soil Data	, 6- to	12-in. L	ayer						
			USDA Soil Map	ile to	Th		1105				USCS		Or-						MC, ≸at.	\$ Sut.	At	Moistur Lowest	e Condi RCI
Site		Legation County	Identifi- cution	USDA	raphy	71		ire by		£	Atterberg Limits		ganic Cont	Density		A	on Condit		Atmos. Tension	Atmos	Depth to Water	MC	
No.	State	or Parish	Soll Series	Tille	dass	Type	Stand	Slit	Clay	Fines	IL PL PI	Туре		lb/cu ft	MC, 16		RI	FCI	0 0.06	Tension		<u> </u>	<u>cı</u>
, .	William	. No control of	D 1 .	31L		SiL	11	Ы	25		194 - 205 - 425	CL	1.7	over to					27.6 26.2	outhern F	region		
102	Miss.	Sharkey Sharkey Sharkey	Dundee Commerce Commerce	SIL SIL	Low Low High	SiL	21	65	į 4.	99 93 93	38 22 16 2) 25 4 32 23)	ML	1.0 0.6 0.4	97.4 95.5					30.0 26.2	108			
103 104 105		Shurkey Washington	Dundee Unclessified	SIL	Low	Sick	13	56 61	13 31 14	93 97 85	32 23 <i>)</i> 52 23 2 <i>)</i>	CH ML	4.0	92.4 93.0 84. j	30.4± 27.7‡	1724 175‡	1.02	175‡ 126‡	30.8 27.5	102			172 1
136 137		Washington Washington	Sharkey Sharkey	SiC	Low	c c	51	1,1	60 96	99	d2 32 50 d1 32 47	CH CH	0.7 1.5 1.3	71.2 6).3	49.7	96 76	0.95	92 71	57.7 55.7 56.6 55.2	112* 104	6	51.7 60.0	98 0
1.5		Washington Coahoma	Sharkey Alligator	SICL	IAW Iaw	č č	10	3/4 3∪	56 63	77	74 28 46 76 30 46	CH	1.3	76.2 76.2	41. J 44. 5	143 110	0.96	154 106	48.5 47.2 50.2 48.4	109 113*			73 0
110 111		Coanoma Connoma	Sharkey Dutbs	\$1C	Iaw Iaw	U 311	ή. 23	35 53	9-00 2-4)Ü)2	72 20 44 34 17 15	CH	0.8 2.2	77.4	41.2 23.∪	96 209	0.98	94 208	49.1 46.5 24.0 22.8	101			
112		Punica Punica	Dutbs Sharkey	Si. JiCL	law Law	L SicL	21	47 54	22 39	90 96	37 21 16 57 25 32	CL	1.4	94.3 88.0	26.7 34.1	135 127	0.96	129 123	27.9 26.4 32.2 31.5	98 95		28.1	119 0 126 0
11+ 115	Ark.	Punica St. Francis	Tusion . Loring	510 511	law dista	Sic	12	44 75	17	95 100	57 24 33 26 22 4	CH ML	1.0	36.2 38.0	31.64 27.6	127 131	0.97	122 47	35.0 34.0 30.9 26.4)8)3			
116 117		St. Francis St. Francis	drepada ioring	SIL	High Low	SICL	7 8	66 7∪	27 22	79 19	37 22 15 36 23 13	CL	5.2 0.5	96.1 91.1	26.7 31.0	208 106	0.84	173 73	28.1 26.8 30.8 29.3	104 160		31.2	100 0
118 11∋		Lee Lee	Lintonia Clasz	SiL SL	Historia Historia	SIL SL	72	73 25	18 8	<i>1</i> 8 35	32 22 10 15 NP	CI. SM	0.6	97.4 97.4	24.4	244	0.644	156‡	25.6 24.1 22.3 14.2	96 85			
120 121		Lee Pnillips	Forestdale Culnoun	SIL	Low High	L 31L	40	177	12 14	59 39	27 15 9 22 21 1	CL ML	0.5	99+3 93+0					22.7 16.8 26.7 24.0	90 91			
123		Phillips Phillips	Waverly Waverly	SIL	law law hiirk	SIL	7 12	69	18	و او بالو داد	28 22 6	CL-ML CL	1.4	88.6 01.0	33.0 36.0	84 79	0.55	51 42	29.1* 27.6 35.6* 32.6	69* 92*	6 4.5	33.7 37.4	61 0 67 0
124 125 126		Drew Drew Ashley	Duine Baswell Lexington	SIL L SIL	Pich Pich Bish	SIL C SIL	25 20 25	56 38	17 42 16	85 73 83	26 18 6 61 30 31 24 17 7	CL-ML CL	5.7 5.7	73.0 75.5	34.7	131 169	0.70 1.03	92 174	26.3 24.4 47.8 46.8	96 105			
127		Ashley Ashley	Late Waverly	311	la w	51L 51L	25 25	68 71	4	90	17 Si 10 15	ML ML	0.4 0.4 0.7	99+9 97+4 94+9	17.6# 54.0#	132# 133#	0.62# 5.18#	82‡ 24‡	22.3 20.8 22.2 19.0 22.4 20.4	90 84 80*			
129		Ashley Ashley	Lexington Lexington	SIL	Sila. Le M	SiL SiL	23 21	57	20 23	55 55	28 18 10 27 18	CL CL	0.€	98.€ 18.€ 1. 11€	20.71	168# 100#	0.874	1464 414	24.6 21.7 24.6 23.3	96 86	6 		133 0
131	La.	Moren use Morehouse	Vian Vian	SIL	17.50 11.60	211. 3L	33 71	53 20	14	75	. 16 3 22 16 6	ML GM-CC	6.1	101.8	14.7	1641 131	1.18	1944 73	21.4 15.8 21.1 19.0	87 90			100 0
133 134		Morentuse Juannita	Wrightsville Orungewurg	S.L SL	Dow Edward	ii.	53	40 32	9 45	62 53	15 15 0 18 12 6	ML CL-ML	0.7	104. / 111.1	2	175 151	0.35	66 113	19.3* 17.8 16.2 15.3	89 * 88	<13	21.4	139 0
13:		cumenita cumenita	Trampoor Fustar	JL JL	la w Historia	SL SL	66 68	21 21	11	3.e 30	13 Mi 14 Mi	39M 324	1.6	104.7	15.44	240#	5.97	233‡	19.7 15.8 16.3 13.4	83			
137 138		Trent Leant	Ruston Joulsonnee	SL 311	Piten. Dow	3L 511.	56 35	24 94	2.1	7.0	24 14 10 23 16 5	CL-ML	2.1 2.6	90.6 73.7	17.74 22.24	2734 1144	0.88 4 0.96‡	240# 109#	22.8 18.5 43.6 34.9	90 93			
13 * 140		drant Esplica	Buwle Yahola	SL	by W	311	3 ·	93 93	11	19	24 15 J 25 23 J	CL ML		و ۱ <i>۰۱۰</i> او ۱۰۰ار	224	10/1	0.921	174#	26.2 21.0 29.8 23.9)2 104			
141		Raj. sed Baj. 1es	Savanan Sadd	51L 51L	Trans.	ULL HIL	31 42	75	1	75	25 15 10	ML	1.	11.5 12.4	21. j 30. č	153 1 <i>3</i> 6	0.68	111 66	23.0 21.2 23.9 26.0	92 100	26	29.0	196 0.
143 144 145		Livingst a Livingst a St. Tummany	olivier Olivier	971. 911	14 × 14 × 14 ×	311	16 25	61	14	52	27 21 6 26 20 6	CL-ML CL-ML	J.7	90.1 10 5 .0					27.6 24.2 21.9 20.2	102 76			
146	M Faz	St. Pagmany Pearl River	Calmoun Finiland Savannan	S:L 311 1	L v	SIL	10	50	11 12 17	50 51 73	15 17 1 15 16 2 25 17 5	ML ML CL	1.7	96.1 19.9 17.4	23.4	138 137#	5.40 6.56#	5) 81‡	24.2 22.3 22.6 21.0	99 91			105 0.
143	194400	Pearl River Pearl River	Jusquenanna Jusquenanna	:	3 W		3 ·	31	20	/2 61	34 2 14 16 14 2	CL	1.5 0.5 5.6	19.7	20.51 22.51	165#	0.92# 0.86#	152‡ 16)‡	24.4 21.0 22.6 21.0 18.1 16.1	33 39			192 0.
2.1 202		Hinds Hinds	Falaya Lorum	J.:	1. la	5:1		5	1 . 12	47	24 24 .	ML ML	.6	6 .5 03	27.5	273 165	0.66 0.37	101 64	33.4 2y.4 37.1 31.2	,12 71 77			
ذ -غ بنر⊊		Hint:	Dielak Estaya	7 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tilan Na	311	?	0.4 02	11	150 150	32 21 11 2 23 2	CL ML		57.5 57.4	26.5	léi	63	1,12	32.4 27.6 .34.6 30.0	95 103			
2.5 2.6		Hinis Hinis	tainen Lister	311	1. w 1. w	.51 .5.11	11	94	2.	19 16	ર્ક શર્વ વ રૂપ 2ર્કોો	ML. CL	1.,	96.2 (1.1	30.2	24.) 101	41 57	105 101	36.4 30.3 26.9	155 97			159 0.
207		9144	Arrest Na Henry	3::		.011.		13	د. از	;;	51 22 12 54 & 24	01. 01.	4 	11.1 01.1	27.7 30.5	153 11.	0.56 5.62	96 69	ან.i 26.8 35.2 27.6	98 95	16	29.8	142 0. 102 0.
21.		Blance Jet to	hilloway attitiona	11.1	0/9 5/9	7:1		3	46	4/	20 Kg 30	CLAMI. CH	7.7	71.3	31.7 31.3	ور ل الأرا	47 1.52	46 176	41., 34.0 26.0 25.7	102 93*			129 1.
21.		State State	Valles. Euraw	314L	14 W	100	3f	40 84	43 2 (47 6d	13	71	1.05	1316	33.2 24.7	156 134	1.09 9.67	171 76	16.4* 17.4	93*			132 0.
21.4 21.4		Sewija Sewija	Autaw Prestica		14 W	4.1	-7	1	5:	36	4 17 <u>22</u> دو کا کا	ej.	ابدا عل	10.1	20.0 25.1	126	و1.4 17.	143 195	25.6 24.6 24.6 22.0	∌1 97			126 1. 158 0.
21f		Sewing.	Chart edille Dispen Visitation	1	34 W				2	7.	10 -1 MI 13 (* 31-	.3M .H •	20.3k	11.4	21.74	1564	521	15-rt	24.2 15	57 34			
		Newton	Jaurita Fr. Kaville		14 W - 1			4.	24 14	9.6	34 27 24 22 20 4 11 23 27	.W31	-11	##.5 *5.45 *74.0	25.4	2U1	1.00	200	25.€ 25.2 26., 21.2	93			
22		Sixtane Sixtane	Val. 1-1. Hast		14 W			34	3			- 11 - 11	0.462 1.1	44. v 96. S	3917 2717 17124	214 267‡ 236‡	1.21 1.364 1.154	261 283‡ 271‡	29.0° 20.2 32.0 30.2	105			
223		285.12-17s	Exitmet. Long or			11.	2"	3+	. 3 31		2 · 1 · 1 21 · 2 ·	=======================================	li.	12.4	10.7	22) 115	1.12	.135 128	30.4 20.4 22.0 20.1 23.6 20.7	111* 35		9H 5	105 1.
22!		West of the	Estaw Estaw	111		7171		E.I	3:	1	. 2. 2.	-1		07.4	30.1 30.5	غرا در1	0.85	112	25.6° 24.2 30.4 32.4 31.0	108		28.2	
551			Polyer Facility	311.	14 w 14 W		٠٠ عز	(2 (1	33 13	71.	46 24 7 17 4 1	IL-ML	.6	90.5 131.5	ر. باز ز. ناخ	57 117		75 50	35.5 54.6 22.0 13.3	104		33.7	ji o. 112 0.
22: 22:		Posteti ;	Falaya hora	31L 31L	5 g 5 gr.		5		26. 45	50	00 21 17 00 17 13	CL	1.6 21.9	76.t	27.1	115 187	0.11 0.11	103 170	27.1 24.0 23.2 21.6	95 91		28.1	103 0.
231 231		Prestisa	Franklinten Snububi	001	Elva Vig	511.	20 30	241	25 46,	71	32 2 12 (1 20 17	CL CH	1.2	61.2	54.2	135 2.3	1.14	88 232	26.3 -5.; 41.9	113*			
232 233 234		Alcura	Collins Weverly Lexington	J.L	DW DW	SIL	31 14	ts.	2	٠, :	5 11 2. 21 3	51. 51.	1.2	10.	36. j	175 1tm	ۇيۇ.ن ۋىلەن	74	23.8 27.** 26.1	: ∋s•	12 7		179 J. 148 J.
45:		Almora	Dexington Olivier Olivier	SIL SIL	Lant. Law	SiL	2	tx.	20	ර්ර :	an lo s ay ly lo	CL CL	5	100.5	22.3 25.1	145 159	0.56	104 90	24.3 24.3 24.3 22.4	100*		25.1	167 5.
231 231 235		Millatry	bekington Waverly	SIL SIL	Pile Piles Piles	311 0.1. S11	30 1.5 3.	£4.5	18 22 22	87 2	27 1.4 5 20 1.4 4 34 22 12	CL CL	5.8 5.7 0.8	18.0 13.6 81.9	34 23-3 28-8	99 134 138	3.33 5.77	33 133	25.6* 23.5 28.2 23.8)8* 97	10		98 0.
23.		Madison	Independence Lintonia	SL SIL	High High High	SL SiL	72 25	21	7 22	30	ii III 27 17 12	EM CL	0.5	101.5	28.8	234	0.92	126	31.j 28.0 21.5 13.2	9) 91 21	,) 		160 0.
							,		_		.,			19114	E41./	2)"	0.72	51;	19.3* 17.0	95 * ''''' + nuad	,		
								**************************************		-									(Continued	,		

• Questionable value, not used in analysis. • Single site reading.



Patte Bk Jarvey Site Data

		MC, fat Atmos	∄ Sat. nt 0	At	Holatu Lovest		dition						Site Environmental Data		
ition	n RCI	Tension 0 0.06	Atmos Tension	Pepth to Water Tatle, in.	MC ∄_	<u>C1</u>	_RI	Ect ECI	Topographic Pesition	Slope	Dr Surface	ainage Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. C Land F
		<u>s</u>	outhern R			_						4		DANG ORC	Danu r
		27.6 26.2	1.04						Terrace flat	U	l'oor	Medium	Herbaceous	Cultivated hay	I IB2
		30.0 20.2	108						Terrace flat Terrace flat	0	Poor Poor	Medium Medium	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Lawn	I IB2
ŧ	1754	30.8 29.5	102		30.4	172	1.02		Terrace flat	0	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Hay (airport)	1 IB2 1 IB2
	1204								Terrace flat	Ü	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Lawn	1132
	92 71	57.7 55.7 56.6 55.2	112* 104	5 6	60.0		0.93	91 66	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	0 0	Poor Poor	Poor Pour	Hariwood, dense understory forest Hariwood, dense understory forest	Undisturbed	1 IB3 o
	154	48.5 47.2	104						Bottomland flat	0	Foor	l'oor	Harlwood forest	Undisturbed Partly logged	I IB3 o I IB3 o
	100	50.2 48.4	113*						Bottomland flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Lawn	I LB4b
	208	49.1 46.5 24.0 22.8	101		04			204	Bottomland flat	U	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazed	I IB4b
	129	27.3 26.4	98		25.0 28.1			206	Terrace Terrace	0	Poor	Good Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Gruzed	I IB2
	123	32.2 31.5	15			126	0.16		Bottomland flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIB2 o
	122	35.0 34.0	95						Bottomland flat	14	Poor	Merci I cam	Herbac cous	Undisturbed	I IB4b
	47 173	3c.y 26.4 25.1 26.8	-93 1.04	•					Upland ridge Upland ridge	3	Good Good	Good Foor	Harlwood forest	Undisturbed	IAIII
	73	3 29.3	100		31.2		0.64	64	Upland upper sloye	35	Good	Med-good	Locust plantation Hariwood forest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IAIII
	156#	25.6 24.1	16						Terrace slope	8	Good	Med-good	Herbaceous	Grazed	IICI
		22.5 14.2 22.7 15.5	85						Terrace flat	0 0	Medium	Medium	Herbac cous	Undisturbed	IIII
		26.1 24.0	91						Terrace, flat Terrace flat	0	Potr Poor	Poor Toor	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed Grazed	IICI
	51	2:.1* 27.6	8.14	5	33-7		0.33	20	Bottomland flat	- 0	Poor	Poor	Harlwood forest	Undisturbed	IICI
	42	35.0⁴ 32.5 36. 30. b	·2*	4.5	37.4		0.46	31	Bottomland flat		Poor	Poor	Hariwood forest	Undisturbed	IIC1
)2 174	26.3 24.4)6 135						Upinnd upper slope Upland upper slope	44 25	Good Good	Good Good	Herbaceous, scattered trees	Undisturbed	IVCI
	82#	22.3 20.8	JU						Upland flat	d.	Good	Good	Lobicity pine and our Lobicity pine, gum and pine understory	Logged Undisturbed	IVC1
		22.2 1).0	34						Terrace flat	U	Poor	Poor	Heroaceous	Grazed	IIC1
	24# 146#	22.4 21.4 24.6 21.7	50.* 96	6	34	155	15	24	Bottomland flat		P(st)	Pour	Willow and oak, mayhaw understory	Undisturbed	IICI
	41#	24.5 23.3	86		24.0			41	Upland Upper flat Upland Upper Stupe	ا ابا	Good	Good-med Good-med	Planted loblolly pine Herbaceous	Undisturbed Gruzed	IICI
	1944	21.4 15.8	57						Terrace slope		Swid	. Good	Lot.oliy pine, sweet gam, and oak	Undisturbed	IICI
	73	21.1 13.5	,90 a 1 a						Terrace flat	-	Good	Good	Heroaceous	Undisturbed	IIC1
	66 113	19.3* 17.8 16.2 15.3	ල්∋* ල්ය	513 	21.4	-57		36	Terrace flat Upland upper flat	2	Poor Good	Pour Good	Reranceous with some trees Reranceous	Undisturbed	IICI
	253#	19.7 15.8	- 55 -						Terrace shape	4	Medi m	Poor	Heroaceous	Unaisturbed Unaisturbed	IAC5
		16.5 13.4	ರು						Upland upper slope	6.	Good	Good	Lob_olly pine, herbaceous understory	Undisturbed	IAC5
	240# 109#	22.5 15.5 4j.6 j4.7	90 13						Upland upper slope Bottomland flat	6	Good	Good	Longicaf pine, heroaccous understory	Undisturbed	IICl
	174#	26.2 21.0	32						Upland upper slope	4	Good	Good Medium	Hariwood forest Longleaf pine, nerbaceous understory	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IIB1 IIC1
		27.8 25.3	1.9						Bettemland	2	Por	Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	I IB2
	111 66	25.0 21.2	12	0.5					Upland upper slope	0	Good	Medi.m	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIC1
		27.6 24.2	130 132	25	21.	1.6	2.31	21	Upland flat Terrace flat		Poor Poor	Foor Poor	Herbaceous Lot colly pine	Grazed	I IC1
		21.9 22	,16						Terrace flat		Poor	Poor	Hernaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IIC1 IIC1
	27	24.2 22.5	59				20	21	Terrace flat	J.	$P \circ \circ_{\mathcal{I}} r$	Poor	Hermaceous	Grazed	IICI
	21‡ 152‡	22.6 21.0 24.4 21.0	1ء ڏو						Terrace flat Upland flat	J	Foor God-med	Medium Good-med	Lobicly pine, herbaceous inderstory Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIC1
	169#	22.5 21.5	9.9		2L.5	1.62		169	Upland upper slape	3	hest		Heroaceous	Lavn Hay	IVC3
		10 40.1	72						Upland upper slope	6	7004	Fier	Бетрасеода	Нау	IVC3
-	101 64	33.4 29.4 37.0 31.2	44 44						Bettomiani flat	;	Poor	Pare	Heroacesus	Grazed	IBI
	1.2	32.4 27.6	176						Upland upper singe Upland upper slope	2	Good Good	Good-med	Mixed pine-hardwood, herbace-us understory	Undisturbed Grazed	IIIAl
		المرو فالمهو	163						Bottomiand flat	į.	Pion	Modified	Hernaceus	Pailov	IVC3
	111	36.4 32.3	175						Terrace		Med.am	Pogr	Hartwood forest	Grazed	IVC3
4	111. 56	20.4 26.9 33.1 26.5	/(1 /0		27.5		1.62	76 71	Perrace flat Upland upper slije	4	Great Dead	Poor Poor	Hernaceous	Grazed	IIB1
	ĎΨ	30.2 27.6	Œ	16	21	1.6		80	Upland Clat		Phor	Pour	Herpare, us Herpare, us	Hay Hay	IVC3
	46	4-12 34-2	116						Upland flat		Meil an	Pour	Hariwood forest	Undisturbed	IVC3
	171 171	25.1 25.7	11.5		311.0	-27	1.26	163	Upland opportulispe	Ŷ	hand	Poor	lets lly-shortlenf pine, brush understory	Undisturbed	IVCl
	7	17.4° 17.4	٠٤٠		22.1		6.		Upland flat Upland flat		Power Power	Mer-good Poor	footally pine Mixed nardwood and pine, nardwood understory	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVC1 IVC1
1	143	25.6 24.6	71		26.	120		120	Upland fint		Per	Pour	Hermaneous	Undisturbed Cultivated, idle	IVC1
-	1.00	24.6 22.0	22		41.4	155	5.59	15	Terrace flat	è	Good-med	Medium	Herbickers	Hay	IICl
-	5.41	24.2 1,.5	97 71						Bettemland flat Terrace slope		Ploor Voed		Herbachous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idie	IIB1
ä	201	25.6 25.2	100						Upland upper slope		3 /od		nervaceous Hersaceous	Hay Gruzed	IIC1 IVC3
	12.1	26., 21.2	. /3	• • •					Upland upper slope		Good		Mixed pine-hardwood, nerna oo ha unterstory	Undisturbed	IVC3
	261 26;‡	20.2 32.6 32	111* 165						Upland flat Upland upper flat		Piner Total		Hernace, J. Hernace, J.	Gruzei	IVA6
	//[#	34 20.4	ī.í•						Upland upper flat		Per		Hermaneous Hermaneous	Grazed Grazed	IVA6
	de.	22 20.1	15						Buttomland flat	3	hoor	Meditum	Hermace, as	Grazed, experimental plot	IIBI
	12	20.0° 20.0 	<i>37</i> *				1.72		Terrace flat Upland flat		Mei/m		Hermane	Cultivated, idle	IIB1
	54	11.5 1.1c 4.5c	150						Uplant uper of pe		Por Modium		Hurrwood forest Hervacesas, few pine seedlings	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVC3
	71	35.3 34.0	1.34		22.7		77	10	Terrace flat		Fyer	Poor	Hermaceous	Cultivated, idle	IIBl
	5.	22 13.3 50 5m	15		C				Upland flat		Poor		Hermaceous	Lavn	IVC3
	70	23.2 21.6	<i>j</i>)		24.1		z+ 10		Sottomband fint Upland ridge		Post Sect		Hariwood forest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IIB1
	್ರರ	26.3		•••					Upland flat		Medium		Letwilly pine, herbackus understury Herbackus	Undisturbed Cuitivated, idle	IVC3
	عر:	45.5	•رلن						Upland upper slope	3	Sond	God	Hartwood forest	Undisturbed	IVC 3
	74	25.5 27.71 26.1	90*	. 12	المادة المادة	179	57		Bottomland flat Bottomland flat		Poor		Hermeens	Grazed	I IB1
	, ju	21.: 24.3	95 95						Dortomrand trat Upland upper slope		Paor Good		Herbareous Mixed pinc-hardwood	Cultivated, idle Undisturbed	IIB1 IVC3
	9 1	24.3 22.4	100*				11:3	5)	Terrace fiat		Pour		Herbaceus	Hay	IICI.
	دد د-	25.5° 23.5	<i>y</i> 6⁴ 47				U.32		Terrace flat		ibur	Foor	Herbuceous	Grazed	IIC1
		20.2 25.8 51.5 28.5	97 99	,			5.46		Upland ridge Bottomland flat		Raid Poor		Hariwood forest Hermaceous	Undisturbed Gruzed	IVC3
-		21.5 13.2	1						Terrabe slope		roor Jood		неграсеона Неграсеона	Gruzed Gruzed	IICI
* 5	16	17.0	95.						Terrace slope		Med - good		Merbaceous	Cultivated, grazed	I IC1

CN

(1 of 7 sheets)

																Soil Data,	6- to 1	12-in. La	yer								
				USDA Soil Map	0- to				•			USCS			Or-						MC,		% Sat.	At	oisture owest l	Cond	itio
	Site		County	Identifi- cation	6-in. USDA	Topog- raphy		USD/ Text	ire by	Wt, %	1.	Atterbe Limi	ts		ganic Cont	Dry Density		Av	on Condit		Ten	mos sion	at 0 Atmos	Depth to Water	MC		
	No.	State	or Parish	Soil Series	Туре	Class	Туре	Sand	Silt	Clay	Fines	LL PL	PI T	Гуре		1b/cu ft	MC, \$	CI	RI	RC I	0		Tension		_\$_	CI	RI
																					•	Souther	n Region	(Continued)			
	241 242	Tenn.	Madison Haywood	Carroll Grenada	SIL	Low High	SIL	10	68 73	22 24	96 100	30 21 33 22	9 11	CL	0.2	99.9 92.4	22.8 28.1	238 153	0.71	166 106	25.4 29.4	23.4 26.3	102 98				
	243 244		Ha ywood	Waverly Memphis	SiL	Low High	SiL	25 8	56 67	19 25	81 99	28 23 34 21	5	ML	0.8	93.0 85.5	23.6 ‡ 26.2	237‡ 149	0.50#	118‡ 103	30.2 35.0	26.4 28.1	102 99				
	245		Fayette Fayette	Waverly	SiL	Low	SIL	6	81 71	13	100	29 25	10	ML ML	0.6	91.8 88.0	30.6 30.2	281 189	0.53	149 103	30.2	27.8 29.4	100	0	31.4		0.3
	246 247	Miss.	Marshall Marshall	Calloway Grenada	SiL	Low	SiL	8	67	19 25	97 98	34 23	11	CL	0.5	92.4	29.8 31.0	161 164	0.69	111	29.0	27.1	97 98*		30.9	155 160	0.6
	248 249		Marshali Marshall	Calloway Grenada	SIL	Low High	SIL	8 7	68 70	24 23	98 99	35 24 34 23	11	ML CL	0.5	91.1	27.9	128	0.55	123	30.0* 29.4	27.7	98		31.2	100	U. 3
	250 251		Panola Panola	Loring Coilins	SIL Si	High Low	SICL	6 10	65 81	29	97 95		NP NP	ML ML	1.8	86.8 83.7	26.4	185	0.76		31.0 38.3	27.3 30.7	91 105				
	252 253		Panola Panola	Carroll Carroll	SIL	Low Low	SIL	10	75 77	15 13	96 99	34 19 29 24	15 5	CL ML	0.6	86.2 94.3	23.7 ‡ 26.5	300+ ‡ 279+	0.86#	258+ * 171+	28.4	27.4 25.7	100				
	254 255		Panola Panola	Memphis Olivier	S!L SIL	High Low	SICL	5 13	64 67	31 20	160 92	42 24 34 23	18 11	CL	0.4	91.1 89.9	27.7	127	0.54	68	37.6	28.1 27.4	106		28.0		0.4
;	256 257		Panola Quitman	Hymon Dundee	SIL	Low Low	SIL	15 13	72 55	13 32	95 98	22 20 46 24	2 22	ML CL	0.6	92.4 93.6					30.9	26.0 28.2	103 103				
	258 259		Quitman Quitman	Dunder Dowling	S1L C	Low Low	S1CL C	11 20	54 25	35 55	96 85	43 25 91 42		CL MH	0.6 5.1	95.5 59.3					32.4 71.5	29.3 68.6	115* 122*				
	260 261		Quitman Quitman	Sharkey Dundee	SIC	Low Low	CL	9 20	35 51	53 29	99 97	82 28 42 22	54	CH	1.2	83.7 95.5					43.0 30.4	40.1 28.6	116* 109				
	301	Ala.	Washington	Cuthbert	SL	High Low	SCL	50 60	26	24 8	62 54	26 15 17	11	CL	0.6 0.8	100.5	19.1 21.6	161 122	0.86 0.57	138 72	20.9	16.5 19.6	85 87	26	22.1	112	
	302 303		Washington Washington	Rains Lynchburg	SL SL S1L	Low	SL	64 11	32 25	11	53	18	NP	ML CL	1.0	106.8 92.4	19.6 28.64	134 172‡	0.56	77 151‡	19.9 29.5	16.7 27.7	96 99		22.3	100 (172 (0.3 0.5 0.8
	304 305		Washington Clarke	Iuka Kershav Greenville	S	High High	S	13	57 4 27	3	96 10 64		NP SP	-SM	0.8	95.5	8.04	133‡ 149‡	1.09# 0.88#	145# 131#	24.1	8.2	87 89			1/2	
- 3	306 307		Clarke Clarke	Magnolia	L LS	High High	SL	70 81	16 14	33 14	45 24	33 13 17 15	NP	CL SM SM	0.7 1.0 0.7	97+4 94+9	17.9	1494	1.40#	179#	24.4 27.1	16.9 15.6	87 95				
1	308 309		Clarke Clarke	Savyer Orangeburg	LS LS	High	SL	78	-3	ý	27	12	NP	SM2	1.0	94.3 108.0	17.9*		1.404	179*	20.7	12.2	103				
- 1	311 310		Monroe Monroe	Cahaba Ora	LS SL	Low Low	SCL	74 50	17 27	23	33 55	17 24 12	12	SM CL	0.6	95.5 98.0	16.6#	113‡	1.11#	125‡	23.2	15.8	85 87			:	
3	312 313		Conecuh Conecuh	Red Bay Norfolk	SL LS	High High	SL LS	68 79	12 15	20 6	38 27	21 11 13	NP .	SC SM	0.46	84.9 106.8	18.2#	133#	0.90#	120#	31.6 19.7	19.1 12.9	89 95				[
	314 315		Conecuh Coffee	Bibb Orangeburg	SL S	low High	SL LS	72 88	2 0	8 7	35 20		NP .	SM SM	0.46	95.5 101.1					23.1	18.1 9.3	83 88				
	16 17		Henry Henry	Norfolk Norfolk	SL LS	High High	SL IS	73 83	14 9	13 8	31 24	13		SM SM	0.70	114.9 106.1					15.6 17.6	13.8 10.9	93 83				
	18 19		Henry Houston	Ruston Ruston	SL SiC	High Low	EL C	76 14	12 35	12 48	25	14 61 38		SM OH	0.70	106.8 62.4	57.3	84	0.62	52	17.2 56.6	12.4 52.8	83	16		80 c	.6
3	120	Fla.	Houston Jackson	Norfolk Faceville	SL LS	High High	SL	73	10 9	17 21	32 37	15 19		SM SM	0.78	108.6 94.3	17.3	127‡	0.91	116#	10.4 24.8	14.5	93 87				
3	22		Jackson Jackson	Grady Klej	SL LS	Low High	SL LS	75 84	8	17	17 23	17 16 14		SM SM	3.95 1.05	106.8	13.2#	137#	0.91#	125‡	17.4 19.8	14.9 13.8	85 8 5				
3	24 25		Gadsden Gadsden	Congaree Vaucluse	CL 3	Low High	CL LS	34 88	27	39	74 23			CL SM	0.32	96.1 106.8	24.5#	241	0.74	178#	24.8 18.4	23.9	91 89		24.5 2	241 0	.7
3	26 27		Gadsden Gadsden	Barth Ped Bay	LS LS	Low High	S SL	88 80	ŝ	11	27	15	NP :	SM SM	0.46	98.0 99.9						15.6 15.7	80 82				
3	28 29		Leon Leon	Faceville Ochlockonee	3L SL	High :	SCL	62		33 20	41 37	51	TP. :	SM .	5.75 1.55	90.5 90.5	23.6#	162‡	0.85*	138#	29.5 27.4	27.5	94 87				:1
3	30 31		Jefferson Jefferson	Plummer Laxeland	is s	High High	LS S	58 n	6	6		14	NP S	52M SM	1.98	99.9 100.5					21.4	14.2	86 91				
3	32 33		Jefferson Madison	Leon Lakeland	S S	law Blat		7. 91	6	4	16	15	#P :	SM SM	1.45	95.5 97.4					23.4	13.2	90				-
ڌ	34	Ga.	Madison Levades	Jonesville Golisboro	LS LS	Eleb	i.s s	56 59	į.	Ť		19	N2' 5	SM SM	2.87	84.9 104.1	19.0#	201#	1.49#	299#	30.0	20.7	84 79				-
3	36		Lowndes Berrien	Rains	SL LS	Low Law	S LS	12	6	N.	33	16	NP D	SM SM	0.25 0.70	94.3 191.5					23.3	12.7	78 83				
3	37 38		Berrien	Lynchburg Lynchburg	LS SL	5,4 Saw	LS Sh	57	7	6	23			SM	62	104.3					18.9	12.4	či5				
3	39 40		Tift Tift	izagora Irvington	1.5	History	SL SL	55	÷	-1	25	22 13		SC.	0.38 0.75 0.55	112.4					18.4	12.6	65 103				
3	41 42		Cris;	Tifton Grady	L.	Elen Film	37.11	36	4	2.	47	15 12 17 IJ	1 24-		1.24	107.4	14.2	156#	0.82‡	128‡	16.3	10.4	88 91				1
3	43		Sumter	Grafy Truenville	3L	State	55. 171.	13 14	12	20	43	14 21 12	9 8	em ec		111.1	17.74	1874	0.964	168	19.1	13.7	92 94				
3	46		Sumter	Mrignolia Henderson	SL SL	Black Black	St.	17	3	2) 2)	45	21 11 18 1 ₀	9 5	SC SC	1.33	102.4	20.1	157*	0.85	133	21.0	14.8 17.8	90 91				-4
3		La.	Barbour	Byars Lakeland	L La	lew Elva	SCL Lij	14 34	24 11	≟t 6:	. 5	15	8F S	:L :M	2.87	99.3 89.9	25.9	192#	0.864	165#	29.3	21.5 22.9	92 93				
3	4.9 50		Bullock	Ruston Cuthbert	:#} La:	Elvis Elvis	.9:	on ato	12	- 5 40	124	· / 23	20 0	3 X ∷.	0.56 0.56	97.4 79.3	39.54	1484	1.07	158	41.7	18.0 39.8	90 102		-		-
	5 <u>1</u> 52		Bullock	Mantachie Susquehanna	3L 3CI,	14.W Pisto	. L C	57 42	13	4.5	68	57 26	29 C		0.55	93.7	33.2		1.09	185		23.1 36.7	91 101		<u>-</u>		4
	53 54			Bosvell B.bb	LS S	Pign Luv	501. #	61 98	4	5		19	AP S	M.	0.86 0.55	91.8	35.6		0.98#	210#		35.2 2 3.0	102 87				4
	55 56			Byars Flint	SL SL	law Hist	SL SL	63 63	30 25	7 12				M M	0.32	94.9 89.3	20.3		0.6d	38 ‡ 95 ‡		16.€ 22.8	87 91			36 O	
	57 56			Geiger Stough	CL SL	la.v ba.v	GL SL	73	55	7		i5 20 . i3 i		IL M	1.25 0.38	89.3 104.9	27.8 18.3		1.07	177 215		22.4 12.8	94 81		19.5 1	 39 1.	
3	5.# 50		Dallas	Sumter Catalpa	SICL SIL	la v bov	SiCL SiCL	13 1t	56- 54	31 36	12	51 24 1			1.32	93.6	27.4 1 35.8	266	0.96*	255 ‡ 162	29.6	28.8 40.2	96 99				4
31	51 52		Perry	Sumter Sumter	SICL	la v Blata	SICL	15	47 51	ية. بالغ	95	50 22 .	38 C	H	0.70 1.45	91.1 86.2	32.2*	240#	1.03#	247 ‡ 197 ‡	31.2	30.7	99 96*		2.2 2	40 1.	
3€ 3€	54 55	1	Marengo	Eutaw Huckabee	CL LS	lev b v	CL LS	26 81	42 13	38 6	90	20	2) C NP S	L	0.55	92.4		169	1.13	193	29.5	29.0 15.4	99 89		29.7 10	60 1.	
36 36	66	:	Sumter :	Byars Pheba	SCL SL	Low Low	CL SL	45 62	2Ĭ 30	34 8	68	0 19 8	21 C	L	0.78	93.0	27.3 18.7	171	1.08	189 152	28.5	27.6 17.4	97 88			46 J.	
3€ 3€	X		Summater 1	Bibb Cuthbert	SiL :	low High	L SCL	-3 52	37	20 25	75		10 C	L	0.86	93.6	30.2	46#	0.56#	26‡ 208	25.6*	24.3	89* 91*	1		÷6 0.	
				-															.,,				/-				

^{*} Questionable value, not used in the analysis.

Single site readim:



iiti	on	MC, Atı	800	% Sat. at 0	Depth	dwest	1101		Lov-		C1	n	BD 4C	Site Environmental Data		n
	RCI		0.06	Atmos Tension	to Water Table, in.	MC %	CI	RI	RC I	Topographic Position	Slope		Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. C
			Souther	rn Region	(Continued)									•		
	166	25.4	23.4	102						Terrace slope	3	Poor Good	Poor Medium	Herbaceous Herbaceous with some trees	Hay Undisturbed	INC 3
ŧ	106 118‡	29.4 30.2	26.4	98 102						Upland upper slope Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IIBI
	103	35.0	28.1	99				2.26		Upland upper slope	6	Good	Good	Hardwood forest	Undisturbed Lawn	IVC3
	149 103	30.2	27.8	100	0	31.4	281	0.36		Bottomland flat Upland flat	0	Poor Poor	Poor Poor	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Lawn	IIIA2 IIB1
	111	29.0	27.1	97		30.9				Upland flat	0	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIIAl
	107	30.04	28.0	98*		31.2	160	0.58	93	Upland flat Upland upper slope	3	Poor Good	Poor Mellum	Herbaceous	Grazed Grazed	IIIAl
	123 141	29.4 31.0	27.7	98 91						Upland upper slope	3	Good	Good	Hardwood forest	Undisturbed	IIIAL
		38.3	30.7	105						Bottomland flat	5	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Airfield	IICI
	258+ † 171+	28.4	27.4 25.7	100						Terrace flat Bo'tomland flat	4	Poor Medium	Poor Medium	Hardwood forest Herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IIC1
	1/17	37.6	28.1	106						Upland upper slope	5	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIIAl
	68		27.4	1.00		28.0	108	0.49		Terrace flat Bottomland flat		Poor Poor	Poor Medium	Herbaceous Herbaceous with some trees	Grazed Grazed	IIC1
		30.9 30.0	26.0 28.2	103 103						Terrace flat	Ü	Poor	Poor-med	Herbaceous with some trees	Grazed	IBI
		32.4	29.3	115*						Terrace flat	U	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Lavn	I IB2
		71.5	68.6 45.1	122* 116*						Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	5	Poor Poor	Poor Poor	Cypress, gum, elm, and hackberry Herbaccous	Undisturbed Grazed	I IB46 I IB3
		43.0 30.4	28.6	109						Terrace flat	101	Poor	Med!um	Peran grove, herbaceous	Grazed	IICI
	138	20.9	16.5	85						Upland upper slope	15	flood	Poor	Slash pine and red oas	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVC3
	72 77	22.2 19.9	19.6	37 96	26	22.1		0.35	39 53	Upland Chat Upland upper slope	- 4	Poor Good	Poor Good	Mixed pine and oak Herbaceous with some trees	Grazed	IVC3
	151#	29.5	27.7	99						Bottomland flat		Med flum	Medium	Herbaccous	Grazed	I IB1
	145#	24.1	8.2	87						Upland flat	6	Good Good	Good Good	Hardwood forest, hardwood and pine understory Herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IVC3
	131#	23.4	20.1	8) 87						Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	12	Good	Good	Pine forest	Undisturbed	IVC3
	179#	27.1	15.6	95						Upland upper flat /	5	Good	Medium	Loulolly pine and dogwood, hierory and oak understory	Undisturbed	IVC2
		20.7	12.2	103 85						Upland upper slope / Terrace flat	20	Good Good	Good Good	Pine forest Herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IICI
	125‡	23.2 22.5	15.8	87						Upland flat	Ü	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Cultivated, grazed	IIC7
	120#	31.6	19.1	89						Upland upper slope	. 5	Good	Good	Herbaceous with some trees	Cultivated, idie Undistursed	IVC 3
		19.7 23.1	12.9	95 83						Upland upper slope Bottomland flat	15	Good Poor	Good Poor	Mixed hardwood and pine Herbaceous	Grazed	IBI
		21.1	9.3	88						Upland upper slope	20	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVC3
		15.6	13.8	93						Upland flat	J.	Good Good	Good Good	Herbaceous	Lawn Grazed	IVC3
		17.6 17.2	10.9	83 83						Upland flat Upland upper slope	8	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVC3
	52	56.6	52.8		16	59.1	80	0.65	52	Bottomiand flat	5	Poor	Poor	Cypress forest	Undisturbed	VC3
	116	18.4	14.5	93						Upland flat Upland upper slope	0	Good Good	Good Good	Planted pine Rerbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IVC3
	116‡ 125‡	24.5 17.4	20.2	57 85						Upland depression	Ĵ	Poor	Poor	Mixed hardwood, pine brush understory	Undisturbed	IVC3
		19.6	13.8	85						Upland flat	U	Poor	Meditum	Pine forest	Grazed	IAC5
	178#	24.8 13.4	23.9	91 89		24.5	241	5.74	178	Bottomiand flat Upland upper slope	12	Poor-med Good	Medium Good-med	One, villow, brush understory Finated slash pine	Undisturbed Undisturbed	LAC5
		20.8	15.6	80						Terrace flat	6	Poor-med		Herbaneous with sume traces	Hay	IICl
		20.5	15.7	82						Upland flat	0	Medium	Good	Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Undisturbed	IAC3
	138‡	29.5	27.5	34 87						Upland upper slope Bottomland depression	3 C	Med-good Poor-med	Med-good Med-good	Slash pine with herbaceous understory Herbaceous	Grazed	IIC1
		21.4	14.2	86			- · -			Upland depression	J	Poor-med	Poor-med	Sixed, pine & hardwood	Undisturbed	IAC5
		22.3	13.2	91						Upland flat	2	Meditum Poor	Good Pugr-med	Herbaceous Longles f pine, palmetto, and bracken, fern understory	Grazed Undisturbed	IVC2
		23.4	13.2	84 90						Upland flat Upland upper slope	12	Good	Good	Planted slash pine	Undisturted	IVC2
	299#	30.0	20.7	84				•		Upland upper slope	3	Good	Good	Herbaucous, hay and oa's	Cultivated	IVC2
		19.) 23.3	13.3 12.7	79 78	•••					Upland flat Upland depression		Medilum Poor	Medilum Foor	Rerbaceols Slash pine, herbaceols understory	Cultivated, idle Undisturbed	IIC1
		19.6	12.2	â3						Upland flat		Poor-med	Medium	Pine furest, hertalwas understory	Graned	IIC1
		18.9	12.4	ô5					• • • •	Upland flat		Pour	Med-poor	Herbadeous	Grazed	IIC3
		14.4 18.4	11.0	85 103						Terrace flat Upland upper slope		Pour Good	Medium	Herbacould	Undisturbed Grazed	IIC3
		17.9	10.4	56						Upland upper slope	į,	:Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IVC3
	128‡	16.3	13.7	91						Upland depression		hoor Medium	Poor-met Poor-met	Slash pine, herbace is understory Herbareous	Undisturbed Cuitivated, idie	IVC3
	168#	16.9 19.1	13.7 16.2	<i>12</i> 94						Upland flat Upland flat	3	Sold .	Gereit	Flanted pine	Undisturbed	IVC3
		15.2	14.8	16						Upland upper slope	1	hod	Grid	Hertary as	Cultivated, idle	IVC 3
	133‡ 165‡	21.0	17.5	/1 /2	21	ji .	1.29	0.86		Upland upper slope Terrace flat	**	Good Foor	Medium Faor	Hestane as Hestaseas	Cultivated, idle Grazed	1101
		21.3	22.9	93		2513				Upland flat		2001	Gerst	Herbareous with some trees	Undisturbed	IVC3
	11.04	23.6	18.0	N						Upland upper slope	5	Good. Good	Gund Foor	Shortleaf pine, nerhancous understory Shortleaf pine, nerhancous understory	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVC3
	1502	41.7 2d.6	23.1	152 91						Upland upper slope Bottomland flat	g U	Foor	Poor Poor	Shortlest june, herbateous understory Herbateous	Cultivated, idle	11B1
	155	35.0	36.7	101						Upland upper slope	É	4004	Poor	Shortlesf and Labelly pine, herbarelus understory	Grazed	IVC3
	2101	36.5 26.3	35.2	152 87						Upland upper slope Bottomland flat	15	Soot Poor	Pour	American and Labielly pine, herbaceous understory Herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	IVC3
	381	26.3	25.5 16.6	87	8			5,44		Terrace flat		Poor	Poor	Shortleaf ; inc. nerowee, us understory	Grazed	IICl
	95#	27.4	22.3	γì						Terrace "int		Perir	Moditum Description	He sures a	Grazed Grazed	IICI
	177 215	30.0 17.7	22.4 12.8	بابر 81	13			1.55		Terrace flat Terrace flat	Ü	Noor Foor	Poor Poor	Herbaresus Listally pine, herbaresus understory	Undisturbed	IIC1
	255#	29.6	25.5	1 6				1.77		Upland upper slope	6	Good	Medium	Herbace /48	Grazed	IVA6
	162	40.7	40.2	39				1.03		Bottomland flat		Poor Good	Foor	Herbaceus Herbaceus	Grazed Grazed	IIB1 IVA6
	247#	31.2 34.8*	34.5	10*				1.03		Upland upper slope Upland flat	3	Good	Poor Medium	Herbacecus Herbacecus	Grazei	IVA6
	193	24.5	29.0	9.1		-29.1	160	1.00	16σ	Upland flat	Ü	Pour	Poor	Hartwood forest	Undisturbed	IVC3
	189		15.4	8)				0.97		Terrace flat Terrace flat	,	Pour Four	Poor-med Poor	Herbaceius Mixed, pine & harriwood	Grazed Undisturbed	1101
	152	28.5 21.1	27.6	97 88				1.26		Upland flat	5	Good-med		Locloily pine, nerbaceous understory	Undisturbed	1 IC 1
	26#	25.6*	24.3	89.	1	30.2	46	0.56	2€	Bottomland flat	ď	Poor	Pour	Hardwood forest	Undisturbed	1 1181
	208	21.2*	20.0	31.						Upland upper slope	10	Good	Poor	20-yr iobicily pine	Undisturbed	IVC3



(2 of 7 sheets)

														Soil Data	6- to 12	2-in. Lu	yer						
			USDA Soll Map	0- to				24	,		USCS	•	Or-				***		MC, \$	6 nt	% Sat.		Moisture Cond. Lowest RCI
	L	ocation	Identlf1-	6-in.	wohor-		USL	Α	15. 7		Atterberg		ganic	Dry			on Condit	ion	_ Atm	eos	at 0	Depth	
Site No.	State	County or Parish	cation Soil Series	USDA Type	raphy Class	Туре	Sand	ure by		% Fines	LL PL PI	Type	Cont.	Density lb/cu ft	MC, %		verage	RC I	Tens	0.06	Atmos Tension	to Water Table, in.	MC _ 16 _ CI
	0 000 00		5012 501.202	-71-	52455																		
																					theast R		
1 2	Pa.	Luzerne Luzerne	Tioga Tioga	SiL SL	Lo∵ High	SiL	33 62	52 35	15	81 55	27 22 5 26 NP	CL-ML ML	0.78	99.9 71.2	23.7‡ 27.9‡	183‡ 131‡	0.85‡ 1.38‡	155‡ 161‡	25.2 44.2	21.8 33.7			
3		Luzerne	Lackavanna	SiL	High	SiL	28	59	13	85	26 22 4	ML	1.77	94.3	25.7	192	0.47	90	28.5	25.3			
4 5		Luzerne Luzerne	Canfield Papakating	C Pt	High Low	C Pt	16 35	41 56	43	90 70	32 23 9	ML Pi	1.88	91.1 33.1*	108.9*	681	0.49#	43#	30.9 141.8	25.6 133.3		4	108.9* 88 0
6 7	-	Luzerne	Woostern	SIL	High	SiL	20 76	67 17	13	90 33	32 24 8 19 NP	ML SM	2.23	77.4 88.6					43.4	30.2			
8		Wyoming Wyoming	Tioga Holly	L	High Lov	SL	57	33	10	51	25 23 2	ML	1.45	96.1					34.3 27.9	24.3			
9 10		Wyoming Centre	Tioga Huntington	SL L	Low Low	SL L	75 38	20 47	5 1 5	36 68	20 NP 31 22 9	SM ML	0.86	91.1 93.0	25.5#	195‡	0.801	156‡	29.6 30.9	16.8 25.2			
11		Centre	Hagerstown	SiL	High	SiL	25	54	21	82	26 1d 8	CL	0.86	101.1					24.9	21.0			
12 13		Centre Centre	Hublersbarg Hublersbarg	SL SL	Eigh Eigh	SL	71 74	12 17	17 9	31 30	17 13 4 14 NP	SM SM	0.55	105.5 105.5	16.0# 13.5#	153‡ 112‡	1.16#	177‡ 176‡	21.7 21.9	15.9 12.7			
14		Centre	Wiltshire	SiL	High High	SIL	26 20	61 58	13 22	82	31 23 8 33 22 11	ML CL	3.27 1.65	77.4 96.6	ži 41	167#	0.801	1341	42.6 27.1	32.1			
15 16		Centre Huntingdon	Wiltshire Andover	SiL	low	SIL	22	60	18	83	28 20 8	CL	1.45	93.0	26.0	141	0.56	78	29.4	26.6		8	26.9 154 0
17 18		Huntingdon Bedford	Lindside Elkins	L SiL	Low Low	L	37 13	48 63	15 24	70 92	41 26 15 43 30 13	ML ML	4.91	84.9 83.7					35.1 38.8	30.2 35.0			
19		Bedford	Elkins	L	Low	SL	58	31	11	49	25 24 1	524	3.74	10.0	37.5	12/	Ü+ 90	63	44.6	40.6		18	36.2 136 0
20		Bedford Blair	Atkins Guthrle	L SiL	Low Low	L SiL	34 11	41 07	25 22	74 93	25 18 7 40 25 15	CL-ML	2.75	104.3 92.4	24.9	تزن	0.69	92	22.6 30.8	19.2 27.1		<48	26.8 102 0
22 23		Blair Blair	Duffield Duffield	SIL	High High	SICL	15 17	49	36 24	ජ්	41 24 17 33 23 10	CL	1.65	87.4 91.8					35.2 30.7	28.9 25.6			
24		Indiana	Pope	LS	High	ننا	75	20	5	30	NP	SM	3.47	65.6	21. 1	129#	1.23	1504	57.5	35.6			
25 26		Indiana Indiana	Clymer Clymer	L SiL	High High	L SiL	32 27	48 52	20 21	71 30	32 21 11 34 23 11	CL	2.68 2.68	37.4 77.4	23.2	145	5.61	89	27.4 43.4	23.9 36.0			
27 28		indiana Indiana	Gilpin Ernest	SiL L	High	S:L L	26 32	52 48	20 20	75 77	32 22 10 37 24 13	CL	1.77 2.35	92.4 09.3	30.8	151#	0.63#	114#	31.6 33.1	26.8 29.2			
23		Indiana	Lickdale	L	Low	L	42	43	45	65	35 23 12	CL	4.72	58.6					34.7	28.9			
30 31		Indiana Armstrong	Ernes. Ernest	SIL L	High High	SIL L	27 40	53 56	20 16	5.7	35 24 ±1 26 1) 7	CL-Mi.	1.78	88.6 99.9	26.1 4 25.8	144‡ 158	0.64 # 0.55)2‡ 87	33.6 26.1	29.3			
32 33		Armstrong Armstrong	Atkins Philo	L SiL	High High	L 511.	35 25	43	22 25	74	34 24 15 35 25 13	ML ML	2.75	89.3	28.4	168	5.72 5.61	122 117	32.8 34.6	28.3			
34		Armstrong	Brinkerton	CL	Low	L	47	3tr	17	60	44 26 1d	CL	4.84	05.6*	61.34	52#	0.274	144	37.6	33.6		1	61.3* 52 0
35 36		Armstrong Crawford	Philo Holly	L SiL	idv Bov	L 5:L	35 21	47 61	18 29	76 57	37 25 12 46 26 14	ML ML	4.60	37.4 71.4	31.6 42.8	202	1.66	125 60	ე4.4 44.∵	კს. ქ ქყ. მ		12 4	33.3 156 0 45.0 74 0
37 38		Crawford Crawford	Holly Holly	SIL	Dov	SIL	33	55	12 16	b.,	50 23 7 41 2+ 12	ML ML	2.35 4.05	75+5 73+7=	38.5	∌4 77	0.65 0.66	L3		40.7 40.8		<24	38.6 78 0
3.9		Crawford	Braceville	L	Low Eigh	-	40.	wt:	1+	7.	21 21 4	CL-MI.	2.6.	07.4	43.2			5.	3	21.12			
40 41		Crawford Crawford	Tioga Tioga	31L 51L	lace Bish	SIL	34 52	1,2	1.4 1.	59 75	29 25 4	ML ML	4.54	73.3 05.2	34.7 32.1	152 172	0.73 0.54	115 25	44 an 34 an	20.2			
42		Crawford Crawford	Tioga .	SL	Birgh.	SIL	26	67	14	67	ქ∪ 25 5	ML	3.62	76.8	33.2	194	J.65	125	45.4	35.1			
		Cattaraugus	Frenchtown Undilla	SiL SiL	High Lev	SIL	22	56 64	14	57 55	27 21 6	ML CL-ML	5.12	75.2	43. ±4 27.5	131# 177	5.724 5.64	114	46.3 37.1	38.7 32.9			
45 46		Cattaraugus Cattaraugus	Undilla Tyler	Sil	Edua. Law	SIL S:CL	20	*5	دد	42	27 22 5	ML OH	1.76	გე.2 გე.6•	29.8 :34.8*#	157 66‡	0.65 0.364	124 24 4		31.5 59.7			109.8* 66 0
47		Cattaraugus	Chemango	SIL	3554	811	35	54	14	1-	3+ 27 1	ML	4.15	73.7					43.3	35.6			
48 49		Cattaraugus Niagara	Und:lla laxemont	811. 31 31.	High Law	511. 510	36	56- 41	12	34). (**	25 20 5 51 20 5	CL-ML CH	3.41	87.4 97.3	31.4	167 ور1	0.70 0.75	115 100		29.2 30.0		3	43.5 148 0
50 52		Niagara Niagara	Laxemont Schoharte	SIL	law ber	811. 31%	13	tide out	4.2	45	30 13 15 46 24 22	CL CL	2.23	59.9 92.4	≉ى.نە ئۇ.1ۇ	109# 104#	U. 524 U. 764	υ, # 7. #		29.0 29.1		2	40.0 109 0 31.3 104 0
53		Hagara	Junius	1	la w	L		-2	-	- 13	E	TL-ML	2.60	12.4	27.2	111	0.45	51	30.0	25.6		5	28.6 94 0
54 55		Niagara Niagara	Junius Pulton	L	is w is w	i.	N 0	1		5 1.0	27 27 5	MI. CL	2.97 3.13	و.بن ⊍ين	27.1 27.1	/1 100	J.42	2y 1J2		27.3		5	27.1 60 0. 34.4 139 C.
56		Miagara Miscara	Collamer Dunkirk	311,	Eins.	411	2.4	1.		51	20 1: 1	CL ML	3.10	07.4	25.0	125#	√.59 ‡	75	37.5	27.7 25.6			
58	:	Hagara	Berries.	.11.	1+ 4 3 - 12	Lis	7	1		• 1	-3 2. 3 -1 W	JM	1.50 1.1	94.9	. • • •	12.4	26#	\$1¢ 	26.6	22.4			3, 120 0.
57 60		Jenesee Jenesee	0v14 .v.1	.#L .#11.	7. V 72.8	31. 311.	٠ ١٠	2 :		6 <u>2</u> 6	10 2/ 1 47 3/ 14	ML ML	4.57	12.4 67.4	33.4	1494	J.72 ‡			41.1 47.5			
ć.		Tenesee Flora	Eel Tium	5L 3.1.	54.5	1.	444	**	2	į.	39 30 •	ML ML	5.54	54.) 73. 7	41.51	‡7ر1 مار	0.58#	794	30.7	32:3		<48	41.8 137 0
63		Plogra	Pf sepa	211	1. ¥	#11 #	4.				3 22	.1.	3.54 	36.2		130	1.02	146	35.4	29.3 26.1			
65		Pitapa Jaina	Tillera Hantangton	J.1.	5-9 5-9		- 3	3.		95	27 47 Y	MI.	4	10.3	21.0	12.5	2.2.	244		34.0 34.0			
66 67		Jr. L. :.	h estimates. Melvin	i.		.16.	· í	6.5	٠	all.	22 20	12M (CL	i.t.	76.5 87.4	214	179# 164	1.374	4 داوان	44.5	26.8			
60	t	Inlan	Whiteling	5151. 5151.	12 W 11 (1)		. "	ų.	23	*6 90	زـ ۱۰۵۰ از ۱ ـع ز	1	++6]	Jiri	3 0.2 ≥ 4.6	154	63	103	31.4	32.4 26.8			
75	Ç	Nation	Duamore Armby	51L 51L	1154 1154	311	46		3 ·	441 45	5" II" III	M.L.	5 - 4 (5 - 4)	# . 1 55. J	27.5	160	76	120		26.0 31.1			
	i. γ. →	Garne	Unlen Brookjert	:11.	77.4	Ji.	116	٤	٤	11	2f 2fi	MI.	5.1 1	84.1	25.5	157	J. 64	56	34.5	27.6			
73	Ņ	Unit	Umria. cirlei	311	5 W	Di.	55 53	sė.	::	13		M.	⊸. (U • . [2	19.5 10.5	27.4#	152#	J.01#	123*	25.2	25.4 20.3		2	27.4 152 0.
74 71			Doraport Hilton	:11. :1.1.	3 v 3 v	SIL	21 34	14) 12)	1 + 14		73 21 25 2 7	i L	3-13 4-13	17.4 15.1	26.11	1521	0.614)2t		25.4 23.7			
76 77		line, e	Roman of	241	5.9	71.	21	ui.	. =		اللايد تو	1.	1	6					21.5	19.0			
75	M	fontae	dwiwood Umrindeitied	.:L 51.	bew bew	JIL JIL	22	%. 53		91	%;	9L	12.39	12.4	37.24	1364	0.424	554		40.8 76.5			
7-4			Welcottsburg Tonawanda	5:L 5:L	5 ¥ 5.≅	511. 511.	1	4.7	et.	10.	12 المائو 13 الواول	MI. MH	5.50	77.4	28.3 40.6	295 118	J. [2	131		25.1 37.4		1 6	23.2 167 0. 41.8 31 0.
Ion (.nr. 3	air Teid	Merrimar	uH.	Files	51.	12	٠.,	. 3	5.0	28 III	ML	1.00	81.5	20.1	126	0.61	50	35.5 2	27.6			
102 104	N	ew Haven	Pumney Cheshire	SL	iauw Hilath	31 1	4.	<u>ۇ</u> د.	Q.		21 NP 21	ML MI.	1.25 2.67	17.4 52.4	32.4 20.0	140 164	J.74 J.72	103 117		33.1 29.0		18	32.4 134 0.
105 106	17	ew Haves.	Cheshir—	51. 3L	Pha. Lw	ii. iiL	54 58	3೮	d		23 20 3	ML M-S	3.30	89.9 93.0		173	0.58	103	32.2	26.9			
10"	14	ew Haven	budiov	i.	Ix.v	L.	54	33	i.	60:	22 1/ 5	L-ML	1.78	84.9	25.1	145	J. 66	97	56.2 2	24.5			
106			Elmwood Chalker	311 311		Sil. Sil	1.4 34	67 55	19 11		32 2) 3 27 27 0	ML ML	2.60	86.3 88.0		ز16 157	0.58	97 31		32.0 31.6		<10	30.2 158 0.
116 111	H	artford :	Elmwood Hadley	L SiL	L. W	L Sit	57	38 67	25	73	32 21 11	CL ML	1.05	93.0	29.1	151	0.64 0.81	96 162	31.5 2	27.8			
112	H	artford (Carver	LS	n Leit	Lis	24 54	12	4	22	23 23 0 16 NP	SM	:1.86	92.4	1.81	200 147‡	1.424	201	31.3 1	31.4 13.2			
113	::	artford 1	Merrimac	SIL	High	5L	56	40	44	57	22 NP	ML	1.05	79+3	26.2	138	1.05	147	ქ8.8 a	28.0			
								ale despu			7									(0	ontinued)	

[•] Questionable value, not used in analysis.
• Single site reading.



								dition						man Post warment of Duto			
ndit[o	n	MC, A		6 Sat.	Depth	Lovest	HC1		Low-					Site Environmental Data			
RI	RCI	Tens	10n 0.00	Atmos Tension	to Water Table, in.	MC 15	12	RI	RCI	Topographic Position	Slope 15	Dra Surface	Internal	. Vegetation		Land Use	Eng. (
			No	rtheast F	Region												
35#	1664	05.0	0) 6							Bottomland fiat		Medium	Good	Herbaceous		allow	. IB1
18‡	155 ‡ 181‡	25.2 44.2	21.8							Bottomiand flat	0	Medium	Good	Fire cherry, sycamore, and hickory		Jndisturbed	IIBI
7	90	28.5	25.3							Terrace slope	5	Good	Good	Summer with herbaceous understory		Indisturbed	· IID
-		30.9	25.0							Upland upper slope	3	"Good	Good-med	Hardwood forest		Indisturbed	IVA5
9#	43#		133.3		4	1.18.9		0.49	43	Bottomland flat	0	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous		Indisturbed	VC3
-		43.4	30.2							Upland upper slope	10	Good	Good Good	Herbaceous		ultivated, idle Indisturbed	ID1 IIC1
-		34.3 27.9	22.4							Terrace slope Terrace flat	10	Good Poor	Poor	Hardwood forest Hermaneous		allow	IICI
-		29.0	16.8		•					Terrace flat	0	Medium	Good	River birch and sycamore		Indisturbed	1EB1
lŭ‡	156‡	30.9	25.2		•					Terrace flat	0	Medium	Good	Heroaceous		razed	IB1
-		24.9	21.0							Upland flat	Ü	Medium	Medium	Red ouk forest		Indisturbed	IVAL
6#	177#	21.7	15.9							Upland ridge	0-3	Fair	Good	Herbaceous		Indisturbed Indisturbed	LAVI
2 ‡	170#	21.9 42.6	12.7 32.1							Upland ridge Upland upper slope	U-3 10	Good Good	Good Good	Aspen saplings Red pine forest		Indisturbed	IVAL
	134#	27.1	24.2							Upland upper slope	10	Good	Good	Young planted ash, herbaceous		Indisturbed	IVAL
,	78	29.4	26.6		3	20.9	154	0.48	74	Upland flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous with some trees		Indisturbed	IVA2
		35.1	30.2							Buttomland flat	O	Poor	Med1um	Herbaceous		allov	I IB1
		38.8	35.0		1.5	****	126	1.1.5		Bottomland depression	Ü	Poor	Medium	Heromotecus		razed	VC3
	63	44.6	40.6		15	jt.2		0.43	58	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	0	Poor Poor	Poor Medium	Herbaceous White and shortleaf pine forest		Indisturbed	1 IB 3 1 IB 1
	92	22.6 30.5	27.1		·43	26.8		J.67	68	Terrace flat	3	roor Mediam	Good	Herbaceous		allow	VF
		35.2	28.							Upland upper slope	6	Good	Medium	Pine and spruce	ı	Indisturbed	IVAL
		30.7	25.6							Upland upper slope	6	Good	Medium	He roaceous		шу	IVAL
‡	159#	57.:	35.0							Terrace flat		Med!um	Good	Beech, red maple, and witch hazei		Indisturbed	I IB2
	89	27.4	23.9							Upland upper slope	6	Poor	Good	Herbaceous Hardwood forest, thick brush understory		allow Indisturbed	IVA5 IVA5
		43.4 31.6	36.J 26.5							Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	1.7	Poor Medium	Good Good	Herbaceous		ay (plowed)	VF
:	114#	33.1	29.2							Bottomiand flat	1.7	Foor	Good	Herbalceous Herbalceous		razel	IIBl
		34.7	28.							Upland depression		Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Ţ	ndisturbed	VF
	12‡	33.0	30.5							Upland lower slope	v	Poor	Good	Hertmceous		allov	VF
	87	26.1	24.5							Uplani lower slope	10	Gona	Good	Hertaceous		allow	VF
	122	32.ĉ	26.4							Upland lover stoje	- 5	Poor	Good	Hertaceous		allov ndisturbed	VF VF
	117 14#	34.6	30.4 53.6			61.5	• 52	4427	14	Upland lower slope Bottomiand flat		Pour Pour	Good Poor	Cratagus and black cherry Herbaceous		ndisturbed	IIBl
	125	34.4	30.3		2	33.3		J.46	73	Terrace flat	- 7	Pour	Good	Herbaceous		ay	IICI
	60	44.	37.3		4	45.5	74	1.60	4,5	Terrace slope	3	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous		ndisturbed	IIC1
	63	44.7	45.7		N2H	33.6	13	J.62	40	Terrace flat	-	Poor	Medium	Heritopesus		razed	IIC1
	50		40.e							Terrace flat		Poor	Medium	Elm trees, serbaceus		razed	IICI
		32.5	20.2							Terrace slope	3	Good	Guran	Hernareous		ndisturbed	IICI ID2
	113 ∋3	41.2 34.3	20.3							Terrare flat Terrare slope		Pour Medium	Good	Hernaceous Hernaceous		ndisturbed ndisturbed	IID
	128	43.4	35.1							Terrane slope	-4	Medium	Good.	Cranapple, nerouces		ndisturbed	IID
	944	46.3	35.7							Upland lower slope	6	Meditum	Meditum	Herbareous		allow	ID2
	114	37.	32.9						•••	Terrace flat		Pour	Goog	Bracken fern		ndisturbed	IICl
	124	34	31.5							Terrace flat	, i	Por	Good	Aspen saplings		ndisturbed	IICI
	24	05.5	14.7			139.5	* 56	1.30	24	Buttomland flat	-	Poor	Post	Elm and soft maple, ferr understory		ndisturbed	IIB3
	113	43.5 32.7	35.6							Upland flat Terrace slope	- 1	Modifium Modifium	Good Book	Herbaccous Herbaccous		ndisturbed ndisturbed	ID1 IB1
	100	-	3.12			45.5	140	60	40	Cilani flat	- 5	Pour	Poor	Tree seedlings, hertaceous		allov	IC
	89#		21.1				100	52	÷ .	Updani fiat		Poor	Pour	Hertarcous	F	aliow	IC
	7.#	32	27-1		4	33		/**	7 +	Upland flat		Post	Good	Herractous		allow	I IB
	51	3000	25.0			25.5	tra:	1	51	Upland flat		Medilam	ForF	Hertaresus		ndisturbed	1C
	2) 132		25.0			14.4	13+	1991 1954	22	Upland flat Upland flat		Far Far	i er i er	Heraceous Heraceous		ndisturbed pdisturbed	IC IC
	75#		27.7			34.4	-5.		•	Cilani Liver suite	5-4	Transf		Heritaceous		razed	IC
	51.4		c				16	1.64	51	Thead flat	3-1	Joseph .	Good	Hertageo is		razed	IC
			20.4							Spland flat	3	Month train	9 - 3	Herria recus		ndisturbed	IIIB
	1074		41.1							Tpland flat	- :	Mostil am	Mediam	Hermanella		ndlsturbed	ID2
	794		47.0		140		7			Upland flat	*.5	M+-11.am	Meeti an	Herrarie as		iy distumbed	IDS IDS
	13/1		32.3			42.0	٠٠٠.	-10		Pottomisca first Tearrage dist		i - r i - r	Portmet Just	Him, trush understory Heromore is with Same trees		ndisturbed ndisturbed	IIC1
			2							Terrain first		1 -15	inet	Heriare us vita sime trees		allov	IICI
	244	37	54							Permit et al. 14		Mess and	Let I	Shadban and herry trees		disturbed	IIC1
		50	54+-							Territor total		7 1	7 4	12 - 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ü	disturbed	IIB1
	‡داوٽے د		20.5							Terrice 1941	- 1	3 1	j. 1	Jiller maple, persare is interstory		disturbed	I IB1
	1.5 (5)		۰۰. غز ۲۰۰۱ ت							Terra se funt		Prof.	Harry III	Herta testa Herta esta		illov illov	IICL
			26							Terrare n. je Uplani upper slije		Mediam Foof		Heriacens		ulisturbed	IVAL
	lžť		31.1							Spanicapper exist. Termine fast		Merci. am		Heritareous		lÿ	IVAL
	56	34.5	27.5							Cylind apper all pe		7 nd	2004	Hertageous with some pour trees	U	disturbed	ID2
	‡ز21		25.4		2	2".4	1.2	11		Upland flat	5	9-54		Heritade. 43		disturbed	ID2
			25							Terrare flat	fa.	Media an	34 -4 M -4	Herta wous and forest		lle 	ID2
	<i>9</i> 2‡		21.4 23.7							Upland first				Herricous Berricous		illo v disturbed	ID2
			19.0		•••					Upland flat Upland flat				Erranelus		disturbed	ID2
	554	46.0	4 .5							Terrace flat		Mediam		Herranesun	Ur	disturbed	IC
		100	79.5							Bottomiand flat		Posr	Post	Hertagenia		disturbed	VC3
	131		25.1			27.2	Lti	J.56		Notember flat				Be-tuck as		disturbed	1101
	6) 50		57.4 27.6		*)	42.5	71	7-		Upland flat		Mest Lum		Elm ant all, herauceous Hertareous		disturbed Llow	I IC1
	103		27.5 33.1		15	12.4	134			Perrare slope Bottomiani flat		Good Pour		Hertageous Hertageous		disturbed	VC3
	117		29.5							Upland lower slope		Med Lum		Young ash, herbaceous understory		disturbed	ID2
			26.)							Upland upper slope				Herineeous	Ha	y	ID2
	103	29.1	21.4							Bottomland flat		Poor	Good	Hertareous		disturbed	I IB1
	97		24.5							Bottomiand Flat				fasafras		disturbed	IIBl
	91 91		32.0 31.6		43.5	10. 9		U.56		Terrace flat				Herinceous Herinceous	Fe He	llov	ID5 IIC1
	.±€		27.0		***	20.2	-)(Bottomland flat Terrace slope				Hertaceous		llow	1102
	162		51.4							Buttomland flat				Hertaceous	He		IIB1
	2) 1	31.3	15.2							Terrace flat				Mixed, pine & hordwood	Un	disturbed	1131
	147	35.5	20. /							Terrare flat		Medium		Mixed, pine & hardwood	Ur	disturbed	IIC1



			U::DA										5	oll Data,	6- to 1	2-in. L	iyer				Hlgh	-Moistu	re C
	1	eation	Soil Map Identifi-	0- to n-in.	Topog-		USDA		_		USCS Atterberg		Or- ganic	Dry		let -Sear	on Condit	lon	MC, ≸a Atmos			Lovest	
te 0. (County	cation Soil Series	USDA Type	raphy	T'ype		ire by h		≸ nes	Limits LL PL PI	Туре	Cont.	Density lb/cu ft		- /	verage	RCI	Tenslo		to Water	· MC	CI
	Just	or rerrent	SOLE INTERS	iv.E.	<u></u>		- Dated	<u> </u>					K	20/ 54 16							(Continued)		. 41
(Conn.	Hartford	Merrimae	LS	HI:tI,	LS	78	18		30	16 NP	SM	1.45	97.4	16.0‡	181‡	1.08‡	195‡	26.7	9.1			
		Hartford Tolland	Merrimac Enfield	SL	High	SL S1L	70 30	25 64		41 85	18 NP 31 NP	SM ML	1.05 2.23	103.0 69.9	18.0‡ 30.5	171‡ 155	1.74*	298‡ 143		8.0 7.9			
		Tolland Tolland	Enfield Gloucester	SL SL	High High	SIL	45 69	50 27		72 15	24 NP 20 NP	ML SM	1.98	88.0 98.0						7.1 9.1			
N	Mass.	Hampden Humpden	Merrimac Walpole	SL SL	High Low	SL SL	64 60	32 32		17 52	23 17 6 25 25 0	SM-SC ML	2.75 3.69	96.1 85.5	33.0‡	140+	0.49*	69‡		9.2			
		Hampden Hampden	Agavam Merrimac	ئما ئادا	H1/th H1/th	LS LS	80 81	16 15		35	18 NP 21 NP	SM SM	2.23	96.8 94.3	14.0# 14.3#	179‡ 151‡	1.64# 2.04#	294‡ 300+‡		2.6 6.4			
		Hampshire Hampshire	Ondawa Rumney	ಚ ವಿL	High High	S SL	37 69	11 26		21	24 NP 26 NP	SM SM	2.23	88.0 78.0						3.4 +.6			
		Hampshire Hampshire	Woodbridge Woodbridge	SL Sil	Iaw Iaw	SL SL	67 48	28 47		17	22 NP 32 NP	SM ML	1.65	98.0 81.3	36.9	176	0.61	107		3.3 5.9		36.1	16
		Hampshire Hampshire	Woodbridge Buxton	SL	Low	SL L	52 50	44 28		6	III ^o 26 19 7	ML CL-ML	5.39 1.25	79-9 95-5	32.8‡	107#	0.68#	73#		3.9 ·	9	32.8	10
		Hampshire Hampshire	Suffield Melrose	S}L SL	High High	SiL SL	22 50	64 44		35 52	2) 23 6 23 25 0	MI. ML	3.77 2.23	83.7 72.4	33.8 35.5	166 137	0.54	89 97		2.2 1.9			
		Franklin Franklin	Merrimac Merrimac	ننا لئا	High High	لئ ة 3	85 37	12 10		2	17 NP 18 NP	SM SM	2.60	90.5 87.4	18.5 15.4‡	185 211‡	1.95	285 300+‡		3.9 2.1			
		Franklin Franklin	Merrimae Brarboro	S 511.	Hirt low	S 3L	70 70	2 25	2 4	7	22 MP 26 MP	SP-SM SM	2.87 4.7⊎	89.3 84.3	9.2‡ 41.4*	147‡ 178	2.11#	‡+700 71).6).7	<78	48.4	* 17
		Franklin Franklin	Merrimar Merrimar	ئندا ئ	H 124. H 124.	క	87	10 3	3 3	:3	19 NP 20 NP	SM SM	1.88 1. <i>9</i> 8	90.5 84.3	22.2	138‡	1.52	210#	38.1 16	5.5			
N	Y. H.	Hillsbors Hillsbors	Walpole Merrimae	SL SL	Law Hista	SL SL	61 66	3.5 34	10 40 10 10	7	28 NP	SM SM	4.80 3.77	104. j.• 71. 8	65.2*1		-	81.	54.4 3É	3.0	<7	60.2*	
		Hillsborn Sullivan	Rumney Acton	JL JL	Low Elek	S SL	55 6.,	36	ă (-	SF 27 MP	ML	1.78 3.62	106.1 6d.0					54.8 47	.0			
		Sullivan Sullivan	Sadbury Coltan	SL SL	iayy Bilgh	SL SL	55 62	34	4 4	5	52 Mi	ML SM	5.40	59.3 75.7	56.21	146#	0.58#	85#	43.1 30	.6		56.2	
		Sullivan Sullivan	Letrester Agavam	Sil.	14.9 31.31	511. 51	j•∙ 10	51		2	NI,	MI. MI.	2. i 3.i3	71.6 77.4	51.51	1404	5.46‡	64#	31.9 27 43.2 38	.4		31.0	
٧		Sullivan Windsor	Winsoski Buxton	SL SIL	law tan	BIL	40 11	ار د 1		2	'د الوالو 15 التي 12 15 مم	ML CL-ML	2.05 05	79.9 36.3	36.4#	1571	0.43	68‡		.5		36.4	
		Windsor Windsor	Buxton Subbury	L 5L	la w la w tana	51L 51L	43	10	15 /		ر 20 اور اور 2 اور اور	ML ML	0.75	59.5 54.5•	40.2	174	5.49	86		.0			
42		Windsor Windsor Saratega	Scarbore Ondava Hadson	JL JL SIL	lew bow law	SL SL	48 54	96 (96)	0 4 22 4		Ni Ni so Ni	ML SM	0.11 0.11 0.00	54.3 87.1	40.6	116		41	69.0 62 82.2 73	.2			
16		Saratoga Saratoga Saratoga	Rainebeck Rainebeck Deinsee	SIL SIL L	Liv Liv High	SIL	ر د ا	71 95	36	:	31 III 11	ML TL	2.47 2.25	87.4 41.1 76.5	32.4 28.5	155 135	0.39 0.65 0.68	61 127 148	35.4 32 34.2 29 28.4 21	.6	3	28.6	20.
		Rensselaer Fensselaer	Culturie Swenton	SL L	Fire. History	ŠL JL	*1) 15 57	#2 38 38	با و. با با		27 1	MI. MI.	ე.62 - იმე. - მი	95+5 95+5	21.1 21.2 10.0	117 155 177	0.68 5.51 1.71	31 300+	28.4 21 31.5 24 29.1 23	.3			
		Rensselmer Schenectaly	Atherton Albin	SIL L	1. ¥	l.	13	37 37 33	.5 ft	5	22	MI.	1.75	7915 7015	22.7	129‡ 169	0.46	59‡ 52	30.7 25	.0		40.0*	
																				ake States	Reglon		
¥		Marathon Marathon	il Executor Plainfield	.:.L Lil	#1.g. 21.g	316	5	:2	٠ .		52 .5 ·	CL-M). .W	.7t	51.4 71.4	20.1	270 17) .	0.66 1.58	178 268	34.2 2d 21.1 11				
		Portage Firtuge	Value de la la la la la la la la la la la la la	1.4	9154. 11.00	:	200	.5	H .		50	SM CL		55.17	5.71	155.	2.40#	300+1	33.4 13 22.7 15	.5 91			
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::	11.	Dane Winneras	Arra.	- 14 -		1.1.	1 4		. 3		(**	. 3M M	19	3.1	5	4+3+ 1-7	1.2/1	ا‡ بيرانز 181	23.2 10.	7 143			
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[•] Questionable value, not used in analysis:
• Comple site realing.



			∄ at	1 Sat.	At	Moistu Lowest	re Con	dition						Site Environmental Data		
onditio ge RI	RC I	Áta	mos sion	at 0 Atmos Tension	Depth to Water Table, in.	MC %	10	RI	Low- est RCI	Topographic Position	Slope		inage Internal		Land Use	Eng. Co
VI.	NC I	-			Continued)				1101	repositionate routeron		ou. (ace	meerial	regenerion	LAING USE	LAnd Fo
.08‡	195‡	26.7	19.1							Terrace flat	()	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIC1
.74‡ .92	298‡ 143	24.0 51.4	18.0 37.9							Terrace fiat Upland upper slope	3	Good Good	Good Good	Hariwood Forest Hardwood Forest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IICT
		34.8	27.1							Upland upper slove	3	Good	Good	Herauceous	Hay	IICI
		27.1 28.5	19.1							Upiand upper slope Upland upper slope	3	Good Good	Good Good	White pine Herbarcous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IDS IDS
49#	69#	36.9	29.2							Terrace flat	0	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Яву	IDI
64‡ 04‡	294‡ 300+‡	27.9 30.3	22.6 16.4							Terrace flat Terrace flat	Ü	Poor.	Good Good	Herbaceous Mixed, pine & hardwood	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IIC1 ID2
		35.5 41.0	18.4 34.€							Terrace flat Ferrace flat	Ü	Poor	Good Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IICI
61	107	28.7*	23.3			36. I	166	€.60	100	Upland lower slope	5	Good	Good	lierbaceous	Undisturbed	ID2
· •		43.5 43.3	36.9 33.9							Upland flat Upland flat	Ú	Poor Medium	Medium Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	ID2 ID2
68 ± 54	73‡ 89	29.0	24.3 32.2		9	32.8	107	0.68	73	Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat	Ü	Good Medium	Medium Good	Herbaceous	Pallov	IIC1
71	97	37.3 49.7	37.9	•••						Bottomland flat	5	Med 1 um	Good	Herbaceous Elm, oak, and maple	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IICI
95 54±	235 300+‡	29.9 32.7	13.9							Terrace fint Upland lower slope	3	Medium Good	Good Good	Sassafras Herbaceous with some trees	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IICI
11#	300++	32.9	10.6							Upland upper slope	5	Good	Good	Heroaceous	Undisturbed	. TDS
39	71	39.0 37.0	35.7 17.7		-18	43.4	• 171	0.31	53	Terrace flat Terrace flat	0	Poor Medium	Good Good	Herbaceous Pine forest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IIC1
2‡	210#	38.1	16.5			67.2	186	0.44	81	Terrace flat	V	Med lum	Good	Cherry and oak	Undisturbed	IIC1
4 ‡	81 =	24.2 54.4	19.0 38.0		~7					Terrace fint Terrace slope	5	Poor Good	Good Jood	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Hay Grazed	ID1 ID1
		22.d 54.5	14.7 47.0							Bottomland flat Upland lawer slope	2	Meditus Meditus	Moor Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Hay Undisturbed	IDS IB1
8#	85#	64.7	58.3		6	56.2	146	C.53	95	Upland flat	ų	Poor	Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ID5
- 6‡	64#	43.1 31.4	37.6			ji.v		U.46	(%	Terrace flat Upland flat	-	Pour	Good Froor	Herbaceous Hardwood forest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IICi VF
-		43.2	30.4							Terrace flat	,	Poor	Good	Herbaceous	Playground	IIC1
- 3‡	68‡	43.8 36.0	38.0 32.5			30.4			65	Bottomland fint Upland lower slope	21	Poor Good	Good Med-good	Herbareous Herbareous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	11C1 ID5
9	86	33.3	25.6 31.0							Upland flat Upland flat		Poor Poor	Medium Good	Pine, birch, and poplar Heroaccous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID5 VF
-		69.0	62.€				•••			Uplant flat	-	Pour	Poor	Young marie	Undisturbed	VF
9	61	82.2	73.2 32.2							Upland lower sispe Upland flat	5	lood Foor	Medium Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Hay Undisturbed	IID
5	127	34.2	21.0		د	25.6		2131		Upland flat		Poor	Med:un	Fost car, herea-cous understory	Grazed	IC
8 1	148 81	28.4 31.5	21.1							Terrare slage Perrace slope	3	Good	Good Good	Small ash, brush, and herbaceous understory Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IIC1
1 6‡	300+ 594	29.1 30.7	23.1				127		5,	Terrace flat Terrace flat		Medium Poor	Poor Poor	Young olm Eam and gray blick, brack anderstory	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ICT
7	82	32.3	21.6							Upland flat		Moditum	Medium	Hariwood forest	Undisturbed	IDS
				State: Be												
6 8	178 268	34.2 21.1	25.0 11.6	131 6.						Seland upper of per Upland upper stope	12	Great	i i Soui	Heriwood firest	H ay Undisturped	ID2t ID1
	300 + ‡	33.4 22.7	13.5 15) (1 5)						Terrare flat	-	Median	3.0	Jack and white pine	Undisturbed	IIB2
7	122	25.1	17.7	76.						Buttemland flat Buttemland flat	- 6	Medium Medium	ಕ್ರಾಂಡಿ ಕರ್ನಡ	Hernaresus Hernaresus	Unilsturbed Hay	ID2c
	ესს+‡ 2∪2	20.1	12.7	56 56						Upland fint Upland slope	-2	Mesticum Jorda	Assi God	Herbare As Hariwaai Turest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID2c ID2c
	234	27.1	1	22			•••			Tpushi suje	3=1	Meill m	i >d	Hariwood forest	Undisturbed	ID2:
	276‡ 350+‡	22.; 22	12.7	50						Upland flat Upland slaje		Meteroni Josef	1 = 1	Heronicas Heronicas	Grazei Grazed	ID1 ID2c
	146 36	34	21.0	95						Uplant upper aloge		F-oil	Medicas Total	Herbaredus Harlwood Corest	Hay Undisturtet	ID2b ID2c
	5,1	27. •	22.1	1						Uplant si pe Uplant sige	٠	1 4	7 - 12	Herou is	Hay	ID2e
	122 141	51 55.5	33.1 23.6	1 3						Upland flat Spland disje	2 3 4 4	7 d	Medium Josef	Heroarie, us Heroarie, vs	Hay Undisturbed	ID26 1D2c
	30	4/	4000	224						Tpuant upper flat		Media Z	Met. m	Birrow reside	Hay	IL2b
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	i ž	3745	2 **! 31.2	***					'	Tpimi ajjer dalje Sjamit make		; :: ; ::		Berowski al Berola texus	Undisturb ed Hay	TAILE
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			ز.بو ز.نم	X (6)						Updand upper 3. je Optand ridge	! !a			Heronicods Heronicods	Undisturbed Grazed	111A2 111A1
			31	*					[Quality appears laper	2-1	Test	Mir 41 am	Herbane vas	Undlaturbed	IAIII
	2	35.6								Gimna apper slope	- 1		Med-good	Hermaticula Hermaticula	Hay Undisturbed	IAIII IAIII
	.2 .15 .2‡	55-6 36 41	31.1 37.5	11					:	Spinned ridge	3-4	1	seco bicon			
	2. 15 2.‡	35.5 36 41., 37.7	ეგ.ე ეგ.ე ეგ.ყ	1.00					:	Spirand upper stope	5-0	Genet	Mest Lum	Herptick us	Grazed	LIIAL
‡ ‡	.2. 15 2+‡ 0 2	55.5 36 41 37.7 25.5 20.7	54.4 57.5 54.4 6.5	1 1. 15					;	Spland upper slope Spland flet Terrore flat	5-5 2-3	General Medicina General	Mintitum Good Good	Herphorous Hartwood forest Hartwood forest	Grazed Undisturbed Undisturbed	IAI EAVI EAVI
‡ ‡	.2], .44 .24 ‡ .30 .32 .31	35.5 36 42 37.7 25.5 20.7 51.5	31.1 37.0 34.4 6.8	1 1					; ; ;	Spland upper slope Spland flet Terrore flat	5-5 2-3 25-2-	Genet Medican Jeod Good	Mestitani Good Good Good	Heronockus Harrwood forest	Grazed Undisturbed	IJIAL IVA3

														oil Data,	6- to 1	12-in. L	yer							
			USDA Soil Map	U- to							USCS		01-	_					NC, 9		% Sut.	At	oisture ovest	
Site		Location County	ldentifi- cution	o-in. USDA	Topog- raphy		USL Text	A are by	Wt. \$	1	Atterberg Llmits		gunic Cont.	Dry Density			son Condit		Ata Tens		ut 0 Atmos	Depth to Water	MC	
No.	Stat		Soll Serles	Type	Class	Type	Sund			Finer		Type	\$	lb/su ft	MC, 9	10	RI	RC I	Ú		Tension	Table, In.	<u>#</u> _	<u>C1</u>
																			lak	e State	Region	(Continued)		
48 49	Wis.	Jackson Jackson	Boone Vesper	SiL SL	High Low	SiL SL -	16 54	73 36	11 10	91 5 1	27 21 6 16 14 2	CL-ML ML	3.13 1.05	79+3 91+1	29.9 19.0	159 148	0.75 0.59	120 87	37.8 27.6	32.1 22.5	92 90			:
50 51		Jackson Marathon	Union Spencer	SIL	High High	S1L S1L	26 19	56 67	16 14	79 89	26 IY 7 32 26 6	CL-ML ML	0.55	87.3	22.0	189 201	0.55	108 128	30.7 39.5	25.4 33.8	96 89			
52		Marathon Price	Spencer	SiL	Low	SiL	12 37	67 56	21 7	95 71	37 22 15 21 NP	CL ML	2.08	79.3	28.9* 28.9	104 174	0.55	56 58	"39.0≇ 34.1	31.5 27.3	95 ≠ 91	8 12		116 0 130 0
53 54		Price	Gloucester Gloucester	SL	High	SL	71	25	4	2)	20 NP	SN	0.86	85.∪ 74.9	22.9	165	2.79	300+	41.4	31.4	91		34.5	
55 56		Price Wood	Merrimack Gloucester	SIL	Low High	SiL SiL	20 20	72 69	8 11	86 33	23 21 2 24 21 3	ML ML	2.60	79•3 78•7	30.4 26.2	160 180	0.54	89 100	38.6 38.6	32.4 34.2	94 93			
58 59	Minn.	. Houston Houston	Fayette Tama	Sil. Sil	High Low	SIL	10 10	64 76	26 14	∌9 98	37 22 15 41 26 15	CL ML	0.55 3.77	91.1 76.8	27.5	96‡ 173‡	0.74 # 0.59 #	71‡ 102‡	29.7 38.3	26.0 32.8	96 88			
60 61	Tour	Houston	Dubuque	L SL	High	L SL	47 68	39	14	59	24 15 9	CL	1.45	84.9	28.1	117	0.56	64	30.9	29.0	86			
62	Iowa	Fayette Fayette	O'Neill Carrington	L	Hlgh High	L	47	28 39	14	35 61	35 23 12	SM CL	3.96 4.70	82.4	25.1	220#	0.71#	156‡	35.6	31.3	94			
63 64		Fayette Buchanan	Plainfield Clyde	SL L	High Low	SL L	./∪ 37	20 47	10 16	314 68	15 13 2 30 16 14	SN CL	1.05	92.4 93.0	12.7 26.8	187 93	0.86 0.88	163 82	25.9 28.0	19.2 23.8	87 95	ð	25.7	96 0.
66 67		Buchanan Benton	Carrington Carrington	L SL	Low High	L SL	32 55	36	23	74	3y 16 23 22 16 6	CL SM-SC	2.23	85.5 92.4	29.3 19.5	135 153	0.76	149 116	32.6 29.0	27.7	92 97			
68		Benton	Carrington	SL	High	LS	70	17	5	28	15 NP	SM	0.86	96.1	12.5	209	1.23	258	34.8	10.1				
69 70		Benton Benton	Clinton Tuma	SiL	High High	SIL	16 10	70 71	14 19	97 98	27 22 5 45 27 18	CL-ML ML	1.65 3.77	82.4 76.2	29.01	198#	0.891	176‡	38.2	30.2 33.6	91 86	'		
71 72		Tama Tama	Tema Nuscatine	SIL SIL	High High	SIL	10	72 70	18 21	96 97	44 26 18 45 24 21	CL	2.75	68.7 70.5	34.2 31.6	155 176	0.76 0.83	117 148	46.3 45.3	39.1 35.3	88 89			
73 74		Tama Tama	Wabush Carrington	SIL	High High	SIL	24 30	62	14	85 77	55 34 21 35 21 14	MH CL	5.34 2.87	63.0 78.7	39.0 23.8	159 184	0.77	122 127	56.9 35.4	46.2 28.3	93 83			
75		Jasper	Muscutine	SIL	High	SIL	8	6)	23	70	41 24 17	CL	3.62	84.9	25.2	209#	0.86#	180#	34.9	28.7	98			
76 77		Jasper Warren	Wabush Shelby	SiL SiL	High High	SiL	20	68 61	21 19	95 88	47 27 20 39 22 17	CL	4.90 3.54	78.7 76.2	30.4 25.3	170 177	0.85 0.83	145 147	39+1 39+9	33.0 31.0	94 90			
78 79		Warren Madison	Sharpsburg Sharpsburg	S1L S1L	High High	SiL SiL	10 10	65 70	25 20	98 97	44 25 19 45 26 19	CL	4.15	77+4 76.2	28.6	158 230‡	0.78 0.86‡	124 198‡	37.9 41.3	31.5 34.9	89 94			
80 81		Madison Madison	Shelby Winterset	SIL	High High	SIC	7	67	40 24	97 97	51 22 29 45 23 22	CH CL	3.69	89.9 84.9	2).2 27.9‡	158 218‡	1.03 0.86‡	163 187‡	31.7 34.5	31.0 26.5	98 96			
82		Adalr	Tama	SiL	High	SICI.	6	65	2)	99	47 21 26	CL	0.46	91.1					30.6	29.7	99			
83 84		Adair Adalr	Shelby Winterset	L SiL	High High	CL SiL	33 45	5 8 67	2) 18	75 92	41 21 20 47 28 19	CL M1.	1.33	87.3 74.3	23.2‡ 34.2	200# 141	1.00 ‡ 0.81	200‡ 114	31.7 42.4	29.9 39.1	99 92			
85 86		Cass Cass	Unclassified Sheiby	SICL	Low High	SiCL SiL	11	58 67	31 29	97 99	52 22 30 43 21 22	CH	0.07	81.8 82.4	33.8	160	0.98	157	38.5 37.0	30.7	98 97			
87 8 8		Audubor. Audubon	Tama Wabush	Si L L	High High	SiL SiL	11 10	64	25 23	91 98	40 23 17 48 27 21	CL CL	2.60 3.96	80.5 62.4	28.1 ‡ 33.3 ‡	235# 139#	0.87#	204# 110#	37.2 53.5	32.9 43.2	93 86			
89		Audubon	Marshall	SiL	High	31L	7	72	21	100 76	43 25 18	CL	Ŭ .86	67.4					50.7	40.2	92			
90 91		Greene Greene	Storden O'Neill	S1L S1L	High High	L S1L	3∪ 31	48 52	22 17	75	34 20 14	CL	1.45 3.27	56.2 79.3	20.7 25.8‡	126 186‡	0.91 0.86‡	116 160‡	38.6	28.9 30.5	94 94			
92 93		Greene Webster	Webster Webster	SIL	Lov	L L	34	49 46	17 12	72 68	4; 22 21 50 25 25	CL	4.15	78.7 77.4	26.8 37.1	211‡ 151‡	1.02#	215± 145‡		34.8 34.7	97 92			
94 95		Webster Humboldt	Clarion Hayden	L SL	Low Low	L SL	35	46 33	19 12	72 50	2y 16 13 32 19 13	CL CL	1.98	96.1 86.2	21.9‡ 29.9‡	163‡ 149‡	0.96‡ 0.80‡	156‡ 119‡	24.2	22.9 27.8	89 92			
96		Humboldt	Clarlon	L	High	L	45	43	12	67	36 20 16	CI.	5.96	76.8	22.7	122	0.91	105	37.1	33.8	85			
97 98		Kossuth Kossuth	Unclassified Nicolett	SL SL	High Low	L L	42	30	11 15	63 59	37 21 16 43 24 19	CL	3.77 5.12	76.2 69.9	29.01	182‡	0.86#	157‡	38.6 47.2	35.6 43.0	87 92			
99 102	Minn.	Winnebago Freeborn	Webster Unclassified	S1L S1L	Low High	SiL SiL	10 30	67 46	23 14	96 78	34 21 13 36 21 15	CL	0.86 3.62	71.8 85.5	28.74	181‡ 160‡	0.90#	163 ‡ 125 ‡		37.9 29.7	92 95			
103 104		Freeborn Waseca	Unclassified	SL L	Rign High	SL L	56 36	47	14	50 72	24 15 9 46 28 18	SC ML	1.38	88.6 76.2	19.5	228	0.78	178‡	29.8	26.6 39.0	91 96			
105		Waseca	Webster Clarion	L	High	L	41	39	20	68	31 17 14	CI.	1.15	83.7	27.74	173#	0.67#	116‡	32.0	29.4	87			
106 107		Dakota Dakota	Etter Marshan	SL SiL	High how	SI. SIL	75 38	18 94	6	27 76	17 16 1 50 27 23	SM. CL	1.25 5.6d	87.4 72.4	16.3‡ 31.9‡	110 ‡ 132‡	0.96‡ 0.89‡	106‡ 117‡		23.0 36.6	80 87			
108 109	Wls.	St. Crolx St. Croix	Jewett Onamia	S1L S1L	High Low	L S1L	39 24	49° 65	12 11	83	23 17 6 36 26 12	CL-ML ML	1.25 4.90	93.0 75.5	19.5 30.6‡	168 174‡	0.86 0.42‡	147 73‡		21.4 28.2	91 90			
110 111		St. Croix St. Crolx	Dakota Milaca	L SL	High High	L SL	46 67	26	9	61 39		CL-ML SM	1.88	102.4 103.0	15.0 21.1	153‡ 125‡	0.59#	90‡ 69‡	21.4	20.2 18.4	92 85			
112		Polk	Spooner	SiL	Hlgh	SiL	27	63	10	84	25° 17° 6.	CL	0.62	91.1					26.)	23.3	. 78			
113 114		Polk Rusk	Freer Unclassified	SIL	High Eigh	S1L S1L	32 27	5 8 65	8	81 77	26 22 4 22 22 0	ML ML	2.75	81.8					31.0	25.0 24.8	90 80			
115 116		Rusk Rusk	Spencer Unclassified	L SL	High High	SL SL	60 71	36 25	14 14	48	17 NF 14 NF	SC SM	1.65	83.7 91.8	15.94	239#	0.62‡	148#		23.1 20.7	89 82			
117 118		Rusk Onelda	Unclassified Plainfield	Sil SL	High High	SIL	36 72	55 25	9	71 34	20 17 3 14 MP	ML SM	1.25	88.0 66.8	16.1	151	1.15	181	28.2	24.7 34.5	85 86			
119		Onelda	Vilas	SL	High	SL	61	35	4	45	20 MP	SM	1.45	74.9	20.5	157	0.81	134	39.8	31.3	87			
120 121		Oneida Price	Plainfield Kennan	LS SL	High High	LS SL	86 60	11 34	6	22 47	19 NP 26 NP	SM	1.05 2.87	72.4 64.9	22.5	123	1.38	169	51.4	30.1 30.2	83 88			
122 123		Price Ashland	Kennan Ontonagon	SL S L	High Low	SL Si.	50 73	46 23	4	63 36	25 MP 21 MP	ML SM	2.23	73.0	32.y 34.6	172 162	0.61 0.39	105 66		34.0 29.5	90 97			 39 0.
124 125		Bayfleld Bayfield	Ontonagon Ontonagon	L L	Low	C JL	14 21	36 41	50 3 8	91 84	55 22 33 41 19 22	CH	1.05	85.5					36.5	34.9 32.0	101 106			
126	Mlnn.	Aitkln	Unclassified	SiL	Figh	SiL	40	53	7	72	17 17 0	ML	0.55	85.5					30.7	26.3	87			
127 128		Aitkin Cass	Unclassified Unclassified	SIL	Figh. Low	S1L S1L	22 12	72 69	6 19	92 96		ML CL-ML	0.70 1.65	81.5 81.2	26.0	130	0.42	54 		2).0 20.2	88			
129 130		Cass Hubbard	Unclassified Hubbard	L SL	righ Bigh	S1CL SL	15 68	57 27	28 5	88 37	39 22 17 16 NP	CL SM	1.15	86.2 87.4						30.4 27.6	98 92			
131 132		Hubbard Hubbard	Todd Menahga	ls Ls	High Tigh	LS LS	84 86	13 9	3	22 16	12 NP 13 NP.	SM SM	0.78	93.6 96.8	8.5 ‡ 7 .8 ‡	300‡ 211‡	0.81#	243‡ 300+‡	22.2	17.6 9.2	76 86			
133		Hubbard	Hubbard	SL	High.	LS	74	22	14	28	16 NP	SM	2.08	94.9					24.8	18.4	89			
134 135		Hubbard Becker	Rockwood Unclassified	LS L	High. Low	SL L	73 40	22 47	5 13	33 66	14 NP 38 25 13	SM ML	0.86 5.12	91.1 81.8	7.1 [‡] 22.6‡	232 ‡ 191 ‡	1.14# 0.44#	264‡ 78‡	35.6	18.1 32.9	94 92			
136 137		Becker Otter Tail	Plerce Barnes	SL L	High High	LS SiL	84 30	10 50	6 20	18 73	15 MP 34 18 16	SM CL	2.35	93.6 76.2					24.8	14.3	85 89			
138 139		Otter Tail Wilkin	Barnes Fargo	SL	High High	SL SiCL	60 16	32 46	8	48 88	35 21 14 55 21 34	SC CH	3.96	71.2 76.2	28.7	199	0.99	198	45.5	35-7 38-3	91 96			
140 142		Wilkin Wilkin	Grimstad	L	Low	SL	58 16	21	15	79	31 18 13	CL	2.75	84.3	18.1*	215#	0.77	166#	2	26.6				
142	•	412716	01611	L	how	SiC	10	işiş	40	\$ 8	50 19 31	CL	1.15	89.9	26.4	131	0.96	126	30.1 2	28.4	93	2	9.4 10	00 0.
							_													(Co	ntinued)			;

^{*} Questionable value, not used in analysis. ‡ Single site reading.



	MC, but	A Sat.	Depth	Lowest	RC I		Luy-					Site Environmental Data	4	7
ic i	Tension 0 0.00	Atmos	to Water	MC 16	C1	RI	est RC1	Topographic Position	Siope 16	Dra Surface	inage internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. Conf.
			(Continued)		<u>C1</u>	- NI	NC I	TOPOGRAPHIE TOBITION		Darrace	1110-1110-2	TAGE COLOTO	IMAN OBE	Land Form
20	37.8 32.1	1 92	•					Upland lower slope	3-5	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Grazed	IVA3
37	27.6 22.							Upland ridge	2-3	Good	Med-poor	Herbsceous	Cultivated	2AV1
ර වි	30.7 25.4 39.5 33.6							Upland ridge Upland upper slope	- 5-8	Good Good	Good Poor	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed	LAIII
6	39.0* 31.5		8	28.9	* 116	0.42	4.9	Bottomland flat	2-3	Medium	Poor	Hertaceous	Hay Undisturbed	ID2b
8	34.1 27.		12		130	0.27	35	Upland ridge	5-6	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Gruzed	IDSP
)+ 9	41.4 31.4 38.0 32.4							Upland upper slope	10-14		Good Medium	Hardwood forest Hertaceous	Undisturbed	ID2b
Ü	38.6 34.2							Upland flat Upland upper slope	0-2 15	Medium Good	Medium	Herbaceous	Graied Hay	ID2b 1D2b
L#	29.7 26.0	96						Upland ridge	10-12		Good	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIIAl
2#	38.3 32.8							Upland upper slope	3-4	Good	Med-good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIIAl
	30.9 24.6							Upland lower slope Terrace Flat	2-3 2-3	Medium Medium	Medium Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed	IIIAl
‡	35.6 31.3	94						Upland upper slope	5-6	Good	Good-med	Herbaceous	Undistarbed Cultivated	ID2a
	25.9 29.2							Terrace flat	2-3	Med i un	Good	Herbaceous	Hay	IDI
	28.0 23.8 32.6 27.7	95	8	25.7	96	0.84	81	Bottomiand flat	0	Poor	Poor Medium	Herbaceous	Grazed	1131
	29.0 24.3							Upland upper slope Upland ridge	5-6 3-5	Good Good	Good	Hertaceous .	Undisturbed Lavn	Ilia2 ID2a
	10.1	}			•			Upland lower slope	5-8	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Grazed	ID2a
	34.6 30.2				•			Upland ridge	8-10	Good	Good	Forest and nernaceous	Undisturbed	LAIII
	38.2 33.6 46.3 39.1							Upland ridge	10-12	Good Medium	Medium Good-med	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Hay	IAII
	45.3 35.3	89						Upland upper flat Upland upper flat	G.	Med-poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Hay Grazed	IIIA2
	56.9 46.2	93						Bottomland flat	3	Med-good	Medium	Herbaceaus	Undisturted	1 IB1
	35.4 28.3							Upland lower slope	8 - 10	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Grazed	ID2a
	39.1 33.0	98 94						Upland flat Bottomland flat	U	Med:um. Med:um	Med-good Med-poor	Herbaceus Herbaceus	Undisturbed Undisturbed	111A2 11B2
	39.4 31.0	, in						Bot, terrace slope	5-10	Good	Pour	Bertaceris	Undistursed	ID2a
	37.4 31.5							Upland ridge	21-3	Medium	Good	Herbaceous	Hay	111A2
	41.3 34.5 31.7 31.0							Upland upper flat Upland upper slope	0-3 25-30	Medium Good	Good-med Medium	Hertaceous Hertaceous with some trees	Lawr,	IIIA2
	34.5 26.5							Upland upper slope Upland upper flat	20-30	Medium	Good	Hertageous with some trees	Grazed Lavn	ID2a IIIA2
	30.6 29.7	99						Upland upper flat	2-3	Good	Poor	Hertaceous	Undisturbed	IIIA2
	31.7 29.9 42.4 39.1							Upland lover slope	0-3	Medium	Medium	Rentacions ?	Grazed	ID2a
	42.4 39.1 36.5 30.7	92						Terrace flat Bottomland flat	Ü	Poor Poor	Good Meditum	Hertaceous Hertaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	1, <u>1</u> B1 1 IB1
	37.0 32.3	97					£	Upland ridge -	56	Good	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID2a
	37.2 32.9	33						Upland upper slope	10-12	Jood	Good	Hertaceous	Grazed	IIIA2
	53.5 43.2 50.7 40.2							Bottomiand flat	0	Poor	Medium	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	I IB1
	32.6 20.9							Upland upper slope Upland lower slope	10-12 461	Good	Good-med	Hertaceous Hertaceous with some trees	Grazed Grazed	ilia2 ID2a
	38.6 30.5	94						Upland lower slope	10-14	Good	Good-Men	Herraceous with some trees	Grazed	ID2a ID1
	40.5 34.8							Upland depression	3-4	Poor	Poor	Hertacecus	Grazed	ID2b
	39.4 34.7 24.2 22.9	92 89						Upland lower slope	2-3	Medium	Poor	Hertaceus	Grazed	ID2p
	31.8 -27.8							Upland flat Upland ridge	3-5	Meditum Good	Meditum Meditum	Hertaceuls Hertaceous with some trees	Hay Grazed	ID2b ID2b
	37.1 33.8	85						Upland fiat	2-3	Medium	Good	Hertacous	Hay	ID2c
	30.6 35.6	87						Upland flat	2-3	Foor	Good	Herincels	Grazed	ID2c
	47.2 43.0 45.0 37.9							Upland lower slope Bottomland flat	Ů	Meditum Poor	Medium Medium	Hertaceous Hertaceous with some trees	Hay Grazed	ID2c
	33.6 29.7	95						Upland ridge	5-10	Good	med:um Good	Hertaceous	Grazed Hay	1039
	29.8 26.6							Upland upper slope	ö−1∪.	Good	G004	Hardwood forest	Undisturbed	ID2c
	42.6 39.0 32.0 29.4	96 87						Upland upper slope Bottomiand Cint	3-4	Good	Poor	Hertned is	Grazed	ID2c
	27.0 23.0							Bottomiand flat Upland ridge	2+3 5-10	Foor Good	Medium Good	Hertacous Hertacous	Grazed Undisturbed	ID2b
	42.3 36.6	87						Bottomland depression	Ü	Poor	Medium	Herinceous	Undisturbed	ID2c
	26.8 21.4	91						Upland upper slope	19-15	Jood	Good	Hertaceous	Hay	ID2c
	40.6 28.2 21.4 20.2	90 92						Upland flat Upland ridge	9=2 11=5	Medium Medium	Medium Medium	Hertaceous Hertaceous	Undisturbed	ID2b
	19.4 18.4	85						Upland upper slope	5	Medium	Good	Harmood forest	Hay Undisturbed	ID2a
	26.7 23.3	87						Upland ridge	6.	Tour	Med Com	Bertalegus with some trees	Grazed	ID2a {
	33.7 25.0	90 80						Upland upper flat	2	Good	Medium	Hertareous	Hay	ID2b
	31.0 24.8 32.7 23.1	8)						Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	3-1 5-61	Genel	Meeti an Meet-taken	Hertneeus Aspen and hazes brush cover	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID2b ID2c
	25. 20.7	82						Upland upper flat	U U	Good	Good Good	Reper and marel brush cover Hertare is	Grazed	ID2c
	26.2. 24.7	85						Upland upper flat	3-4	Good	Mediam	Aspen with merbacecus cover	Undisturted	IDSP
	47.9 34.5 35.8 31.3	86 87						Upland ridge Cpland ridge		Poor	Good	Jack pine and birch, bracken fern understory	Undisturbed	ID2c
	40.1 30.1	83						Upland ridge	Ü	Good Medium	Good Good	Map.e. aspen, and white pine herbaceous understory Jacz pine and alder, herbaceous understory	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID2c
	51.4 30.2	88						Buttomland flat	0	Medium	Good	Hemilieck, maple, and alder underbrush	Undisturbed	ID2c
	42.8 34.0	90		55. Z		2. 10.		Upland upper slope	3-5	Good	Median	Eertaceous	Grazed	ID2c
	34.7 29.5 36.5 34.9	97 151		34.0	139	0.30	42	Upland lower slope Upland upper slope	7-10- 3-5	Good Good	Med Luzz	Black ash, sugar maple, and aspen	Undisturbed	ID2e
	32.0	106						Bottomland depression	3-5 0	Poor	Poor Feor	Fortnoeds Hertnoeds	Hay Grazed	IC IC
	30.7 26.3	87						Bottomland flat		Poor	Poor	Aspen and dense brush understory	Undisturbed	ID2b
	33.8 29.0	88						Upland upper slope	5-7	Good		Hardwood forest	Undisturbed	ID2b
	20.2 34 1 30.4	98						Bottomland Upland upper slope	3-5 10-15	Good Good	Poor Medium	Hardwood forest	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID2b ID2b
	31.2 27.6	92						Upland upper slope		Good		Harewood forest Hertactous	Grazed	ID1
	22.2 17.6	76						Upland upper slope	6-8	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Grazed	IDT
	23.2 9.2 24.8 18.4	86 89						Upland upper slope		Good	Good	Pine forest	Undisturbed	IDI
	25.9 18.1	84 84						Upland upper slope Upland upper slope		Good Good	Good Good	Hertaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID2e ID2e
	35.6 32.9	92						Bottomiand		Med!um		Hertaceous Hertaceous	Grazed	ID2e
	24.8 14.3	85						Upland upper slope	10-12	Good	Good	Hardwood forest, herbaceous understory	Undisturbed	ID2c
	39.5 31. 7 45.5 35.7	89 91						Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	10-12			Hertaceous	Hay	102e
	43.3 38.3	36	•					Bottomiand	20-25	Poor	Medium Med-poor	Hermaneous Flax	Grazed Cultivated	ID2c IC
	26.6							Bottomland	O.	Poor		Flax	Cultivated	IC
	30 28.4	93		24.4	100	0.16	16	Bottomland	0-3	Medium		Hertaceous	Undisturbed	IC

														S	oll Data,	6- to 12	?-in. La	yer					III ah	Mod ad
	,		UMDA Soli Map	0- to	m		USDA	1				USCS erberg		Or-	Dry		lot -Sens	on Condit	ion		%at …mos	% Sat.		Moisture C Lowest RCI
Site		County	identifi- cation	USDA	raphy	Tuna		ire by		≸ Fines	L	imits PL P	Туро	Cont	Density 1b/cu ft		A	verage RI	RCI		nsion	Atmos Tension	to Water Table, in.	MC CI
No. 8	State	or Parish	Soil Series	Type	Cluss	Туре	Danie	2110	0243	14000	1422	<u> </u>			10/64 15	PR. J. P			1101					
144 146 148 149 151 152 153 155 157 158 160 161 163 164 166 167	Minn.	Grant Grant Stevens Stevens Stevens Seirt Swift Kandlyohl Steurns Benton Mille Lucs Mille Lucs Mille Lucs Mille Lucs Mille Lucs Fine Pine Pine Pine Pine Pine Pine Washbarn Washbarn Washbarn	Bearden Unclassified Furge Sloux Ciarton Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Onamia Milaca Adolph Greenbush Milaca Onamia Adolph Freer Milaca Onamia Onamia Onamia Onamia Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified	L SML SIL SIL SIL SIL SIL SIL SIL SIL SIL SI	Low Low Toke Might High High High High High High High High	L SILL SILL SILL SILL SILL SILL SILL SI	516 253 325 558 566 564 42 22 22 23 23 44 53 54 54 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	34038422 732267 5944 655 50 662 1524 1546	19 24 22 9 11 13 3 8 3 11 11 8 12 22 17 11 11 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	62 74 94 62 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	36 54 39 45 149 31 6 27 49 20 2 36 17 31 14 15 3 14 15	19 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	CL MH CL SC SC SM SC ML ML ML ML ML ML ML ML ML ML ML ML ML	3.00 2.47 5.56 3.69 3.62 4.38 5.56 5.56 5.76 5.75 5.75 5.75 5.75 5.75	73.7 78.7 77.9 77.9 83.0 83.0 69.3 89.3 95.5 89.3 94.3 94.3 97.4 89.3 89.3 97.5 89.3 97.5 89.3 97.5 97.5 97.5	31.1 27.6 29.74 21.84 28.3 22.8 34.54 14.84 21.84 25.1 18.04 21.04 39.0 21.04 39.0	124 142 183; 195; 145 200 	0.94 0.97 1.30* 1.10* 0.91 1.05 0.75* 0.86* 1.30* 0.59* 0.77 0.66 0.77 0.66	114 138 238± 218± 131 209 167± 262± 208± 122± 116 150± 141± 115 160	38.7 49.1 39.1 38.8 31.6 28.8 24.9 26.4 27.7 33.5 27.7 33.5 27.7 33.5 27.7 24.1 34.5 27.7 24.1 34.5 27.7 24.1 34.5 27.7 27.7 33.5 27.7 33.5 27.7 33.5 27.7 33.5 27.7 33.5 27.7	35.6 36.2 41.9 35.3 36.5 26.9 37.6 33.1 25.0 20.6 22.5 23.8 19.1 31.2 21.6 23.2 31.6 23.2 21.6 21.9 21.9		n (Continue	27 11
2 5 4 5 6 7 5 9 111 12 3 4 4 5 6 7 5 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 4	Pan.	Bindram Bindra	Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Unclassified Farmington Fronton Timpanoma Airport Saltair Perminal Welby Faylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Taylorsville Tools Tools Taylorsville Toolsville T	1	Sum. Star Blue Blue Blue Blue Blue Blue Blue Blue	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	*************************************	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			21		ME ME ME ME ME ME ME ME ME ME ME ME ME M	5.24 2.47 5.68 5.77 2.59 2.87 	7: 7 61:27 78:4 63:0 59:7 10:30 63:6 62:4 71:1 50:0 50:0 75:7 67:4	27.24 20.94	111: 135: 137 156: 157 157 158: 171 206: 171 171 206: 171 171 171 171 171:	5.664 5.76 6.344 6.65 6.664 6.32 6.664 6.32 6.67 6.67 6.67 6.67 6.67 6.67 6.67 6.6	73*	45.26.6.0.0.5.7.2.4.4.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.0.0.5.4.6.2.4.3.5.5.3.3.3.5.7.5.5.6.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	1nt 24.7 5 25.3 36.8 6 23.0 122.7 27.4 22.4 25.6 24.5 1 22.7 4 2.8 25.6 24.5 1 22.7 4 2.8 25.6 24.5 1 22.7 4 2.8 25.6 24.5 1 22.7 25.6 25.8 25.8 25.8 25.8 25.8 25.8 25.8 25.8	ermountal 9.778 33297969755589313559794557・・・・ 100 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 1 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 18 10 11 12 12 12 12 15	25.4 13; 35.0 13 1y.6 16



<sup>Questinable raile, not used in analysis.
11 Data from site in aril area, not used in analysis.
1 Annue site residue.</sup>

Table B4 (Continued)

ndition e R1	RC I	MC. 1		at)	Depth											
94	LC I		0.06	Atmos Tension	to Waser Table, in	NC F	CI	_RI_	law- est RCI	Topographic Position	Slope		Inage Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. Con Land For
					on (Continue		,									
							Ì			Bottomland	0-3	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Hay	10
97	114 138	38.7	35.0	43						Bottomiand	Ü	Poor	Poor	Flax	Cultivated Undlaturbed	IC IC
30#	238‡	49.1	41.9	95						Bottomland depression	0 10	Poor Good	Medilum Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazei	IC
10#	218‡ 13I	39.1 38.8	35+3 30+5	95 91						Terrace slope Upland upper slope	2-3	Medium	Med-good	Flux	Cultivated	C
91 05	20-)	31.6	20.9	84						Bottomland	0	Poor	Good Good	Herbac cous Herbac cous	Undlsturbed Grazed	IC 1C
	14.54	28.6 48.0	21.9 37.6	92						Upland upper flat Upland apper slope	0-3 5-8	Medium Good	Grod	Herbaneous	Нау	ID2c
75‡	145#	43.0	33.1	12						Upland lower slope	10-15	Good	Good	Herbac cous	Grazed Undisturbed	ID2e ID2e
86‡	167#	28.3	25.0	90						Upland upper flat Upland upper flat	0	Medium Poor	Medium Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ID2c
30‡ 90 ‡	263‡ 208‡	24.5 26.4	20.6 23.6	89 39						Terrace flat	Ü	Poor	Poor	Herbaneous	Grazed Undisturbed	ID2₽
59‡	123‡	25.1	22.5	81			117	U. 74	H	Upland upper slope Bottomland depression	ქ-ქ ქ-ქ	Good Poor	Poor Poor	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed	ID2c
71	116	27.0 24.1	23.5 14.1	5t) 25		21.1	117	0.14	ď.,	Terrace flat	2-3	Good	Medium	Herbaceous	lluy	ID1
		54.1	المعلق	12						Upland upper slope	10-14	Good	Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed Grazed	ID2b ID2c
70 ‡	150#	24.5	21.0)5 01						Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	2-4 10-12	Good Good	Good Medium	Birch with hermiceous understory	Undisturbed	ID2b
57 ‡ 77	141* 115	27.7 33.5	23.6 31.6	12						Bottomland depression		Poor	Poor	Herbareces	Gruzed Grazed	ID2c ID2b
56	160	33.5	2	111						Upland apper slope Upland upper flat	4-€; J	Good Good	Foor Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ID2b
		31. :	21.	 :						Upland apper slope	:-0	7004	Gerend	Aspen, oak, paper birch, maple, and alder	Undisturbed	ID2c
·-		22.9	2	+1						Upland upper sloje	3-5	Good	Good Pocr	Herbaceous Aspen, birth, cherry, and alier trush	liny Undisturbed	ID2c ID2c
		.j.t.	1,4.2	25 31						Upland upper slope Upland flat	ე-5 ქ	Foor Good	Tood	Herbaceous	Grazed	ID2c
		25.0	21.5	5.						Uplacel open sloje	3-1	9.84	Gc xd	Herbaceous, brush	Undistirbed Undisturbed	ID2c ID2b
74	126	2،5٤	26.7	46.	•••			••••		Upland apper al pe	2-1	Good	Med: m	Hardwood forest	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
			It.	termount.	di Begtun											****
6	‡ د7	41.2	35.4	Įrt.						Upland 1 ver slope		700!	Soul	Aspet, herbateles siters#, my Rerbateous	Undisturbed (exp forest) Undisturbed (exp plot)	IAB5
		33	24.7	+; +5						Upwand ridge Termate slope	1-1 5	Good Good	Good Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed (exp forest)	1101
-		40.0 27.0	32.5 45.3		•••					Spland flat		Jood	1001	Herbar cous	Undisturbed (exp. plot) Grazed	1101
56	74	33.0	30.0	1.4		3511	2.99	يدرون درون	45 72	Bottomland flat Terrace flat		Poor Poor	Pour Med-good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed	1102
76 34‡	მ2 _3‡	20.5 20.5	د). دی	4	15	21.4				Terraine slupe		7 94	7. :	Herturessa	Grazed	1101
-			16.1	54						Terrace flat	1	Good	Mellum hoor	Herbaceous Bare	G:azet UnHsturted	II I
3	99	24.2 3	20.1		.5	-3.1	: 3"		:22 ::	B itomiand flat Terrate flat		Pour Pour	Por	Herba coun	Grazed	1102
٠3	34	24.4	27.2		۶(. 1.5	_t	1:1	:2	Terms e flat		Par	Pull	Hertacu.s	Grazed Undisturbed	1101
	1	45.5	2-13	D1 D1						Terms e fint Terms e fint	٠	Mr:-rood Far-med	: Mediam : Med-good	Herbarelus Herbarelus	Grazed	IICl
52‡ 55‡	156# 	27.5	4.و2 نا، غ	44						Terrace flat	1	Medium	Poor	Herbaireo as	Ball field Grazed	1102
52	4Đ	د	_++.	1.		3	- 51	.14	. '	Terra e flat Terra e flat	1.2	Meilam	Mediano	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Hay	IIC2
541	77*	24,0	23.4 22.5							Terrain Clai		7 1	Med	Herbit tesus	Undisturbed	1102
7.1	1	90.1	33.7	Ξ'.'	• • •		•••			Terrare flat	:	Mellum Mellum	– Med∓good Poor	Herbairs, 13 Herbairs, 13	Hay Grazed	1102
		٠٠٠٠	4 .5	2.						Tenmane flash Tenmane flash		Median	Mr-11 am	Herbace .s	Grazed	IIC2
+7	7.	25.6	29.44			¿: . ··		- 5*		Dennese Class		Medm	Post	Hertare is	Grazed Grazed	IIC2 IIG
50#	65#	-2.2		•		41 T	-	- 1.1 17.1	F- 1	Bottominud fint Bottominud tint		Medijesi Medijas	Hour Melia	Herbare, s Horbare, s	Grazed	IIG
51 * 57	27	٠				15.				Bornalest fiet		Medical	Post	Herback value	Hay Grazed	1 IG VB
7.	1424	- 1.			•••					"plant flat "tlant letresst n	-:	Media: Media:	Medican 1 Juni	Heriotek (m. 18) Heriotek (m. 18)	Grazed	VB.
		غادیه معمد	21.5	**						Tinna tat		5 - 4	1 1	Berthire at	Grazed	111A2 111A2
		٠٠٠٤ رُ	2 2	***						The state of the s		Medical est		Westerness	Cultivated Undisturbed	IIIAl
45‡ 5∪‡	65‡ 7;‡	ე ეზ.	2	12						Thiant upper skips Thank I wer as je	-	; ;	; ;	Membrasis va Minera	Cultivated	HIIAZ
·-			1111	• •	•••					grant river as je	, - 4	i 1	1 1	Wilder	Cultivate: Grazed	HIGH
	20 .t	: ۵۰	25							Terrisco A. jo Jernson test	:	i est Foreses	1 1 1	Herin ells Heringen is	U.i:sturne:	IIC1
4‡ 	22 ,‡	51+1 46+2	24.0	_						"praint fra"		3 1	7 1	Ferbare vs	Grazed Cultivated	111A1
45#	4-4	40,12	43.1	42						Depos e filtst Depos e filtst		Mint. at	1 4	A. Ma. Ma herria (n. 18	Trazed	IICl
. 11:	11	5 75 1 20.0	:٠٤٠ تاري	et.						Department of Land		Merch an	; :	A. Ca. Su	Litivates Cultivated	1101
		۷"	4							Description of State Teaming of State		M: ==	1 14	Alterta Alterta	Cultivated	1101
. , 1	25	u inte		•					زء	Designation (1984)		Merce je is	rhor	Bernazesus	Grazed	IIC1
		٠٠٠ د	·	0.0						Temps to like you		; ;	5 - 1	A. falta Herrores is	Cuitivated Graned	HIB
75 34 4	243 2014	۲۲۰۰	7.9	14 44						Fittement for Fittement for		Median Fr	h r	Herbridge is Herbridge is	Grazed	1131
***	754	٠٠٠ د ١		٠,						Temperature Park		; ;	1 1	Herbs in in	Grazed Grazed	1101
2‡	1774	۵۰د		6-4						Terraire flat Terraire flat		Mesti im Mesti im	100-1 1- 1	Herta to an	Caltivated	IICl
		35.3	23.							Terrain flat		1301	South	Terra collar	Unalsturbed Trazed	1101
		<u> </u>	2	*6						Territorio Suras Suremana (State		Medium 1 of-med	Table 5	Hermanes as Hermanes as	General	I I IA2
		مىلۇ سىدۇ	67. 35.6	- 5						Terraine Clair Tylinad Evat		For	1 :	Hertair is	Hay Undusturbed	IIIA2 IIII
		200	فالشو	ز .						Special Clar		1 1	Por Por	Herone .s Heron tec.s	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IlH
		54+5 54+5	يونون موهو							There is the contract of the c	-	7 4 7 1	n er 1 et	Herbaros in	Grazed	TICL
		52. 1	25.4	• •						Deprese du 18	4	1 :	i i i	A Fa. Fa	Cultivated Hay	IIC1
11	. 11		jt.							Permanentiat Permanentiat		Med-F	1 Port	Herbaneous Herbaneous	Grazed	11C1
		47.4	6	152 15						B Command Past		Modf an	7 41	Hertares up	Grazei Grazec	IIC1
		£1.	25-7	17						Upland spire same	6	i =1 Mr-11 am	Medium Georg	Herbarecus Herbarecus	Grazed	I IBl
	: 1	3 1			•						i	5	11	Herris (6) all	Undisturbed	:IC1
				(' ' ,	: :)											
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														S	oli Data,	6- to 12	-in. Lay	er								_
				USDA	0 60							USCS		Or-	***					140		d Cat		Moisture		tio
		1	Location	Soil Map Identifi-	0- to 6-in.	Te; og-		USDA	Α			Atterber	R	ganie	Dry	W	et-Seaso	n Conditi	on	Ate	%lat mos	% Sat. at 0	Depth	Lowest F	.01	
	Site		County	cation	USDA	rnphy		Textu	ure by		16	Limits		Cont	Density		Av	erage		Teni	sion	Atmos	to Water	MC	a.r	0.7
	No.	State	or Parish	Soil Series	Type	Class	Type	Sand	Silt	Ciay	Fines	LL PL	PI Tyl»:		ib/cu ft	MC, %		Ri	RCI	0	0.06	Tension	Table, in.	<u>_16</u>	<u>cı</u>	RI
																				Int	termoun'	tain Regi	ot (Continu	ed)		
	62	Idaho	Gooding	Gooding	LS	High	S	97	1	2	8	23 1	NP SP-SM	0.52	94.911	6.611	25011	1.1211	281++	25.8	10.1	92				
•	63	144-110	Gooding	Portneuf	L	High	SIL	35	50	15	87	28 19	9 CL	0.78	90.5					29.3	25.4	94				
	64 65		Gooding Gooding	Portneuf Minidoka	L L	High High	SiL L	42 47	50 45	8 8	79 80	22 21 28 21	1 ML 7 CL-ML	0.70	86.2 89.9					35.7 30.5	31.0 26.7	103 96				
	66		Gooding	Portneuf	SiL	High	SiL	35	51	14	88		8 CL	0.70	86.2					33.9	26.1	98				
	67		Elmore	Chilcott	SiL	High	SiL	20	57	23	93		23 CL	1.55	79.9					39.2	31.5	97				
	6F 69		Elmore Elmore	Power Unclassified	S1L L	High High	SIL L	27 50	53 42	20 8	87 63	35 20 . 26 20	6 CL-ML	1.55	82.4 87.4					38.8 30.8	29.0 25.2	102 92				
	70		Boise	Kilmerque	SL	how	SL	56	32	12	52	16 14	2 ML	1.05	111.7	19.8	174#	0.30#	521	16.2*	14.7	90*			174 0	0.30
	71 72		Boise Boise	Moscow Sweet	SL SL	High High	SL SL	75 6 0	18 29	7 11	31 46	15 1 26 20	NP ::M 8 :90	0.38	.103.6	16.3	158	0.88	112	21.0	12.4 17.9	93 91				
	73		Boise	Sweet	L	High	SL	57	32	11	50		8 CL	2.47	96.1	18.3	97	0.62	65	25.2	20.0	92				
	74		Ada	Unclassified	SIL	High	SiL	19	71	10	93		12 ML	2.60	67.4					51.4	44.6	. 94				
	75 76		Ada Ada	Chilcott Falk	SIL SIL	High Low	SIL Sil	19 35	70 53	11 12	94 78		8 CL 5 CL-ML	0.95	88.0 94.9	25.0	134	0.40	5/4	31.4 27.0	27.8 24.6	95 96	36			0:34
	77 78		Valley	Unclassified	SL	Low	SL	69	26	5	35	28 1	NP SM	2.08	72.4	39.0	169	0.37	65	44.9	39.6	93	11		148 0	0.30
	78 79		Jerome Jerome	Portneuf Portneuf	SL SL	Low High	SL SCL	67 65	23 25	10	47 58	21 17	4 SM-SC 3 ML	0.86	108.0 104.9					18.5 21.0	16.6 18.9	92 97				
	80		Jerome	Portneuf	SIL	High	SiL	32	50	10	92	25 20	5 CL-ML	0.70	97.4	•				26.3	24.1	100				
	81 82		Jerome	Minidoka	SIL	High High	SiL	26	60	14	15	-,	9 CL	1.55	81.8	17.2	300#	0.78	234#	34.9	27.5	. 90				
	83		Jerome Minidoka	Portneuf Paul	SiL	High	SIL	16 2)	72 51	12 20	96 84		12 CL 15 CL	1.98	90.5 97.4					30.9 25.0	29.3 22.9	99 95				
	83 84		Minidokn	Rupert	SL	High	SL	67	Æ	7	42	15 13	2 SM	0.78	105.5					19.9	14.8	93				
	85 86		Minidoka Cassia	Paul Goose Creek	S SiL	High High	5 SiL	93 30	3	15	- 8 - 83		NP SF-SM 14 CL	0.25	98.0 76.2	5.9	256	1.33	300+	22.5 41.6	9.4 34.5	99 95			:	
	87		Cassia	liew	SL	High.	SL	65	28	7	46	22 1	MP SM	0.78	85.5					28.4	21.9	80				
	88 84		Valiey Valley	Moscow Unclassified	SL L	High Bigh	SL L	68 36	25	7	39		NP 5M 14 CL	0.62	94.9 77.4	35.8	54 :	0.27#	23#	26.9 40.2	17.0 35.8	96 94				
	90		Valley Valley	Unclassified	SIL	High	SiL	30	fil.	15	73 85		14 CL 12 ML	3.69 4.05	71.8	36.04	88#	0.664	58 1	47.9	40.0	94 97				
	91		Adams	Unclassi "ied	SIL	High	SiL	37	52	14	72	36 27) ML	3.54	81.2	51.71	102	5.70 4	71#	40.0	35.8	102				
	92 93		Cassia Cassia	Unclassified Unclassified	SIL	High High	Sil. SiCL	16 13	68 60	16 27	92 91		17 CL 23 MH	3.69 3.41	67.4 62.4					53.0 59.7	38.0 40.8	97 9 6				
	بانز	Utah	Sanpete	Unclassified	SiL	10.4	Sicl	20	52	28	8,	56 26 3	3Ŭ CH	4.05	81.5					39.7	38.4	101				
	95 96	•	Sanpete Sanpete	Unclassified Unclassified	CL CL	Low Eigh	CL CL	26 25	45 45	2) 3-1	80 ماس		26 CL	ნ,მა ვ.6₽	76.2 58.1	39.31	149#	0.76	113#	42.6 31.8	41.2	96 96				
	97		Sanpete	Unclassified	SIL	High.	L	30	48	22	81	31 18 1	13 CL	1.45	72.4					27.4	22.0	92				
	98 99		Sanpete	Unclassified	CL SICL	Low High	CL	23	4.5	32	O.	5/ 23 2	27 CL	2.75	Ø .2	39.94	81#	0.451	36‡	34.4*	33.6	99*	<15	39.9		0.45
	100		Sanpete Sevier	Billings Redfield	SICL	Low	SICL	16 13	51 57	33	92 92		14 CL 17 CL	1.65	95.5 85.5 *,* *	1 32.91,1	1 921,11	0.591,11	541,11	26.2	22.4 33.8	95 101	23	32.9		0.59
1	101		Sevier	Redfield	CL	[Alta	C'a	2.	45	35	9.	95 24	sia CH	1.45	86.611	31.1##	13444	5.87##	117##	33.2	33.0	95	30			0.86
	103		Sevier Piuve	Pilloade Unclassified	SL L	high bw	SL L	56 34	40	2	71	34 17 1 34 24 2	17 CL 25 CH	1.15 5.35	55.6 72.444	48.011	64**	5.77**	67##	31.0 49.7	27.9 47.4	90 101	11	51.3	66 0	0.68
]	104		Piute	Musinin	SL	E4-3.	SL	56	33	11	3.5	29 17	CL-ML	0.55	1,2.4					23.9	22.0	103				
	105 106		Sarfielt Washington	Pedfield Redfield	CL	High Lew	L L	51	31	22 24	68 (2)	3	La CL La CL	1.77	95.5 1.5.6##	19.611	15144	0.9411	149##	26.6 20.2	25.9	95	0	20.3		0.76
1	107		Washington	hedfield	1	Hist.	L	45 41	و د اد	2.	6.3	35 16 1 37 15 1	L) CL	1.05	1,3,6 11	19.6**			149**	23.5	19.4 19.7	90 91				J. 76
	100		Washington	LaVerkin	SICL	1a.W	CL.	35	341	1.5	74.	33 16 1	i7 c⊾	1.25	70.511	27 111		0.5:111	145111	30.2	27.0	96				
	109 113		Washington Washington	Fédfield Branzen	::L 123	iaw Bish	L LS	47 05	42	11	72	2+ 17 1 17 18	ii c⊾ ar oxe	0.55	77.4	29.511	12444	0.4011	50##	22.2	21.7 20.1	105 93	15	24.6	111 0	0.38
1	111		ashington	Sila	SLL	lev	51.	1	di	4	40	2 K	G OM	2.7.	/1.3					25.0	21.0	95				
	112 11j		Washington Washington	Gira. Jaint Recept	L	la e Blan	SL si	75	15		27.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2n & \cdots & 3l \\ 1 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$	61 JM 61 JM	46	,01. . 11	0.011	Service ex-	1.11114	47.111	25.1	22.3	97 91				
	114		Want, I may to at.	Totler	.;	Fire.	1	Op.		",	15	10 2- 16		.1.	13.1				100 - 114	20.5	11.6	95				
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	زرد انوا			Unrimusified Unrimus.fied	7.1	ty e Pilot	941	31	14	11 21		4" !		4.1	77.41	46.4	175	ා.46 0. දීම	51 54:		41.0 20 h	101* .91	9		163 ა.	.38
1	135		alg.	Un lassified	-		CI.	45	47	.0		· 22 8		1.75	De . 14	16.45					27.4	89				
	35		Ela:	Manager and Property	1	Stan	1.		92	+3		3 17 -		1	5-1						27.6	97				{
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1	151		Elec	The Daug 181 ed	311.	7575		16	12		111	40 3. 4	:: Mi.	1.04	67.4					V2 - 3	44.5	94				}
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1	42		T w.e	Jaitalin	3177.	la w	1*	27	. 14	14.5		30 14 1. 38 11 1.		i.;	etra 1					28.5	25.6	105				4
	ાત છે. સ્વર્ધ			Sultair Daltair	JICL JIL	D.W	SICL	1.5	12	5-		25 21 1		1.25	მე./ ‡‡	30,3 1,41 43,614		0.654,41			37.1	102	42 0	38.3	39 0.	.65
	45			Salvair	SIL	ia w Rite	L	2,		34 .€		30 20 10 31 15 16		1.77	81.2* 93.6				5211	38.6* 26.2		98* 91	25	44.1 1		



ltlo	sei.		% at	% Sat.	Depth	Lovest	RC I		terr					Site Environmental Data		
1610	RCI	Te	nslon	at 0 Atmos Tension	to Water	MC %	<u>CI</u>	_RI_	Low- est RCI	Topographic Position	Slope	Drai Surface	inage Internal	Vegetatlon	Land Use	Eng. Co
-	MC I	0			ion (Continu		<u> </u>	11	N, I	tobograinte Fosition		burrace	Internal	vegetation	Land Use	Land Fo
11	281††	-	- 10.1	92						Terrace flat	1	Good	Good	Hertacous	Grazed	IIC1
• •	20111	29,3		94						Upland flat	2	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Grazed	IIIAS
		35.7								Upland flat	1	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Grazed	111A2
		30.5 33.9		96 98						Upland depression Upland upper slope	1 2	Good Good	Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazed Grazed	11142 2A111
		39.2		97					•••	Upland flat	1	Good	poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IICl
		38.8		102						Terrace flat	1	Good	Med-good	Herbaceous	Grazed	lici
	52‡	30.8 16.2		92 90*		19.8	174	0.30	'j2	Terrace flat Upland ridge	1 10	Good Good	Good Good	Hertaceous Fonderosa pine and snowberry, herbaceous	Grazed Undisturbed	IIC1 IVB3
	76.1	21.0		93						Upland upper slope	30	Good	Good	Hertacous with some trees	Undisturbed	IVB3
	115	23.9	17.9	91						Upland lower slope	12	Good	Poor	Hertaceous	Undlsturbed	IID
	65	25.2 51.4	20.0	92 94						Upland lower slope Terrace flat	10 1	Good Good	Poor - Good	Hertaceous Hertaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	1 IC1
		31.4	27.8	95						Upland flat	1-3	Good	Poor	Hertaceous	Grazed	IICL
	54	27.0		96	36	25.0		0.34	49	Bottomland flat	1	Medium	Good	Hertageous	Grazed	IIC1
	65	44.9 18.5	39.6 16.6	93 92	11	40.7	148	0.30	44	Bottomland fint Upland depression	1	Medium Medium	Good Good	Hertageous	Grazed Grazed	IIB1 IIIB
		21.0	18.9	92 97						Upland upper slope	3	Good	Good	Hertaceous Alfalfa	Cultivated	IIIB
		26.3	24.1	100						Upland flat	í	Good	Good	Oats, barley, and wheat	Cultivated	IIIA2
	23+#	34.9 30.9	27.5	90 99						Upland lower slope Upland lower slope	1	Good	Good	Wheat	Cultivated Grazed	IIIA2
		25.0	22.9	95						Terrace flat	1	Good Medium	Good Medium	Hertaceous Hertaceous	Grazed	I ICI II IVI
		19.9	14.6	93						Terrice flat	1	Medium	Good	Aifalfa	Cultivated	IIC1
	300+	22.5	9.4	99						Terrace slope	£1	Poer	Poor	Hertaceous	Undlsturbed	IICl
		41.č 28.4	34.÷ 21.∌	95 80	·					Terrace flat Terrace flat	1	Good Good	Good Good	Hertneous Hertneous	Unilsturbed Grazed	IIC1
		26.9	17.5	96						Upland upper slope	3.	Good	Good ,	Pine forest	Undisturbed	IVB3
	23#	40.2	35.5	14		••••				Terrace slope	1-5	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Graned	IICI
	58 ‡ 71‡	47.9	35.8							Upland flat Upland lower slope	14	Good Good	Good Good	Hertaceous with some trees Hertaceous with some trees	Grazed Grazed	IVB1
		53.0	38.0	97						Terrace flat	- 1	Med-good	Good	Hertaceous	Grazed	IIC1
		59.7	40.8	36	·					Terrace fiat	1	Good	Good	Hertneeous	Grazed	I IC1
	113#	39.7	30.4	101						Upland lower slupe	2	Good	Good	Hertaceous	Experimental forest	IIBl
	113+	42.6 31.5	41.2	90 96						Upland lower slope Upland lower slope	3 7	Good	Good Good	Aspen and snowberry, brush Understory Onk and snowberry, brush understory	Undisturbed Grazed	IVAL
		27.4	22.3	ic						Terrace simpe	3	Good	Medium	Herbace us	Grazed	IIC1
	36‡	34.44	33.0	49.4 1	<15	39.9	81	.45	30	Bottomiand flat	1	Poor	Poor	Hertace/18	Grazed	IIC1
::	54*,**	26.2	22.4 33.5	95 131	23	32.	12	0.59	54	Terrace flat Bottomland flat	- 1	Med-good Medium	Geod hoor	Aifalfa Hertanesus 44	Expérimental plot Grazed	IIC1 IIC1
	117##	33.2	33.0	95	3	32.0		w.86	10	Buttomiand Flat	i	Median	Mediam	Bertaceous	Grazed	IICI
		31.0	27.7	90						Terrace slope	21-5	0.50	Good	Helaune rous	Grazed	IICl
	67##	49.7	47.4	101 103	11	51.3	66	J. 68	45	Bottomiand fiat Terruce flat	1	Poor Meditum	Pour Good	Herbaceous Alfalfa	Grazed Cultivated	IIC1
		26.6	25.9	75						Terrade flat	- :	Por	hor	Herbiceous	Grazed	IICI
	149##	20.2	4,14	20	Ç	23	117	5.76	5)	Terrace slope	3-4	Me 11 um	(1)04	Hertmoedus	Нау	J.IC1
ŧ	149111	23.5	19.7	91						Terrace flat	1	Medium	Good	Herbacesus	Grazed	IIC1
•	50##	22.2	27.3	96 105	15	34.€		اار	-42	Upland . wer slope Spland lower slope	2-0	licost food	Four Four	Fruit trees, herbaceous understory Herbaceous	Undisturbed Grazed	I IC1
		24.6	20.1	13						Upland lower slope	1-3	hood		Herbaie .s	Grazed	ILH
		28.5	21.0	75						Terrace flat	:	Most Com	bood	Hermanical with some trees	Gruzed	1191
	100+111	25.1	22.3 13.2	-1						Terrace flat Tpland lower slice		Med-pack Leaf	Par Bos	Herbareous Herbareous	Gruzed Grazed	IIB1 IID
		20.5	11.0	35						Upland lower dispe-	3	Soud	Sec. 1	Hermanous	Srazed	ID
		27."	25.7	16						Terms to first		$M \approx 1 - \rho_{\rm D} \approx 1$		# crotates us	Grazed	LICI
		26.4	23.2	12						Terrare fint Terrare 11 je		God For:	Short East	Hermaneous Hermaneous	Grazei Undisturbed	IIC1
		52.4	-3.7	5						Tpland . wer super		Mod Lim	Prod	Herbacecus	Uniistarbei	IIF
		45.E	غ٠٠٠	30						Thinne fint		; :	For #1	Berneuer vs	Grazed	HF.
		21 31.0	21.6	4.5						Ng Inni Tint		1 - 1	2004	Herpa result	Great	IIH
		31.:	23.5	96						Tyther first		Great Popp	30 1 3- d	Heron et al	Gruzei Grazei	IIH IICI
	75 †† ‡	25.	23).	15						Terrete flat		9 :	41-14	A. Pel Di	Cultivated	TICL
		34.6	33.4	71						Buttomised fist		Medit im	Posteri	Hernarie 13	Gruzed	HC1
-	234ff#	25.1	12.0	10						Opland opper al he Opland flat	3	1 - d 2 - d	F 141	Heronites in Heronites in	Grazed Grazed	I LH I LH
		28.4	21.2	9-						Jiliant , ver alige	2	1.3	4. 4	Herata et us	Undistarted	IIH
		43.4	53	112						Tyuani deprendi n		Port	100	Pare	Bare	II I
		34.: 23.7	25.	15. Fi						Termine flat Thiand . wer sige		7 4	i el	Berthere, In. Berthere, In.	Grazed Grazed	IIH
		25.8	1	15			-			Spirad i wer siepe		Got f	Front	Higher 19 an	Grazed	I IH
		38.7	55.2	1.						Upland lower slope		Grant .	d = 4	Berouses, a	Gruzed	IID
		43.7	41 27.4	ioi* /i		40.3*	163	ٿو 		Bottomiand flat			Fr	Heron in in	Grazed	IIH II
	- '	54.1	22.2	7.						Spland lower Sige Spland lower sige	- 2	heel heel	Gerd Gert	Hermani en	Grazed Grazed	IIH
		30.0	21.6	17						Upland Lover supe	1	root.	Lord.	Heronice as	Grazed	IID
		27.5	23.5	-13						Updand 1 wer stope	i	Most trans	Gor-1	Herbaceo in	Gruzed	IID
		20.2 5}	13.0 44.5	11						Upland I were to po-		Med-poor		Beroaceus Beroace us	Grazed Grazed	IVEL
-		22.4	27.4	3						B ttomland flat Upland 1 wer slipe		Mei-jour Jord		Herongrous	Grazed	I IH
	165#,##	29.4	25.1	1.6		direct.	37		Iti:	Bottomiand flat		Poor	Po-r	Bare	Bare	IIG
		28.8 37.6	25.6	105 102						Bettemland flat				Bare	Bare	IIG IIG
			30.3	102 ·		30.3 44.4	.20	2455 2430		Bottomland fint Bottomland flat				Bare Bare	Bare Bare	11G
			11.2	21						Bottomiand flat				Heronceous	Undisturbed	IIH

(7 of 7 sheets)
Table B4



Table IS Air Paoto-Trafficabillity Site Data

The second second	-		<u>B</u>										Seil Da	Da, 6-	ьо 12-in-	Lajer	59		10.1			
						9- to							11,177.0				627	bepth	on Condi	tion		low- Topograp
			Location	USDA Soil Map Identificat	ation	6-in.	Topole-		USDA				USCS Atterberg		Dry			Water Tuble				Site at High
Area No.	Site No.	State	County or Parish	Soil Series or Association	Туре	USDA Type	Class	Туре		i Silt		Fines	es III PL PI	ZAI-	Density lb/cu ft	t MC, A	Sat.	Tuble In.		RI	108	Moistur Conditio
2 + (5)	Ħ L	Ala.	Blount Jefferson	Hartsells-Muskingum Hartsells-Muskingum			IIIgh kos					66 84	21 8 13 33 17 14	Ci. UL	: ,2	15.0 15.0	64 64		168	1.10 0.50	165 61	:
5 (6)	L	No.	Jefferson	Hartsells-Muskingum Hartsells-Muskingum			Low hileli					65 40	36 25 1	ML SM30	10d 102	17.0 26.0	85 63		172 170	1.03	107 176	-
5 (6) 6 (7)	П		Jefferson Talladega	Decatur-Devey-Clarksville	e		High					40 71	10 (1 1)	CL	4	16.5	15		212	0.70	148	-
6 (7) B (9)	L II		Talladega Talladega	Decatur-Devey-Clarksville Famin			Low High					65 63	25 16 · 7 28 17 · 7	CL.	1 1/4 313	17.0 17.0	- 67		160 102	0.45 5.20	72 20	:
9 (9) 1 (31)	L A-1	Ark.	Palladega Pulaski	Fannin Conway		L	Lev High	 L	41)	 32	 19	85	36 15 10 31 17 12	MI. CL					151	6.72	130	:
1 (31)	A-2	Arm.	Pulaski	Convay		SIL	Low	SiL	2)	54	17		30 20 Iv	(°1								-
1 (31)	B-1 1	Calir.	Pulaski Sun Joaquin	Conway		SIL	Low Low	SIL	33 30	51 55	16 15		ز دلا زلا 18 الا	ML CL	126.7	18.9			71	0.72	51	x
2	2 4		San Joaquin San Joaquin			SIC SL	Lúw Lúw	SIC	12	41	47	46	44 21 23	CL SM-SC	124.5	24.) 25. J)Ü		65 155	0.61	38 94	X X
3	1 2		Merced Merced			ë SL	lev Luv	¢ SL	دد 53	25 52	42 15		70 32 30 35 22 13	CH	71.U* 75.1	35. J• 23. J	34		83 97	1.28	106 60	x -
3	3		Mercei			SL	Lev	SI.			•-	44	23 15 3	SC	110.3	15.5	105*		84	0.79	66	-
	2		Kings Kings			L L	Low Low	I. LS		35 - -	51	29	41 21 20 III'	CL DM	77.4 44 105.5 44		37		42## 198##			X
,	1 2		Fresno Fresno			L SL	law L v	L 51.	44	اد 	Ø ₂	 8ر		CL SM-SC	67.3	16.2	54		215	1.00	215	:
5	3		Fresno San Luis bispe			J.L.	law iaw	SL C	5	17	75	47	43 20 15 57 20 27	S2M CH	31.	34.3	د <u>د</u> در ا		127	5.66	85	X
i	1		Kern			ائة !:	Inw Lew	1.0				27	HP	SM								-
3	2		Kern Kern	•		JI.	lew	5 51				+2/ 4-1	Bir	DF-SM SM	35.5.11 84.111	15.411	45		237†† 261††	1.03##	27011	-
3	5		Hern Kern			CL SL	bow low	CL SL	12	40 50	سو ت		ენ ებ 24 ენ 25 15	OH CL	75.744 5-711				57 44 214 11			
	1 2		Kern Kern			SL L	law law	1111	6) j 4)	2) 37	12 14		13 & 11 35 20 45	50 01	,d.C							-
	3		Kern			511	bev	SiL	20	54	21		31 11 12	CL	77.211		5.0		45.11		1411	-
.5	1		Kern Los Angeles			ار البا	h v h w	ئي <u>ا</u> ئيا	207	35 	43	14	77 42 35 32	OH SM	74.511 				242*	1,0011		-
.0 .0	3		Los Angeles Los Angeles			31. 311.	Dr. W Dr. W	31.4	25 25		5	: ز 	MP 2' 4 1	JM ML	4. itt	95.4tt	/1		25011	1.0011	256††	:
,	L H	Ga.	DeEnlt	Cecil-Appling Decatur-Devey-Clarksville			Pile.					: s	21 1, 2	EM EM	1.4	12	65 54		216 157	0.72	155 118	:
,	Ï.		Floyd	Decatur-Dewey-Clarzsville			G V					42	26 17	CL	1115	15	a:		225	5.55	197	-
3 . (29A)	H 1	I1:.	iroquo:s	Decatur-Dewey-Clarksv: tle		<i>S</i> 1.	Piter. Jaw	31.	40	ut.		to-i	26 15 LI 45 27 Li	01.	112	14	57		232	J. 65	197	
. (29A) . (2) A)	2		ir quois iroquois			: ::::	5/ = 5/ ¥	1. 311.	3 !! 3 i	45 13	il.		94 25 27 43 25 25	C1L								:
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(3-VI&VIII)	14-2 27	ind.	Gibson	Weinbuch Elzinoville		511. 2	14 W 14 W	:144 }:	15	14. 33	24 15		44 و2 /و غلاقه دو	CT CT								-
(3-VI&VIII) (3-VI&VIII)	28 2)-2		Gibson	Tioga Sharkey			14 × 14 =	<u>:</u> :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	د ۱۰ ۵ ناره	54 3-	25		30 22 14 17 32 24	01. 68								-
, ,	1-2		Clinton	Brookston		5:1. .)1.	9. Jan. 14 ¥	511 51.	4.	50	1		30 21 14 37 20 11	CL ML								-
	8-1		Clinton	Brookston	****	:.	(a ∀	1	4.5	40			55 55 22	UH								•
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(3-V) (3-V)	2-1 2-2		Vinderbargh	Zipp Nonzer		.i.	1. ¥ 1. ¥	51 .111	187	12 25	lè.		30 20 % 3- 23 7	MI. ML								
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()/	1		Clay	Gitsc:.			Facility and	sii.	12	14	214		را را اق	cL.								-
	5 4		Clay	Cory Cory		111	D V	1.1.	7	67	6		31 37 4 47 21 10	Mi. CL								:
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	F-1		Allen	Bono		SiL	IA W IA W	L SIL	43 26	47 56	18		43 25 10 4 26 25	CH								-
	F-4		Allen	Bono		CL L	la v	51. L	10 49	36 44			55 35 17 #5 27 16	OH OL								-
	11-5 H-L		Allen	Paulding		51L 51L	Ű.¥ Poza	SiL S.L	23 27	58 60	19		50 26 24	CL							Approx.	
	H-2 H-1		Allen	Clyde		L	Low	I.	42	48	10		38 23 15	CL			•			••••		-
	11-4		Allen	Crosty		L Sil	History History	L S!I.	25	44	12		51 24 27 31 21 10	CH CL								-
	H-5		Allen	Clyde		511.	l. v	5:I.	34				38 24 14	CL								-
														((Continued)							

Note: Numbers in parentheses in "Area No." column refer to unrevised area numbers recorded in original reports (reference 5).

• Questionable value, not used in analysis.

†† Data from site in arid area, not used in analysis.

‡‡ Data from high-water-table site in arid area, used in analysis.

Take Fo.

11 reports (reference 5).

					USCS			to 12-in.		We	Depth	t. 10.11	S. ali		Low- Topography				*		
	USD/	A ure by	w		Atterbe Limit	rg		Dry Density			Water Tuble				Site at High-				nvironmental Data	OF HOUSE COLD STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
ype	Sand			Fines		<u> 11 1</u>	<u> 774 e</u>	lu, en ft	MC, 1	Bat.	in.	01	<u> RI</u>	HCI	Mcisture Condition	Topographic Position	Dra Surface	inage Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. Con Land For
		 32	10	66 64 65 40 71 65 63	21 5 33 1. 35 25 23 1. 31 1. 23 1. 25 1. 25 1. 31 1.	14 14 	ML ML SM-50 CL ML CL	. 2	1 1 1m.0 1	64 65 60 50 7 60		16d 122 172 17c 17c 122 160 152 151	1.10 0.50 0.62 1.03 0.45 0.45 0.20 0.72	185 61 107 176 148 72 20 130		Upland upper slope Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat Lpland ridge Upland upper slope Upland lower slope Upland lower slope Upland lower slope Upland upper slope	Good Poor Poor Good Medium Good Good	Good	Herbaccous/some trees Herbaccous/some trees Herbaccous Herbaccous Herbaccous/some trees Herbaccous/some trees	Undisturbed Undisturbed Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Undisturbed	IVA1 IVA5 IVA5 IVA1 IVA1 IVB2 IVB2
iL iL 1L iC	29 33 30 12	54 51 55 41	17 16 15 47		30 20 23 20 30 13 44 2.	1. 3 12 23	MI. JL VL	120, et 134.	10.	 FJ		71 65	5.72 5.53	51 38	- X X	Upland lower slope Upland lower slope Upland lower slope Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	Good Medium Medium Poor Poor	Poor Poor Poor	Herbaceous Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVA2 IVA2 IVA2 IID IID
	33 53	25 32	42 15	46 41		5 13 13	.M+30 69 6L 36		23.5 23.5 23.5	34 1.0		155 83 17 84	0.61 1.28 0.62 0.77	ль 1.6 60 66	х х -	Perrace slope Bottomland flat Bottomland frat Bottomland flat	Poor Poor Poor Poor	Poor Poor		Cultivated	1100 1100 1100
S L	84 44	3: 31	21 25	14 14 38	41 21 31 12	20 32 11 1	01. .3M .01. .3M - 30	377.811 227.211	35,411	60 -17 		1211 10011	0.4511 3611 	1/##	х х -	Bottomland depression Bottomland depression Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	Poor Poor Poor Poor	Poor Poor Poor Poor		Cultivated	1 II 1 II 1 II
L S	8	17	7:	47 27 12	93 13 57 -7	1) 27 8P 8P	CH CH SM	24	3**3	. 13		12 ·	2.115	85 25411	x -	Buttomland flat Buttomland flat Buttomland flat Buttomland flat Buttomland depression	Poor Poor Poor Poor	Poor Poor Poor Pood			IID IID IID IID IIF
	22 56 63	45 36 25	30 5 12		00)2 30 2 1 2	NF 24 11	.Ж СН Т. Э.	0		-) <u>i</u> : .		20 2 11 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1	1ff 2.5.34 ff	47.11 47.11 52.11	x -	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat Bottomland flat Bottomland flat	Poor Poor Poor Poor	Pour Pour Pour Pour		Cultivated	IID IID IID
IL S	23 22	37 51 35	14 21 43	14 31	77 -2	15 12 55 86 86	 	13 11 11 14 11		· .		11 242*	1211	271	- - -	Bottomland flat Bottomland flat Bottomland depression Bottomland fiat	Poor Poor Poor Poor	Poor Poor Poor	 	 	IID III IID
L 	28	64	8	10 32 62	25 4	10° 2	MI. JM JM			12 110 110 110		. % 11 200 201		75-11 151 110 147	-	Buttomland flat Buttomland flat Upland Spper slupe Upland ridge Buttomland flat	Poor Poor Good Good	Poor Poor Pood Good	Herbaceous/some trees	Cultivated Cultivated	IID IID IVB3 IVA4
 L	46 35 31	46 45 53	10 11. 10	544	20 15 90 27	-3 2* 15						434			-	Thinni upper slope Upland lower slope Thomas flat Earns to flat	Poor Medium Poor Poor Poor		Herbaceous/some trees-	Cultivated, idle Cultivated	IVAN IVAN ID2
	23 21 15	67 61	14 12 24	77	38 24. 43 62 6 31 63 6	27 12 4 - 1 -	ML ::			 					- - -	Universities Triest tiet Triest tiet Triest tries	Medium Medium Poor	Poor	Herbaceous Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Undisturbed Cultivated	IC ID2 ID3 IIC1
	12 43 56 41 47	33 34 30 50 47	15 23 12 #		00 LL . Mi 32 . 31 21 .	12 	AL MIL			:::•					 - -	Terrina en blast Dennma en tuat, Dennma el blast Sylvand ituat	Pour Pour Pour	Par Par Par		Cultivated Cultivated Cultivated	HIC1 HIC1 HIC1 ID2
	43 38 44 4	48 55 50 90	7 7 6		-	66 61 14	MI.								-	June 1 depresson in June 1 depresson in June 1 depresson in June 1 depresson in Post modern fact	Por Por				ID2 ID2 ID2 ID2
	10 6 12 12	78 54 74 74	12 1. 14 1.	···	3 - 23 21 - 21 - 22 :		M.									h to municipality h to municipality h to municipality h to municipality from a spe	Par Lur Par			Cultivated, idle	1 IB1 1 IB1 1 IB1 1 IB1
	18 17 22 20 21	71 67 73 66 52	11 16 5 12	::	37 37 47 29 3 32 27 42 27 1		MI. MI.								:	Sjimit lever bleje Splani I ver slije Sjimid tiat Sjimid tiat	i ed led led	 2 eta	Herbaceous Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle	ID2a ID2a ID2 ID2
L	32 31 15 70	37 45 55 25	3∪	::	65 32 5 -5 36 5 To 37 5 -5 27 4 25 17	65	ME UH UH UH UH UH UH UH UH UH									Permane flat Permane flat Permane flat	Paur	Pour Neur Pour	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated Cultivated, idle	11C2 11C2 11C2
	92 60 71 75	6 34 23 23	6 5	 	1) N 20 21 . 36 21 . 20 N	(P 5									-	Penmane flat Penmane flat Penmane flat	Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor		Herbadeous	Cultivated, idle	IC IC IC IC ICS
	63 59 81 41	33 14 46	8 1 13		18 1; 3. 27 2 N 47 27 2	.j	.M .30 .3M .1.								- 1 - 1	settomland reige settomland ridge settomland ridge settomland ridge	Poer	 		Cultivated, idle	IC IC IC IC
		34 46 47 56 36			42 20 1 42 20 1 51 20 2 55 30 1	÷ .b	OP.								- ! - !	Bittomiand flat bittomiand flat bittomiand flat	Pour Pour Pour	Poor : Poor : Poor :	Herbareous Herbaceous Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle	IC IC IC
	4.9 23 27	58 60	7 1) 13		55 36 - 43 27 1 50 26 2 31 21 1 1 61 61	6 4 17	CL CL					 			- ! - !	ottomiand flat ottomiand flat piand upper slope	Poor Poor Pool	Par I	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle	IC IC ID3
	36 25	44 1.5 56	20 12		51 24 2 31 21 1 30 24 1	T U	CL CL								- 1	pland upper stope pland upper slope	iriod Joud Joud Joud			Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle	ID3 ID3 ID3 ID3

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1			- 1
	V 5- V'-		- 1
	and the second		- 1
1			Hi

						0- to							USCS		tc 12-in. 1		Wet	-Seasor Depth	Condi	Lion		Low
	e · · · ,		Location County	USDA Soil Man Identifi Soil Series		6-in. USDA	Topog-	Туре		ure by		% Fines	Atterberg Limits	Person	Dry Density	W0 d	%	to Water Table	a.t	117	par	Sit t Hi HaioM
, en No.	÷	State		or Association	Туре	Туре	High	SICL	Sand 9	Silt 63	<u>Clay</u> 28	rines	45 18 27	Type CL	lb/cu ft	-	Sat.	in.	CI	HI	RCI	Condit
.8	1-1 1-2	ind.	Ailen Allen	Crosby Brookston		SiL SL	Low	SL	55	45	0		58 24 14	CL								:
8	[-3 5		Allen Tippecanoe	Brookston Genesee		SIL	Iow Lw	SiL	19	58 64	23 15		48 22 26 42 23 19	CL								-
9	6		Tippecanoe			Si.	Low Low	SL	66	25	j j		23 15 8	CL								-
9	13 3-A		Tippecanoe Posey	Genesee		SiL	Elgh	SiL	18	73	 	96	38 26 12 39 22 17	ML CL	95	26	93		152	0.61	93	-
11 (3-17)	16		Vanderburgh	Lindside Genesee		SIL SL	Dow Jaly	SIL	- 8 - 53	66 44	26 3		51 32 19 27 21 6	MH CL-ML								-
12 (3-VIII) 12 (3-VIII)	21 22		Gibson Gio s on	Genesee		SIL	Low	SiL	18	65	17		44 26 18	CL								-
14 (3) 14 (3)	5-7 5-8A		Gisson Gibson	Robinson Waverly		SIL	Low Low	Si L Si L	13 15	72 72	15 13		33 20 13 29 25 4	CL ML	98 94							-
15 (3-1X)	10-2		Vanderburgh	Wave:ly			Low High	SI	9	80	11	87	24 22 2	ML						0.68	60	-
20	Н		Brown	Muskingum-Weliston- Zanesville								01	30 26 6	ML	91	27	87		92		63	•
21 21	H S		Deartorn Dearborn	Fairmount-Lowell Fairmount-Lowell			Low Low					90 97	33 22 11 35 24 11	CL ML	94 89	26 26	91 80		120 143	0.55	66 64	
23	Н		Lawrence	Hagerstown-Frederics			Hish					90	36 25 11	MI.	93	24	81		252	1.05	265	-
23 24	L H		Lawrence Martin	Hagerstown-Frederick Muskingum-Wellston-			Low High					96 83	36 23 13 35 26 9	CL ML	91 88	27 25	87 75		185 164	0.85	157 148	:
				Zanesville			. Lov.					87		CL	85				147	0.40	59	
24	Ĺ		Martin	Muskingum-Wellston- Zasesville	,							-				32	90		•			•
25 25	H S		Monroe Monroe	Hagerstown-Frederick Hagerstown-Frederick			High High					82 37	38 31 7 47 26 21	ML CL	93 35	23 24	79 67		175 177	0.90	158 124	-
26	Н		i'ike	Muskingum-Wellston-	•		Low					93	48 23 25	CL	96	26	95		112	0.73	82	Х
26	L		Fize	Zanesville Muskingam-Wellston-			i.w					33	33 31 2	ML	113	18	102		85	0.30	26	х
1 (23)	2-1	Divis	Cc. ro-Gorda	Zanesville Clarion		3:1	1174	511.	4.1.	4,1	4		40 23 13	ML								-
1 (23)	2-2	1	Cerro-Gorda	Clarion		3:1	11 W	.017.	43	G	ė		57 35 22	OH								-
4	2 3		Pottawattamie Pottawattamie	Wabasa Marshail	511 511		1, s 81,41					99 95	36 25 11 44 25 19	ML	96 96	24 25	76 79		253 174	0.99	261 172	-
5	Ĩ		Woodbury	Prox	3:1		B.vn b.v					95	33 24 9	ML.	89	18	55		85	1.89	161 148	-
1.	3	Kat.	Woodbury Doniphan	Kncix	Sil.		De W					93 97	33 24 9	CL ML	76 °	55	91		142 143	1.04 1.01	145	-
3	#		Johnson Johnson	Summit-Bates Summit-Bates			Hitch law) <u>1</u>	44 13 31 41 17 24	CL	85 152	32 22	85 94		123 127	1.07	132 136	-
	3	Ey.	Meade	Hagerstown-Fredericz			Birth					11	je 21 17	CL	97	23	86		158	0.53	84	-
3	H		Union	Muskingum-Weliston- Zanesville			Him					.9	38 19 1 <i>)</i>	CL	102	23	98		180	0.75	135	•
3	L		Union	Muskingum-Weliston- Zanesville			1. 9				•	22	. 25 L.	CL	J+5	23	82		137	0.52	71	-
1	1-1	la.	Madis, n	Sharkey		SIL	15.14	51	5	بنن	15		39 25 14	ML	85							-
	J-≥ M-1		Madison Madison	Smarkey Sharkey		31L 31L	14 H 14 H	U11.	12 31	76 56	12		46 26 20 26 NP	CL ML	93							:
1	M-2		Madison	Sharkey		311	5 v 5 v	SIL	267	56	16		7. 38 32	OH								-
1 (3.7	3-2	X:.	Lafayette Montgomery	Lake Charles Chester-Manor		.511.	13,55	51L	17	67	14	51.	37 26 11 32 23 0	ML ML	95 97	23	86		260	0.90	234	
2	1.		Prince Georges Palpott	Sollington Sassatras			5. ¥ 75.5					37 47	34 23 7 14 NP	SM SM	75 ,12	27 15	59 50		141 194	0.40	56 116	-
3	1		Talmoft	Sassatran			D. V					46,	23 17 6	SM-SC	<i>H</i>	21	77	22	177	0.48	71	х
1	Flat	Milm.	Paliott Branca	Elsten Beliefuntaine		J.		ж.	72	24			35 22 13 16 10	CL SM	85 110.5	25 19. je	70 105*		88 158	(.70 1.33	62 175	-
-			Brazini.	Beilefentaine	:.	111.	Fire Fort	SI. Dil	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{p}_{i,l}}$	24	16		26 15 5	SM-SC	112.0	14.7	82		156	0.53	83	-
1	2		Branco Branco	Consert Belletobalne		1111	71.4		13	49	2. 12		.6 12 4	OH SM-SC		17.5			160	0.39	62	:
2	5		÷oscommon. janu¥fond	Auselawa Otush	:::5	11 131	1. 4	3	7.44		16		KF 37 23 14	SF-SM SC	10.6	15.6	43		135	1.45	200	-
š	ė.		ment of	green		.15.1	-47	::	57	. ;	11		41 25 16	ML								-
4	1		Trewfort Manister	Roschum Plaintielt		D J	1. W					. 7	107	SP-SM SM	98.7 150.∫	8.7 11.8	37 49		228 178	2.00	3.0+ 32	-
5	5		Manistre	Roseiner.	:-:	11	11.11	.;				4,	Hi	SF-SM	93.9	7.7	30		195	2.68	300+	-
6	-		Manistee Berry	ontoner i Pitte	; ;••	5% 13	isterii. Ne ii	73	- T				-2 22 26	CL Pt	56	42.7		12-24	78	0.64	50	x
7	2		Henry Postumm n	Bearing to A. t. e			14 W					• 7 E,	NP	SP-SM	114.2* 32.6	13.0*	115*		68	0.37	25	Х -
	1		Despitation.	Beflefintwine	1		W.	0.				1	NP	SP-SM								-
	1-1	Minn.	Beitrumi Beitrumi			311	1 17	.515. 151.	26 13	(i) +5	5 4		33 NP 18 17 1	ML SM								-
I (12A)	7		Beltmani			11.	1.4	1.5	3)	2	4		56 NP	SM SP-SM								-
. (.zA.	0-1, -		Beltrum! Beimer			135 311	121	.11.	E+ c	24	i.		22 12 16	2C								-
5	2		Chertern Dazita	Lyte	:11	.: .111.	Augusta De We	J 3.4.	3.	54	15		KP 23 NP	SM OL	1.2.7	7.5	30		185	1.53	283	-
6	è		berger	Starties	1.		14.9	L	5.	32	26		55 34 25	OH								-
7	÷		Besker Besker	Jacquettalik Menatiga	1*t .1	51L	ia w Files	51L 31L)C	90 30	12		54 32 22 26 15 5	∪H SC								-
8 1 (1-E)	:	Miss.	Wilkin Bolivar	Sharwey		E B:L	Tiber Dew	:: :311.	24	1.7	1:	5	RP 37 2: 17	SP-SM CL								-
2 (1-0)	r,	*** 25.5 *	Washington	Sharkey		311.	5.9	SiL	22	E_{ℓ}^{\pm}	14		50 40 10	MH								-
	F 0-1-1	Ма.	Bulivar Scott	Sharkey Sharkey		SIL	ia w La su	SIL SL	15	50	14		42 26 16 60 43 17	CL OH								-
2 (1-0, 1	D-j		Scott	Charkey			li w	JL	72	20	đ		41 25 16	SC								
4 (1) 4 (1)	A-1 C		Mississippi Mississippi	Sharkey Sharkey		:	la w lalw	L SL	35 60	35	21		57 31 26 27 17 10	OH CL								-
5 .	1 2		Saline				iden Lw					98	39 24 15	CL		32 29	90			0.60	71	-
ê :	1		Saline Atchinson	Marshall	SIL		Hist.					93 97	47 24 23	CL	97	25	94		171	0.57	50 143	-
	2 H		Atchinson Butler	Wabash Clarksville-Lebanon	SIL		lew Fire.					98 95	48 29 19 28 23 6	OL CL-ML		35 24	ô1		117	0.62	73 46	-
8 1	L	II.ab =	Greene	Baxter-Lebanon			[xw					99 98	29 20 8	CL)2	21	70		275	0.70	192	-
2	1	Hebr.	Buffalo	Colby	SIL		Hibri					90	41 20 21	CL	14	24	80		161	0.82	132	-

^{*} Questionable value, not used in analysis. \$ Gravelly.

Table B5 (Continued)

Soli Data, 6- to 12-in. Layer



						5011 1	uta, b-	to 12-in.	Layer	Wet	-Sensor	r Cond (tion		Low-					II Committee and a committee	-
					1	ISCS					Pooth				Topography Site						
	USDA				Att	erberg		Dry			Water				at Righ-		-		Environmental Data		
уре	Textu Sand	re by		% Fines		mits PL PI	Туре	Density lb/cu ft	MC, %	g. Sat.	Table in.	Cl	RI	RC I	Moisture Condition	Topographic Position	Dru Surface	Internal	Vegetation	Land Use	Eng. Con Land For
SiCL	9	63	28		145	18 27	CL							•••		Upland upper slope	Good			Cultivated, idle	ID3
SL	55	45	0		38	24 14	CL								-	Upland lower slore	Good			Cultivated, idle	1003
SiL SiL	19 21	58 64	23 15			22 26									-	Upland lower trope Bottomland fint	dood Poor			Cultivated, idle	ID3 I IB1
SL.	66	25	9			15 b									-	Bottomland fiat	Poor				IIBI
iL	18	73)			26 12							. 71		-	Bottomland flat	Poor				IIBl
iL		66	26	96		22 17		95	26	93		152	0.61	-33	-	Upland ridge Bottomland flat	Good Poor		Herbaceous Corn	Undisturbed" Cultivated	IIIAL IIBL
	53	24.24	3		27	21 6	CL-ML								-	Bottomland flat	Poor		Bure	Cultivated	IIBl
L	18	65	17			26 18									-	Bottomland flat Formace flat	Poor		Bare	Cultivated	IIB1
L L	13 15	72 72	15 13			20 13	ML	98 بلو							:	Terrace flat	Pou r Poor		Forest/understory Forest/understory	Undisturbed Undisturbed	1105
	9	80	11		24	22 2									-	Bottomland flat	Poor				I IB1
				87	30	26 6	ML	-91	27	87		92	0.68	03	-	Upland ridge	Good		Herbareous	Undisturbed	EAVI
-				90 9 7		22 11 24 11		94 89	26 26	91 80		120 143	0.95 0.45	66 64	-	Upland ridge	Good	Poor	Herbaceous/brush	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVA4
-				90		25 11		93	24	81		252	1.05	265		Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	Good	Poor Good	Herbaceous/brush Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVA4 IVA1
				96	36	23 13		91	27	87		185	0.85	157	-	Upland depression	Good	Poor	Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVAL
				83	35	26 9	ML	88	25	75		164	0.90	145	-	Upland upper slope	Good		Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVA4
				89	39	24 15	CL	85	32	90		147	0.40	59	- '	Upland lower slope			Harbadeou	Cultivated, idle	IVA4
		٠		82		31 7	ML	93	23	73		175	0.90	158	-	Upland upper slope	Good	Good	Herbac eous	Undisturbed	IVAl
				97		26 21 23 25	CL	85	24	67		177	0.75	124	x	Upland slope	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IVAL
				93	40	23 25	CL	9€	26	95		112	0.73	82	Α	Uplant upper slope	Good	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IVA5
				75	33	<u>51 '2</u>	ML	113		102		55	V.3-	26	Х	Upland lower slope	Good	Poor	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IVA5
L	45	51	4			23 13										Upland flat	Poor				ID2
	43	51	6	99	57 36	35 22 25 11	MT.	7.J		76		253	1.33	261		Upland depression Upland lover slope	Poor Good	Medium	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	ID2 VF
				98	44	25 19		30	25	10		174	5, 29	172		Upland upper slope	Jood	Medium	Wheat	Cultivated	IILAL
				95		24 9	ML	39	18			55	1.8)	161	-	Upland ridge	Good	Medium	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	IIIAl
				93		26 21 24)	CL ML	78 1: 1	28 2	91		142 143	1.04	145 145	-	Upland lower slope Upland lower slope	Good		Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	VF VF
				91		ر آز زا	CL	83	_ 2	85		123	1.07	1,2	•	Upland upper slope	Good		Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVA4
				99		17 24	CL	102	22	94 86		147	1-07	136	-	Upland lover slope			Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVA4
				99 49		21 - 17 19 - 19	CL CL	47 102	23 23	,8 ,8		155 160	+33 U.75	5+ 135	:	Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	dood Good	Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Undisturbed	IVA1 IVA3
				93	33	23 ld	CL	+5	23	82		137	52	71	-	Uplan: 1 wer slope	Good		Herbaceous:	Undisturbed	IVA3
	ó	÷4	10		39	25 14	ML	85							-	Bottomiand flat	Poor	×			IB1
L	12	70	-2			26 20	CL								-	Buttomiand flat	Poor				IIBi
L L	3+ 26	56 56	18			NP 35 32	MI. OH	95							-	Buttomland flat Buttomland flat	Poor	Paper			IIB1 IIB1
L	19	67	14			26 II									-	Terrace flat	Pour	Puor	Rice paddy	Cultivated	1103
				51	32_			3 7	25	e/o		260	J.7.	234	•	Upland lower slope	Soud	300d	Herbaceous	Grazing	IVB2
				37 47		23 Y NP	SM	75	27 15	59 50		141	61	110	-	Terrane flat Terrane flat	Pour Pour	Pior Josef	Hermacebus Bare	Cultivated, idle Cultivated	IIB1 IIC3
				46		17 5	SM-SC	16	21	77	22	-77		7.	Х	Terrare depression	Post	Good			IIC3
٠-	72	22	6.			22 15 NP	CL SMM	55	25	70 1.5•		- 50	1.11	62	-	Terrace flat	Pour Pour	Poor Tood	Bare Bare	Cultivated Cultivated	IIC3 ID1
	5ú	24	16			15 %	SM-30	112.0	14. 1	di.		-50	- 13	53	-	Upuani fiat	Far	2002 2004	Bare	Cultivated	ID1
	1,44	65	2.		53	35. AĞ	OH								-	Myland depression	F r	Par	Firest, Mariwood	Undisturbed	ID3
	63	25	12	- 7.7		12 # NP	SM-SC SE-SM	35.6	127.5	9.5		Mar.	2.5	1 =	-	Fig. 1 midge	li.or Mr−11 km	Medium 3501	C many broady of	Cultivated, idle	ID3 ID3
	64	21	16			23 14	S SA	,0.0		•••		137			-	Spland opper Blogs Buttomband flat	Post	Poor	Forest, hardwood Forest/understor,	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IIBl
	37	4 7	16	- :		2) 16	ML.								-	Tyland I wer slape	$P \sim r$	Fr. C +14	bare	Cultivated	ID3
				17		11P 11E	SP-SM SM	98.7 130.5	3.7 11.e	37		LC:		3 . "	-	Upland four Terra e foat	Medium Europ	3004 3504	Herbaceous Herbaceous	indisturbed	IICT
				6		10	SF-SM	33.3	7.7	3.		1	8.00	3.4		ipand sper slope	hor	aniod aloud	Herbareous	Undisturbed	ID3
	26	25	u.C		45"	22 24	EL								-	Upland of the	$P \sim r$	2d	Termeents	Undisturbed	ID3
				18		52	175 12M	36 112*	11.	1.	1424	13			X	Upland tepress, n Upland depression	Por Por	Poter Meditum	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	IVC 3 ID3
				5		101	Si*-UM	12.0							-	Uplant rings	Mediam	Terrori	Trees, brush	Undisturbed	IDI
	20			7		NF	SE-SM ML									"pland of the	Four total	resid.	Herbareous	Undisturbed	ID4
	20. 53	45	3 14			Nr -7 1	ML GM								-	Upland upper slope Upland upper slope	1 H Good		Herbaceous	Undisturbed Undisturbed	ID3
	0	2.7	4		5h	239	SM									Updané ipper slop-	loui.		Hertarcous -	Undisturbed	ID3
	59 64	0 24	3			NP	SP-SM SC								-	"pland upper al pe	Good Room	144 2014	Herbareous	Undisturbed	1D3
	69			15		_2 1.	SM	1.2.7	7.0	7		155	1.53	203	:	Uplield ridge Upland ridge	Pour Pour	Jood Tood	Herbureous Herbureous	Cultivated, idle Cultivated, idle	ID3 ID3
	31	Ljúg.	15		23	Ni	91.					• • •				Upland depress. n.	$P \leftarrow P$	Γ_{α} , r	Herbace us	Undisturbed	ID3
	35 36	3) 50	26 12			j6 2! •0 00	OH UH								-	Upland Char	For	Pour	Bare	Cultivated	ID2
	35	30	14			32 22 10 5	SC								-	Upland depress.in Upland flat	Pour Pour	Poor Good	Bare Bare	Cultivated Cultivated	ID1
				5		NP	SP-SM									Terrace Clat	Foor	Good	Hembriceous	Undisturbed	IC
	24 21	57 65	19 14		37	20 17 40 17	MOH								-	Bottomiand flat	Poor Poor	Tuor Poor		***	IIB1 IIB1
	18	68	14			26 16									-	Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat	Poor	ruor Pour	Bare	Cultivated	I IBI
	61	30	9	•-	60	43 17	OH							•	-	Terrace flat	Poer	Poor	•••		IIC:
	72 35	20	8 21			2) 16 31 2 5	SC	70							•	Terrace fint	Pour Pour	Poor	Baro	Cultivated	IICT
	60	35	5		27	17 1.	GL								-	Terrace flat Terrace flat	Poor Poor	Poor Poor	Bare Bare	Cultivated Cultivated	IICI
-				98	39	24 15	CL	85	32	90		117	0.65	71	-	Jpland upper slope	Good		Herbaceous	Grnzed	IIIAl
-				93 97	47	24 23	OL CL	97	23 25	244		87 1 71	5.57 5.84	50	-	Upland lower slope	Good Good	Poor Jood	Herbaceous Alfalfa	Undisturbea Cultivated	VF IIIAl
-				98	48	Se 19	OL	83	35			117	0.84 0.62	73	-	Upland upper slope Upland lower slope	Foor	3000	Herbaceous	· Grazed	IIIAL
-				95	28	25 6	CL-ML	93	24	٤١		152	0.45	46	, -	Upland upper slope	Medium		Herbaceous/trees	Undisturbed	IVAL or
				99 98		2) 8 30 21)2 92	21 24	76 56		.61	5.70 4.82	132	-	Upland depression Upland ridge	Poor Good	Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle Undisturbed	IVAL
-													* * VAC	ےر ۔	-						



and the last tenders	- Carried States	S. Charles													o 12-in. L		Wet	-Seaso Depth	n Condi	tion		Low
Area No.	Site		County or Parish	USDA Soil Map identif. Soil Series or Association	rention Type	0- to 0-in. USDA Type	Topog- raphy Class	Туре	USD/ Text	are by	Wt, %	% Fines	USCS Atterberg Limits LL PL PI	Туре	Dry Density 1b/cu ft	MC, \$	% Sat.	to Water Table in.		_R1	KCI	Sit at Hi Moist Condit
	2	Nebr.	Burtalo	Colby	Sil		Low					95	37 21 16		94	24	84		145	0.61	88	-
	2		Kearney Lincoin				High High					18 10	NP		98 104	5	<30 <30		193 256	1.15	222 300+	-
	1		Lincoln Medison	Holdrege Valentine	SL S		High Low		/			41 23	NP	SM	93 101	14 20	48 83	12+	253 100	1.40	300+ 55	- x
	i	Nev.	Washoe	•••		L	Low	L	44	35	21		58 30 28	MH	57.344	63.0##	86		484 \$	0.41##	18##	x
	3		Washee Lyon			CL CL	Low Low	C.L.	20. 33.	33	56 34		72 32 40 48 31 17	CH ML	52.5††	64.311	79		166††	1.17††	193††	-
(15)	ti-1	H. Duk.	. Nelson				Elgh	SL	61	31	3		39 26 13	ML								-
(15) (15)	7-1 7-3		Benson Benson			L	High Low	SL L	53 43	38 47	9 10		48 22 26 59 39 20	C L								:
(16) (16)	5-6		Nelson				Low	L	49	34 41	17		31 18 13 45 26 19	CL	•							-
(17-A)	5-3 6-1		Nelson Ward			SL L	High Low	SL L	54 44	41	5 8		59 39 20	OH								-
(17-A) (17-B)	6-2 1-2		Ward Ward			L SIL	High Low	L S1L	وابا بابا	42	9		36 21 15 43 27 16	OL CL								-
(17-B)	1-2 1-3		Ward	•••		SIL	Low	SiL	43	53	4		36 20 18	CL								
(17-B) (13-B)	2-1 1-1		Ward Grand Forks			SL.	Low	SL SiL	57 20	38 71	5		34 18 16 36 24 12	CL								•
(13-B)	1-2		drand Forks			SiL	law	SIL	22	72	6		50 41 9	MH				•••				:
13-A) (1,-A)	2-2 5-1		Grand Forks Grand Forks			SL LS	Low Hitch	SL S	66 86	27 10	7		27 17 10 24 19 5	500 504-50								•
(LA)	3-2		drand Forest			SL		SL	62	35	3		36 26 10	SM								-
(14) (13-A)	7+2 1-1		Chas Burlylgh			L	how Eigh	SL SIL	- 63	<u>ე2</u> ენ	5 17		69 40 20 69 30 39	OH CH								
18-A)	1-2		Burleign.	and the		SIL	Low	SIL	35	61	4		45 30 15	OL			-					-
(15-B) (15-B)	3-1 :-3		Burleigs. Burleigs			311. 1	la w Law	S:L L	38 59	48	6 13		35 23 12 56 25 31	CL CH								:
	1		Burnes				1. =						66 41 25	OH	66.4	42.0	-75		115	5.82	84	•
	2		Barnes Helson			55L L	Files Joseph	.:1. L	68 38	1.9 30	13 24		26 19 7 63 33 30	SM-SC OH								:
	-		Sels, n Benson	Barnes	1.9	5L	Blen	SL C	61	26	13 46		41 26 15	OL								-
			henset.	Parties	ī.	č	La sa La sa	C	35	37 15	47		62 25 37 44 26 15	CL								-
	1		Wales I Wales I	fire very	<u></u>	L L	5, ¥ (. ≈	L L	41	42	17		52 40 10 34 17 17	OH	04.3°	57.6			145	0.32	46	Х
24.7	í	11.0	Licking	Alexatria		J. I.	14.9	S:L	19	74	20		40 32 8	ML								-
24) 14)			Licking Licking	Alexantria Sartington		SIL	7 124. 3 124.	Sit	24	1,4	22		38 22 16 31 21 10	CL								-
34)	3-2		Licalia	Carling in		1111	b w	311	33 21	\$ of	23 25		ال 21 ال 12 ال	CL	-0							
24) 24]	j-1 j-J		Li-wing Li-wing	Bearington Bearington		31L 31L	History History	316. 116 .	3.5	51 65	±6 13		ال 28 المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع المواقع ا	CL ML	95							-
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23) 28-A)	-2		Franklin Fultor	Brocket a Taledo		311 311	D V Dov	54L 51L	£14	72	11		45 27 14 53 26 7	OL Mi.								-
25-A)	-		Partie.	Tuesda.		.1.1.	5.9	311	31.	5.4	20		40 25 20	CL								-
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			Victoria.	na ang cameurg c∙ gan di-Madro arat			5.2						ال رئے دو۔ ابلا عوالہ	ISM ML	ز؛ ره	u f	54		2,7 2.0	44.55 44.4	- 63 TP.,	X -
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			randra. Frank	1 situate		.0.	1. v	.51.				6.0	-0: -1 - -0: -1 -3	.3M Mil.	،زیل رژ	200	1.		100	.5.	7	-
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Tuble B5 (Concluded)

					Cal.	1 Do 4	n 6- 1	o 12-In. I.	aver											M	-
Soil Data, 6- to								0 12-111. 1		Wet	-Seasor Depth	Condition			Low-					No records	ATT VOCACIONAL
USCE								Dwy			to				Topograph Site						
уре		re by Silt	Wt, %	1 Fines	LL PL	ts	Туре	Dry Density lb/cu_ft	MC, 5	g Sat.	Water Table in.		RI	_RCI_	at High- Moisture Condition	Topographic Position	Dr	ainage	Environmental Data Vegetation	Land Use	Eng
				95	37 21		CL	94	24	84		145	0.61	88		Upland lower slope	Good	Poor	Rerbaceous	Undisturbed	VF
				18		***	SM SP-SM	98 104	5	<30 <30		193 256	1.15	222 300+	-	Upland depression Upland upper slope	Poor Poor	Good	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Grazing	1111
				41		NP	SM	93	14	48		253	1.40	300+		Upland upper slope	Good	Good	Herbacaous	Grazing Cultivated, idle	III
				23	.0 .0		SM	101	20 63.0##	83 88	12+	100	0.55	55	X	Upland depression	Poor	Poor	Herbaceous	Grazing	HIL
	44 20	35 24	21 56		58 30 72 32		MH CH	57.3## 42.5ff	94.311	79		48# 155##	0.41##	1511	X	Bottomland depression Bottomland depression	Poor Poor	Poor Poor			11 1
L	33	33	34		48 31		ML	•••							-	Pottomland depression	Poor	Poor	•••	•••	II I
L	61	31	8		39 26		ML					•••			-	Bottomland upper slope		Good			ID2
1.	53 43	38 47	9 10		48 22 59 39		CT.								-	Upland upper slope Upland depression	Poor Poor	Medium Poor			IDS IDS
	49	34	17	••	31 18	13	CL			•••						Upland lower singe	Poor		Merbaceous	Cultivated, idle	ID3
L	54 44	41 48	5		45 26		CL								-	Upland upper slope Upland lower slope	Poor Poor		Herbaceous	Cultivated, 1dle	ID3
	44	40	9		59 39 36 21		CL								:	Upland upper slope	Poor				ID3
1L	44	51	5		43 27		OL						••		-	Bottomland flat	Poor		•••		IC
iL L	43	53	4		38 20 34 18	18 16	CL								-	Bottomiand flat Bottomiand flat	Poor				IC IC
L L	57 20	38 71	9		36 24	12	CI.								:	Bottemland flat	Poor	Poor			IC
iL	22	72	6	2	50 41	9	MH								-	Bottomland flat	Pour	Poor	Herbaceous	Cultivated, Idle	IC
L	66 88	27 10	7 2		27 17 24 19	10	SM-SC	•••							-	Bottomland depression Bottomland ridge	Good	Good	Herbaceous	Undlsturbed Undlsturbed	IC 10:
L	62	35	3		30 20	15	2M								•	Buttomland ridge	Good	Good	Herbaceous	- Undisturbed	IC
L	63	عَد	5		60 4J	40	OH			•••		•••		•••	-	Bossomland flat	Poor		Herbaceous . ~	Cultivated, idle	IC
iL iL	27	50 61	17		69 30 45 30	37 15	CH OL								-	Upland upper slope Upland lower slope	Good Good		Herbaceous Merbaceous	Grazed Grazed	ID3 ID3
iL	35 38	56	6		35 23		JL	•••							-	Terrace flat	Poor		Mneat	Cultivated	IIC
	30)	40	13		50 25	34	CH								-	Terrace flat	Poor		Wheat	Cultivated	IICI
	68	19	13		26 14	25	0H :3M-3C	tit . 4	421.7	- (1)		1.4	5.02	'94 	•	Upland depression Upland upper slope	Pour	Poor Good	Bare Bare	Cultivated Cultivated	ID3
•	38	33	24		63 33	3.	OH.								-	Upland depression	Poor	Fug.r	Bare	Cultivated	ID2
L	01	26	13		41 26	15	04.								-	Upland fint	Pour	Good	Bare	Cultivated	ID2
	17 38	57 15	46		62 25	37 15	GT GH								-	Upland flat Upland flat	Poor	Pour Puor	Herbaceous Herbaceous	Undisturbed Cuitivated, idie	ID5
	41	42	17		52 40	12	ЭH	D=1.5*	-2,ۥ			144	3.32	46	x	Upland depression	Media	l'and	Herbaceous	Undisturbed	105
	E	30	20		34 17	17	C.								-	Upland Flat	Medium	Puor	Herbaceous	Cultivated, idle	ID2
L L	19 24	74	22		90 32 35 52		ML								•	Upland depression Upland upper slope	roor Medium				IDS
ь	33	44	23		31 21	45	- 2년 두									Upland upper slope	ACC IN				102
Ĺ	25	50	25		33 22	11	61.	*-							-	Upland depression					ID2
L	33	51 65	16 13		3 2U 14 18	Ŷ.	CE MO								•	Upland upper susper Upland stope					ID5
-	22 58	42 42	-3		39 20 44 31	-4	m.									Upland flat				•••	ID2
iL	بلۇ	1.6	11		ال رب		o.i.		• • • •				•		-	Upland depression	ł · r	Poor			ID2
iL	26	72	12)5 ≟to		М		••••						-	Bottomiand flat B ttomiand flat	Par	Foor			IC
iL iL	31	55	16		+0 21 13 25	Lo	71L 28								-	Buttomband flat	1 - 2	Poor Poor		•••	IC
1L	.2	6	_ti	••	41 21	-1	-1.						••		-	b traffini f.a.	$P_{-\gamma} r =$	Pour		•••	IC
L L	23	61	16		. 5 5±	-2	ML.								-	B Stomined fint Terrare flat	Pour Pour	For			IC IIC1
4	33 4 ;	63 (7		21 24 41 3.											Terrare flat	7.65			•••	IICI
L	2	= 5	-7		4 24	. 3	M.L.								-	Terms F flat	i .r		•••	•••	IIC1
	46	31	.0		1 44		M.								-	Transmittat Spand upper sulpe			Hertition in	Undisturbed	IIC1 IVA5
								12				w'			•	Trust trust	′ .:		Herbaceaus	Gr ~d	IVAS
																Cytani I wer sige	i r	Poor	Herbace us	Undisturbed	IVA4
				4.0	14		. M	+1	*	••		. "			x.	Tiposi i wer sign	Median	Fair	Ferbaceous	Cultivated, idle	IVA2
	••					-*	М	*:	. *			. "	. *	112	-	Typed a weet of pe			Heriare us	Cultivated, idle	IVA5
				1.3											x	The transport of the second of	1 04	Port	Hertareous Hertareous	Grazed Undisturbed	IVA5
				-2	47		.2	41.		4.		. "		i.	-	Troms - flat	Medii im	Good	hare	Cultivated, idle	1103
-					49.44		12.0	,	4.0					1	-		Merian		Hertain us	Cultivated, idle	1103
	۷.	1.	2.5				M.								-	Bott district repression : Bott district dist	1.5	Property of the Property of th	Herbare, us, ir wan. Herbare.us	UnHisturbed Cultivated, idle	:IE) IC
-	5"					4.11	8								-	Billiomateur flori	Par	Four	definite Lb	Cultivated, idle	10
	11	. 4			33 -3	:	. P.										Lar		Herbade is Herbadesis	Cultivated, idle	IC
-	25	54													-		8 - 18" 2 - 1-2"	Tour	herbisecus	Cultivated, idle	IC IC
1					- 1		7								-	Elfremant flat	Par	$P \circ \cup \Gamma$	Bernarie ab		IC
-				Fi di	41 . 1			**							-		Medilian				IVAL
-				5.4	24 4									5.	-		Medium Medium		Herta to, us Herta +	Cultivated, idle	LAVI
	5-	5			42 77											Spinna apper as per		Good .			IVAL
	••			٥.			.20								-	Post mount first	Moditum		•	•••	IID
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				* .**	97 (22)	- 2	V.			3.				٠,		Demonstra 1944*	Por			Cult: vated, idle	IICl
				12	-1 -1	,			*						X.		1 od Four	Hoor	Heritaine, Li	Cultivated, idle	VF
							7 - M		1.5	Tree In the					-		1		bien	Cultivated	IVA1 ED3
			**	. :		57	25.								-	"grand first	Por	filod.	Harry.	Cultivated	IDI
		1/2			6" . *		М								-	Tjuand depression B. 11 dward tepression	roor		Herbaicova Herbaicova	Undisturbed	ID,
		50	-		** (4. ·		Me	*									ruer Foor		Bare	Cultivated, (dle Cultivated	IC ID3
	34		. •				1									"passi i ver 51 pe	Lor	Good	Bare	Ciltivated	ID3
	6.					٠	M								-		Por		Herokiro, us	Cultivated, hay	ID1
	24		. *		5		41								-	Tylanic flat.	Pegr	Medium	Hertage us	Cultivated, hay	ID1 ID3

Table R6 High-Water-Table Site Data

																									Strength and Moisture
														Soll	Data, 6- 1						D41				Content Data
	Loc	ration	USDA Soil	Map								USCS				Eoisi		itent, %	1 Satur	ation	Depth to				Used in Analysis of
		County	Identific		-gogoT		USDA					erber	3		Dry	Atmos			at 0-	вt	Water				Blg.,-
Site	Chat	or	Soil	m	raphy	Т:/ре		re by		%		imits	 m.		Density	Tens		at	Tension	Field MC	Table	C I	Dī	DC T	Moisture
No.	State	Parlsh	Serles	Type	Class	1,7pe	Sand	Silt	Clay	Fines	ഥ	PL I	<u>1 1)</u>	me	lb/cu ft	<u> </u>	0.06	Field	MC_	MC	ln.	<u>C!</u>	RI	RCI	Condition
17	Miss.	Warren	Falaya	SIL	Low	SicL	11	61	28	97	l_kl_k	25 1		CI.	78.7			40.02	97	96	5	59	0.78	46	•
18 19		Warren Warren	Falaya Sharkey	SIL	Low Low	SicL	8 24	59 58	33 18	<i>)</i> 7 85	3 <i>)</i> 81			OH CL	76.8 44.9	41.66 96.24	38.51 85.32	40.94 96.78	95	94	0	46 32	0.65	30 15	X X
30		Warren	Sharkey	C	Low	SiC	5	50	45	98	61	•		JH JH	78.7		40.25	90.70	95		2.5		0.92	89	-
33		Warren	Sharkey	C	Low	SiC	5	48	47	98	67	26 l	1 0	H	76.2	42.92	42.43	43.04	97	97	2.5	78	0.82	64	-
40 31		Warren Warren	Sharkey	C C	Low	SiC SiCL	5	48 58	37	23	67			CH CH	72.4	48.64	44.59	46.48 52.55*	99 114	95 112*	0 -2		0.75	62 23	X
50		Warren	Sharkey Sharkey	C	Low Low	SiGL	. 7	50 54	39 39	<i>9</i> 9	50 54			CH CH	74.3* 83.7	53.56 37.56	50.04 34.80	36.10	100	36	3		0.70	62	X -
34		Warren	Sharzey	SL	Low	LS	85	8	7	22	22	i	P S	ME	85.5	31.75	25.77	30.63	80	77	1.5	105	0.60	63	Х
45		Warren	Sharkey	SL	Lov	LS	83	10	. 7	24	25			M	85.5	32.26	27.57	29.46	92 82	84	4.5-5	/	0.29		-
35 36		Warren Warren	Sharkey Sharkey	SL SL	Low	SL S1L	65 2 5	22 63	13 12	45 46	26 25			SM CL	79.9	33.30	33-35	37.01		91	2		0.29	20 11	X
38		Warren	Shurkey	SIL	Low	SiCL	-6	59	35	98	52	25 2		11	79.9	40.08	38.99	37.51	99	98	4.5	96	0.76	73	x
41	*	Warren	Sharkey	С	Low	SiL	9	66	25	16	62	23 3		H	81.2	39.10	37-93		98		3		0.91	86	х
42 46	La. Miss.	Madison Warren	Sharkey Sharkey	C SL	Low Low	SL L	56 43	33 45	11	66 69	32			AL CL	96.1 83. 7	27.18	24.94 34.21	27.18 33.84	100 101	100 9 2	0 5	39 145			-
20	****	Warren	Memphis	SIL	Low	SiL	15	69	20	9.)	41	24 1		L.	74.9	45.66		44.80	100	98	3		0.45	14	x
. 51		Warren	Memphis	SIL	Low	SIL	34	51	15	90	25	34 N		Œ.	83.7		30.88	33.27	93	90	3		0.26	9	X
43 144		Warren Warren	Memphis Memphis	SiL	low Low	Sil, Sil	12 12	73 71	15 17	190 100	2) 35	24 24 1		IL IL	90.5 85.5	30.42 33.64		29.05	97	93	2		0.65	82	- X
24		Warren	Sarpy	SL	Low	SL	76	17	7	41	23	N		M	85.5	31.08	28.37	31.5€ 31.74	95 88	90 90	3		0.21	69 16	X
54		Warren	Sarpy	JL.	La)W	SL	64	25	6	46	24	25 N	P S	M	84.9	32.84	24.72	30.96	92	86	3	86	0.30	25	-
25 26		Warren Warren	Sarpy Sarpy	SL SL	Low	SL	59 56	34 37	7	60 70	23 24	11		IL IL	85.5 88.6		28.70	31.26	87 85	88 87	3		1.45	135	-
27		Warren	Sarpy	SL	Lew	SL	4.7	44	7	77	25	: 33		IL.	86.2	31.48	29.18	32.14	95		1		0.43	143	- X
59		Warren	Surpy	SL	3cw	SL	25	37	5	68	25	3		L	86.2	31.78	29.34	33.83	82	86	3.5	ජිර්		132	-
46 3∂		Warren Warren	Sarpy Sarpy	SL	Low	SL SiL	67 27	27 55	6 18	52 31	34	21 1			87.4	31.76	29.25	31.35	95	93	0-3		0.50		-
39 49		Warren	Sarpy	SIL	Low	SiL	22	5)	19	38	34 31			L L	82.4 64.)	36.88 34.52	33.48 32.16	33.80	97 77	34	3 1.5		0.59	43 32	X X
52		Warren	Sarpy	SLv	Low	LS	37)	4	1.		li	P S	M_	81.9	24.14	37.00	26.19	85	82	6		0.37	43	x
53		Warren	Sarpy	SL	Low Low	LS	56 4	17	5 45	20		11		М	89.3	26.66		28.77	59	90	5		0.32	44	Ξ.
22 37		Isaquena Warren	Sharkey Sharkey	C	Low	SIC	b	51 4.5	45	15 18		28 5			79.3	3,.60	36.50	39.6	95 95	95	8 8		0.83	113 70	X X
23		Warren			Low	SiC	5	-12		9.4	66	30 3			69.9	53.34	50.60	51.72	101	99	6		0.69	37	x
29		Warrer.	Boware		Low Low	SiC	7	د ٠	4.7	1.0		24 3			66.8		425		101		6		0.76	43	-
51 47		Warren Yazoo	Haroo Yaroo	č	Low Low	S10 S10	-2	52	43 41)8 ∌ï		27 4 22 3			70.7 84.9		40.30 35.67	39.06 35.00	97 101	92 96	6 5		0.97	86 97	X X
55		Scott			14.9	CL	14.69	27	2)	úź		13 1			100.5	23.60		23.68	∂7	97	4-5		0.74	43	-
62		Scot:			Low	GI.	44	21	35	w		17 3			86.8		34.80	35.40	108	104	i		0.88	33	-
64 56		Scott Scott			lew		25 23	i.	£6 33	75 53		1, 2 1, 3			86.2	35.00 32.16	33.42	34.12 30.61	101 104	98 99	0 3-6		0.69 0.75	31 36	X X
60		Scott			ov	L .	3"	45	Ĩå	72		16 1			91.1	32.46		35.62	99		1-2		0.54	35	-
65		Scott			Low	i.	<u>;</u>	45 18	2-	74		18 1			37.4			32.64	98	97	0		0.51	14	Х
63 66		Scott Scott			Lov Lov	C SC L	34 51	25 25	45 29	72 53		23 5.			و.با ن 1.3و		3.85 <u>.</u> 23.36	36.30 29.56	101	99 98	1		0.85 0.69	31 28	X X
57		Scott			Lew	SIL	دُدُ	55	1.	14		16)5.6			25.26	102	99	2		0.52	24	x
58		Scott			lew	SIL	37	51	:2	71		10 (٠.		17.4			21.64	91	81	2		0.31	23	Х
59 61		Scott Madison	Woosbare	r.	Low Low	21 L 21 TL	21 13	51 52	25	7.5	₫. 10.0	ريا اح اع	i 31!		5	25.48 31.56	29.7t 29.30	24.37 354	95 57	92 106	3 1-2		0.34 0.75	24 56	- X
67		Newton	Johloimonee	Ĺ	D v	SCL	55	2.	26	52	1	17 16			113.6			20.76	13	73				20	-
60		Newton	inhipphonee		icv	SL	51	23	15	4 ⁴⁵		16	r St		10).1	17.25	17.78	17.66	1 20	33	1	264			-
6) 71		Hewton Hewton	lahlunganee		Low Low	SCL	51 53	24 24	25	144		1. 2:			157.4			23.34	154 151	96 95			0.76 0.85	136	- X
7.		Newton	nilodine		Low	L	11.5	2" 3"	27	6.44		15 2.			1.1.5			22.46	101	95 35			0.90	99 99	X
72		New a.	Platon	SL	LOW.	371	•5	22	33	75		25 2									2	254	0.79	201	-
73 7ô		Newton Sewton	Puston Fiston	SL	5 ¥	SCL SCL	55 52	1	25 24	17		22 1 21 15												1.56 1.84	Х
74		Newton	Ruston	SL		35 L	5	33	31	7.		:- دنه کړ رک												1.80	x
7:		Newton	45.75	Si.	Daw	C	3.	22	* 1	٠,	12	41 SI	M:	4						•		135	1.06	:.43	X
32	Le.	Mailson			(A. **	SICL		tile	.51 ##		•• 0	54 51	- 71	L.	7.4	41.25	43.65	45.96	107	101	6	47	o.82	39	Х

^{*} Quest, chable value, not used in analysis.

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